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German Air Losses Heavy, Report by British Claims; Japanese Leave Nanking

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 2, 1940

War Summary: Heavy Nazi Losses Claimed

Germany lost three planes and 14 airmen for every British plane and airman lost in the past 12 weeks, with a total loss of 2,433 bombers and fighters since Aug. 8, the British Air Ministry News Service announced.

Italian and German warplanes directed attacks at London today but were driven back by R. A. F. defense fighters. London sustained its most intensive night bombing of the week, although damage and casualties were reported slight. [Details: Page 4.]

R. A. F. bombers attacked German rail communications and subjected Berlin to a surprise raid.

German air attacks on British convoys were credited in Berlin with having sunk 13 vessels—including a cruiser—totaling 47,000 tons, and having damaged nine other vessels. [Details: Page 4.]

In Egypt the stalemated campaign took on some life with reports of an air battle over Mersa Matruh in which the British claimed to have shot down eight Italian planes and damaged four others. Italian sources claimed to have engaged with British land troops at a point 100 miles within the Egyptian border.

In the Far East: Japanese Deny Withdrawal

Japanese troop movements to Shanghai from Nanking and Hangchow areas were accompanied by Japanese denial of rumors that Japanese forces were withdrawing from numerous points in the interior of China.

Chinese soldiers, impressed into service by the Japanese, were reported to have revolted and driven the invaders from Shaohing, in Northern Chekiang Province.

Actors Favor Sunday Stage Shows

New York (AP)—Actors Equity Association announced that its members voted approximately 5½ to 1 in favor of Sunday shows without extra remuneration. Under the plan proposed by the Equity Council, Sunday shows would be permitted for a trial period until June 1, 1941. It was expected that many producers would keep their houses dark on Monday or Tuesday. A total of 784 ballots were cast.

WPA Aids 25 New York Air Fields

Albany, N. Y. (AP)—Twenty-five up-State airports and landing areas regarded by the War Department vital links in the national defense program have been built or improved by the Work Projects Administration since 1935, up-State Administrator Lester W. Herzog reported today.

Kensington Palace Damaged by Fire Bombs

London (AP)—Incendiary bombs in a recent air raid damaged historic Kensington Palace, which has been the residence of members of the Royal Family including Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Earl of Athlone, present Governor General of Canada, and Princess Alice. No members of the Royal Family were present at the time.

Norwegians Who Aid Britons Face Capital Penalty

Stockholm (AP)—Norwegians fighting for the British or communicating with King Haakon's exiled regime will be liable to the capital penalty under a new decree announced in German-occupied Norway, reports from Oslo said. This appeared to be confirmation of rumors that British espionage was operating in Norway and that small boats secretly have been putting into isolated coves to provide direct contact between friendly Norwegians and England.

In the Balkans: Salonika and Albania Bombed

Bombing of Salonika and a number of other Greek points was carried out by the Italians. [Details: Page 1.]

Greek raiders replied by bombing Italian airfields in Albania.

Italy's offensive appeared to be making slow progress, handicapped by wet weather and bridges broken by the retreating Greeks.

In Washington: Caribbean Moves Secret

Reports of secret movements of United States naval forces in the Eastern Caribbean are raising considerable speculation here. Martinique's status under the Vichy regime may explain the gathering of warships and planes in this region. [Details: Page 1.]

The National Defense Advisory Commission and the Treasury, War and Navy Departments have worked out a joint procedure to handle applications from manufacturers for the certifications required by the amortization sections of the new tax law.

Graduates of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps after appointment to positions as line officers of the Navy are forbidden to marry for two years after receiving their commissions, the Navy Department announced today.

Swiss Freighters Landlocked by War

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 2 (AP)—Landlocked Switzerland's entire sea-going merchant marine, totaling 17 freighters, found itself harborbound today because of the Italian-Greek war.

The Swiss chartered the freighters about a year ago for operation under the then-neutral Greek flag. They had British permission to pass Gibraltar and Italian permission to unload cargo at Genoa for rail transport to Switzerland. Now Greece is a belligerent.

The Swiss War Transport Office announced that "due to recent events" and "until further notice" the freighters plying between New York and Genoa must remain idle.

Negotiations are under way with Britain and Italy, however, for special treatment for these ships.

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will be found on
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Volunteers Filling State Draft Quotas

If each of 173 local boards have enough enlistees draft call may be held up.

With hundreds of young men rushing to their local draft boards to announce their willingness to enlist in the army immediately it appeared fairly certain today that Massachusetts' quota of 532 men would be easily filled by volunteers.

If each of the 173 local boards have enough enlistees it will not be necessary to draft any men until after the first of the year. With each board asked to call to the colors from one to six men State Selective officials felt today that Massachusetts would go on record as not having to draft a man for military training in the first call.

Many of the young men who poured into their local board yesterday and today came with the attitude of "I might as well put my time in now and get it over with." The majority of them, it was reported, were enthusiastic about getting into uniform.

Col. Ralph M. Smith, executive officer at Selective Service headquarters, has sent out special instructions to the various draft boards in regard to volunteers:

"Registrants who volunteer for enlistment in the land or naval forces of the United States will be handled as follows: The registration cards of volunteers will be given order numbers and a 'V' shall be placed in the place marked order number in order to indicate that they are volunteers.

"Questionnaires will then be mailed to registrants in the order of their order numbers. In this way no question may arise involving the integrity of any local board as to the preference shown to any registrant."

Under this scheme, Selective Service officials pointed out, volunteers would be the first to receive the questionnaire next week.

In order to speed along the work of filling Massachusetts' quota of 532 men local boards are making plans to give physical examinations to all volunteers the latter part of next week.

TVA Told to Prepare To Make Explosives

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1 (AP)—The War Department notified the Tennessee Valley Authority today to "prepare immediately" for the production of explosives at the old wartime nitrate plant No. 2 near TVA's Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

TVA will spend about $6,217,000 building a new synthetic ammonia plant and reconditioning the ammonium nitrate portion of the old plant.

Maloney's Dismissal Asked at Wire Probe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota demanded today the dismissal of William P. Maloney as chief counsel for a Senate subcommittee appointed to investigate wire tapping.

In a statement issued through his office here, Senator Gurney said Mr. Maloney appeared to have far exceeded his authority in scheduling a hearing today on the alleged tapping of telephone wires of Supreme Court Justices when the TVA case was pending in 1938—a hearing at which no committeeman showed up.

Robert C. la Borde, head of the Investigatiors Technical Service, said yesterday that the inquiry was "a publicity stunt staged just prior to election."

In another statement, former United States Attorney George Z. Medalie, whose name was mentioned as a possible witness before the subcommittee, termed a statement by Mr. Maloney, "a typically irresponsible Maloney smear."

Washington Prepares for Big Show

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Wendell L. Willkie
Republican nominee for President of the United States.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Democratic nominee for President of the United States.

Axis Plans Misfired in Greece; Italians Start Two-Front Drive

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 1—Competent observers believe that the Axis plans definitely miscarried so far as Greece is concerned.

It is believed that Premier Mussolini expected that Premier Metaxas of Greece would either surrender unconditionally when he received the Italian ultimatum or ask for an opportunity to negotiate.

What was not contemplated was the blunt rejoinder: "A state of war now exists between the two countries."

The unexpectedness of General Metaxas' attitude is held to account for Italy's failure to launch an immediate Blitzkrieg. Premier Mussolini thought that nothing more than a victory march would be necessary.

Instead, Italy has to fight. And neither the terrain nor the season make ordinary Blitzkrieg tactics

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

British Naval Staff Joins Greek Force

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 2

Reuters, British news agency, reported today that British naval officers have arrived at Athens and a number of Greek islands and are working at full speed in preparing co-operation with the Greeks.

By the Associated Press

Italian warplanes attacking Salonika, Aegean seaport, and 12 other strategic Greek cities yesterday killed 90 civilians and wounded 209, the Greek Ministry of Home security announced today.

The Fascist aerial offensive apparently operated from both sides of Greece from Albania where Italian Alpine troops launched their ground offensive, and from air bases in the Dodecanese Islands in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Attacking in waves, a communiqué said, the planes bombed Salonika, Piraeus, Larissa, and the islands of Corfu and Crete, in addition to small cities.

Italian planes flying over Epirus, the northwestern section of the country bordering Albania, dropped leaflets in Greek telling the public the Italians have "good intentions" toward the population and would respect the traditions and customs of the Greek people.

Corinth, Metsovo, Megara, Kastoria, Milea, Thebes, Rettimo, and Perama all were raided.

Meanwhile the Italian High Command reported today that Facist troops in Greece were fighting their way toward Ioannina (Janina) in the Kalamas valley and on the heights of Pindo

Fascist warplanes also bombed and machine-gunned troops landing at the island of Crete, hitting steamers and damaging portworks, the high command said.

Italian armored motorized units were officially declared by Rome last night to have made apparent breaches in Greece's Metaxas Line at some points, pushing forward over rugged terrain heavy with three or four inches of mud.

The authoritative assertion that advance groups of Italian armored cars were now operating behind the Metaxas Line—an irregular series of pill box and other fortifications roughly following the contours of the Greek Albanian frontier—was based upon a report of the Italian High Command that the Greek highway junction of Kalibaki had been reached.

Officials here, unable to locate a town of such spelling, suggested instead that Kalikabi was meant—a town above Zitsa on the road northwest of Ioannina. Zitsa itself lies scarcely more than 10 miles from Ioannina.

Intimate Message from Washington

Housing Machinery Oiled to Take Care of Workers in Defense Industries—Opening Seen for Portable Homes

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

To shipbuilders and other defense workers who are having to make their homes temporarily in trailers and shacks, the prospect of getting a better place to live in is more immediately important than next week's elections.

Fortunately for them and for the cause of defense in general, the Federal Government has had considerable experience in low-cost housing during the last six or seven years.

During the World War, the Government got around to establishing the United States Housing Corporation to make dwellings available to war workers just four months before the Armistice was signed. That was too late. Because of the lack of adequate housing, rates of labor turnover had risen to startling proportions. One airplane factory in New Jersey at the time reported a labor turnover of 360 per cent. Some manufacturers reported a slowdown in production of as much as 30 per cent because of the necessity of continually training new workers to take the place of those dissatisfied with their living conditions.

Speculators gobbled up land; the price of building materials shot up. The country was totally unprepared to meet this phase of its defense problem.

Machinery All Ready

The new defense emergency finds the Government with its housing machinery all ready to be thrown into the breach. If there is any danger this time, it comes from too much machinery, rather than too little.

Seven Federal agencies are today undertaking the job of building houses for the families of enlisted men and defense workers. Their policy is to construct homes for those whose incomes are too low to prompt private industry to build an adequate supply of decent housing for their use, and to encourage private industry, by means of loans and mortgage insurance, to take care of localities where homes can be built and rented at a profit.

With so many agencies trying to do the housing job, there might be endless confusion were it not for the fact that the National Defense Commission has appointed a housing co-ordinator, Charles F. Palmer of Atlanta, Ga., who has had long experience both from the side of industry and from the social welfare angle.

As it is, there are plenty of petty bureaucratic jealousies for Mr. Palmer to iron out. Of all the New Deal activities, housing seems to have been especially vulnerable to such bickerings.

Some Government officials approach the housing problem chiefly from the need of the "one third of the nation" described by President Roosevelt as "ill-housed"; others take on the views of private real estate operators who accuse the Government of improper competition with business. That is one reason there are seven different agencies working on the defense housing problem today instead of one.

Mr. Palmer, who, in addition to being President of the National Association of Housing Officials, has now taken on the job of housing co-ordinator, held his first press conference this week at which he gave the first official outline of the defense housing picture.

Up to the present time Congress has provided a total of $290,000,000 to provide direct and indirect aid for housing defense workers and families of military men. To fill reported shortages now in sight would cost $560,000,000. "So you can see," said Mr. Palmer, "how much we expect to rely on private industry to help us."

Price Rises Guarded Against

Mr. Palmer's job is not only to say which Government agencies shall do which part of the housing job, but to direct purchasing so as to avoid unjustified price increases.

One invention that may get ahead faster in the present emergency than it ever has before is the portable house. Labor has had a prejudice against ready-made houses because it has felt it would mean fewer jobs. In some places organized labor has succeeded in getting building authorities to forbid them in building codes.

In most towns and cities where defense housing is needed there will be a labor shortage unless a large part of the work can be done away from the site.

Mr. Palmer indicated that he is highly impressed with the thought of using portable houses. He has lent a sympathetic ear to inventors and makers of such dwellings, and plans shortly to let "educational orders" to eight or ten manufacturers for further experimentation.

If the plan works out, defense workers when the emergency is over may take their homes with them when they move; at least the houses can be transferred to localities where they will help meet slum conditions, and the portable house, long the subject of debate, will have slipped into the American housing picture by the emergency door.

Mary Hornaday

Both Candidates Voice Confidence As Climax Nears

Willkie in New York tonight and Roosevelt in Cleveland mark last public appearances, but with Hyde Park radio speech on election day eve and G. O. P. nominee's radio reply.

The vigorous presidential campaign races to the voters' decision next Tuesday with both Republican and Democratic presidential candidates filling their last hours with repeated appeals for support of the American electorate.

President Roosevelt, moving across New York State after a speech in Brooklyn last night in which he declared there "has been forming" within the Republican Party an "unholy alliance" between "the extreme reactionary and the extreme radical elements of this country," enters Cleveland today to deliver the fifth of his major campaign addresses.

Wendell L. Willkie, winding up a strenuous campaign tour, climaxes it with a speech tonight in New York City. Replying to President Roosevelt's Brooklyn speech, Mr. Willkie today asserted it was "designed to stir up class hatred and divide our people."

Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policies were defended last night by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who in his only campaign speech urged Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, former President Hoover said that the fundamental issue in the campaign is "the preservation of democracy. If we are to save democracy," he said, "we must save the roots of democracy. We must save the philosophy. This is the battle of America."

Both Vice-Presidential candidates were addressing crowds last night, defending their respective party's platforms, Henry A. Wallace of Iowa in a swing through eastern Ohio, and Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon in an address at Logan, Utah.

Roosevelt Sees Radical Alliance Confronting Him

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—For the fourth major speech of his whirlwind campaign finish, President Roosevelt had rendezvous last night with Brooklyn Democrats and captioned it with a denunciation of "the unholy alliance" of radical and reactionary elements which, he charged, had found sanctuary within the Republican Party to make common cause against him.

Speaking in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, old campaign stumping ground for him and crowded to the rafters with participants in the red flare rally that was made of the occasion, the President charged that the forces arrayed against him fostered class hate as a threat to American democracy.

They sought the destruction of democracy and the oppression of the American citizen not in the higher income brackets, he declared, fearing, like their counter-

Continued on Page 18, Column 5

Text of Roosevelt's Brooklyn speech: Page 6.
Hull appeals for third term as safeguard to United States peace: Page 6.

Republicans See 17 States in Line, More on Margin

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, MANHATTAN TRANSFER, Kearney, N. J., Nov. 2—It's all over but the voting, and while Wendell L. Willkie's political aides are not claiming the moon they are claiming the election.

They offer not a little evidence to support their confidence, and the significance of their claims is in the restraint and care with which they are advanced.

They affirm as certain, from their reports, from the consensus of polls, from their own judgment, that Mr. Willkie will carry 17 States, including New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Massachusetts, totaling 244 electoral votes.

It takes 266 electoral votes to win, and they are confident that out of the eight States and 74 electoral votes which they consider probable, the Republican nominee will not fail to add the necessary 22 votes to become the next President of the United

Continued on Page 18, Column 6

Text of Hoover address on saving of democracy: Page 7.
Text of Willkie radio speech: Page 18.

U. S. Increases Naval Forces Near French West Indian Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Informed circles here are today weighing the possibility of a last-minute, pre-election coup for Pan-American defense on the part of the Administration through seizure or isolation of the French West Indian Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

This speculation is inspired by word that an increasingly strong force of American warships and warplanes is gathering among the coral reefs of the east Caribbean where international developments of the greatest significance to two hemispheres are believed to be brewing.

Although the forces are operating under sealed orders and with an attempt at secrecy, it has been determined that a considerable number of destroyers, seaplanes, at least one seaplane tender, 18 bombers, two pursuit ships have either gone to the east Caribbean or are on their way there to join other units operating from Puerto Rico and from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

To Move If Necessary

This concentration of striking power follows word in Washington that this Government will take direct and immediate action against all French New World possessions in the event that the Vichy Regime in France is judged to have fallen under the complete domination of Berlin. This action is expected to consist of seizing all such French possessions in accordance with the provisions of the recent Pan American conference at Havana which authorized any New World nation to take such action in the event that it felt itself menaced through a possible change in the sovereignty of any Old World possession in this hemisphere.

It is also known that Washington would consider any further French concessions to Germany in the matter of European or African bases as indicating the complete subservience of Vichy to Berlin with a consequent subservience of France's New-World possessions.

While it is thought probable that the American warships and planes are concentrating near the Lesser Antilles in order to be prepared for any Vichy-Berlin agreement, there are also those who declare that the main purpose of the ship-plane move is to impress Vichy and Berlin with this country's determination, thus bolstering French resistance to possible German demands.

Helped by Deal on Bases

The operation of American naval and aircraft units in the waters of the east Caribbean has been greatly facilitated by the recent Anglo-American agreement whereby this country released 50 over-age destroyers to Britain in return for the use of eight British Atlantic Ocean bases These bases permit the United States to station fast patrol boats as well as patrol planes in strategic corners from Florida to the northeastern coast of South America.

While American defense experts do not believe that French New-World possessions could afford effective aid to Germany without being seized almost immediately by this country, they are taking no chances. This is especially so in the case of Martinique where 100 warplanes, delivered to France just before its fall, are now immobilized aboard the Aircraft Carrier Bearn. The planes, although believed to be badly in need of tuning-up, are probably serviceable and would be a valuable German acquisition.

Until such time as the United States has completed its two-ocean navy program, which will permit it to defend itself adequately in both the Atlantic and the Pacific at the same time, all suspicious developments anywhere near the Panama Canal are being watched with the greatest care possible. This is one of the principal reasons for American concern over the Martinique question.

Lewis Indorsed By Boston Labor

Regardless of who is elected to the Presidency of the United States next Tuesday the Greater Boston Industrial Union Council with a membership of approximately 30,000, wants John L. Lewis to remain as head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations despite his intention to resign if Wendell L. Willkie is not elected.

The Boston group of workers said that they did not consider either Mr. Willkie or President Roosevelt worthy of the support of Labor.

The Week in Focus: U. S. Election in Final Days Centers on Defense and Unity

Greeks Stem Italian Legions; Chinese Regain Kwangsi Areas

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Into this week of events already surging at white-heat toward Election Day in the Battle of America, Italy injected the latest Axis aggression by invading Greece. Even so, America's own campaign held the Nation's main attention.

Undaunted although Italian and German armies darkened its land horizons, Greece fought back. On protective seas the British Navy struck swiftly in support of its courageous ally. Turkey and Russia watched warily, apparently reserving a free hand until they knew the extent of British help to Greece.

Triple Axis ambitions also met opposition in the Orient. China, well into its fourth year of resistance to Japanese invasion, pledged "no surrender."

France, under the pressure of a personal tour by Reichsführer Hitler, yielded to certain undisclosed Axis demands. Marshal Pétain stated France has "kept its sovereignty." The French are reliably reported to have stood out against a full use of French resources for the war on Britain.

With foreign affairs moving swiftly, the political campaign in the United States burned hotter. America talked politics, ate politics, heard politics with an intensity seldom equalled in recent years. In this week-end of final choice for millions of voters, America is alert and questioning, intent on making right decisions.

Just Before the Vote

Fireworks burst in the political campaign of the United States as Third Term Candidate Roosevelt abandoned what Mr. Willkie called "the fiction that there is no election," and climbed on the stump with obvious relish.

Mr. Roosevelt likes the rough and tumble of politics. In little more than a week of speechmaking he threw his personal weight onto the scales that were shown by many indexes to be tipping away from himself toward Wendell L. Willkie.

Mr. Willkie welcomed the advent of an adversary. For months he had pumped questions into a void. Even this week Mr. Roosevelt ignored publicly every Willkie challenge to tell the people plainly why a third term is considered necessary—why the "common law" against a third term should be "repealed."

The more Mr. Roosevelt sidestepped the third term issue, the more insistently Mr. Willkie hammered it home. In nearly every speech he returned to this theme. More than tradition, the two-term precedent has in his view entered into the common law of the land, a law built up by custom rather than written statutes.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt would speak out on the third term remained a secret of the campaign's closing days. But on other issues he took up the gage thrown by a crusading Willkie.

Debate on Defense

Both candidates gave line and verse of the record in their most heated debate on the question: Who delayed defense?

The answer leads on to one of the campaign's most immediate issues: Who is best fitted to expedite defense?

For weeks the Republican standard bearer has been citing specific instances when the President on his own authority had curtailed military expenditures urged by Army strategists, Air Force officers, and industrialists. This week Mr. Willkie listed the following additional cases:

1. Neglect until late October, 1939, of the Federal Government's armor plate plant at South Charleston, W. Va. Only then was a contract entered into for reconditioning this World War factory. Not until June, after the fall of France, were "operations for the production of armor plate actually begun."

2. Cuts by the President, over Army protests, of requests for money to rehabilitate arsenals. This as late as last fall, after war had broken out in Europe.

3. On Jan. 5, 1937, the President asked for an increase of less than $100,000,000 in national defense appropriations, despite repeated warnings since 1933 from General MacArthur, Army Chief of Staff, and his successor, Gen. Malin Craig.

4. In January, 1938, after Secretary of War Woodring had pointed out the need for air strength in peace "approaching rather closely our requirements in war," Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress for an increase of only $50,000,000 for planes.

5. With full access to State Department reports indicating the gravity of events abroad, he "overruled the experts," as Mr. Willkie put it, regarding the amount needed for defense in the budget message of Jan. 3, 1939.

Because actual defense appropriations since January have topped $10,000,000,000, Mr. Willkie estimates that the President was "one-fortieth right" in his judgment at the most crucial moment for getting defense started, after the gravity of European events should have been known at least to the Administration.

6. On May 14, 1940, the President reportedly brushed aside proposals for a two-ocean Navy as "stupid." Later the two-ocean concept had to be accepted.

7. Last June the President told Congress it might as well go home, that if it stayed there would be nothing to do but make speeches. Since then, Congress has enacted the first peacetime conscription law, passed the two-ocean Navy bill, the bill for amortizing defense plant costs, and three additional defense appropriations totaling $7,000,000,000.

"People of America," Mr. Willkie asked, "are you going to return such an Administration to power again?"

Roosevelt Replies

Casting aside his mantle of aloofness, a mantle imposed by exacting demands of his high office in a war period as well as indicated by campaign strategy, President Roosevelt came to the defense of his defense policies.

Upon Republicans in Congress the third-term candidate placed blame for obstructing defense. Mr. Willkie refuted this charge on many points, as the President commanded majorities in both Houses. In New York's Madison Square Garden, after a whirlwind day in the five boroughs, he cited the Congressional Record to show that a majority of Republicans voted against the Naval Expansion Bill of 1938. Other G. O. P. votes against defense listed by Mr. Roosevelt were:

1. Republican Senators held out, 12 to 4, in March, 1939, against the $102,000,000 bill for purchase of strategic raw materials.

2. The same month, 11 to 8, against increasing planes for the Navy.

3. In June, 1939, House Republicans voted, 144 to 8, for reductions in Army Air Corps appropriations.

4. Senate Republican vote of 14 to 6 against repeal of the arms embargo that prevented aid to Britain, and a House Republican vote of 140 to 19 against repeal.

All of these defense measures were passed, the President added, by Democratic votes. In high fettle he named the Republicans who had voted in the negative, stressing "Martin, Barton, and Fish."

In Boston Garden two nights later Mr. Roosevelt returned to the same attack. Before an audience sufficiently Irish to savor the word, he asked several times: "What kind of political shenanigans are these?

"Can such people be trusted with national defense?"

Willkie's 'Party of America'

There the campaign arguments stand, with both sides citing evidence and bidding for the confidence of voters. As in most issues of this unusual campaign, defense presents a mixed picture as between the two major parties. But in one vital respect the Rooseveltian attack against old-line Republicans shoots wide of the Willkie target. Party lines are down.

Not only is Mr. Willkie speaking in the name of a new, unorthodox, revitalized, and unprofessional Republican tidal wave, but he this week placed himself at the head of what he called the true Jeffersonian Democratic Party.

The campaign, as he sees it, is between the New Deal Party on one side, with its allegedly negative outlook based on the philosophy of scarcity and defeatism and America on the other, with its unconquerable vitality. He appealed to labor, capital, and the people as a whole to join him in rebuilding America.

To Jeffersonian Democrats

In Louisville, Ky., on the borderline where the Middle-South begins, Mr. Willkie made it easier for Democrats to follow him rather than the "Third Term Candidate" and the New Deal Convention that booed the name of Thomas Jefferson.

In Baltimore, Md., "Gateway to the South" on the Atlantic seaboard, Mr. Willkie skillfully played on Mr. Roosevelt's attempted "purge" of Senator Tydings.

To Texas across the radio waves, Mr. Willkie spoke of John Garner, whose voice as a Democrat has been ignored.

To Virginia supporters of Senator Carter Glass and Senator Harry F. Byrd, he recalled New Deal affronts.

Alfred E. Smith, Democratic Presidential candidate in 1928, campaigned for Mr. Willkie in Boston and elsewhere.

Irvin S. Cobb, humorist and Southern Democrat, is out against the Third Term.

The speech of John L. Lewis, C. I. O. labor leader, unqualifiedly supporting Mr. Willkie, was financed at a cost of $45,000 by the National Committee of Democrats for Willkie.

On the other side, many Republicans are supporting Mr. Roosevelt; the C. I. O. is split wide open over Mr. Lewis's stand; and party lines are generally down except in their ancient strongholds.

The flight home from London of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy to advocate re-election of Mr. Roosevelt stirred controversy. Not only is domestic politics beyond an active diplomat's accepted role, but the President slipped in speaking of Mr. Kennedy as "my Ambassador."

Most observers refuse to hazard their reputations in predicting this unpredictable election. But no one denies that Mr. Willkie has gained with his unstinted crusading. The President's entry into the lists, and the sudden visit of Ambassador Kennedy, are read as admissions by the New Deal that this amateur from Indiana has something on the ball.

War in Balkans

Frequently a tinder-box of Europe, the Balkans this time are taking fire by slow sparks from a larger conflagration. Greece is seen by most observers as merely the next step beyond Rumania in an Axis grasp designed to embrace all of the Balkans, most of the Near East, and Northern Africa. The aim is to break Britain's grip on the Mediterranean, and sever the Empire's "lifeline."

The week ends with Greece holding, although reports conflict as to the actual inroads made by Italy. Unless outside help comes in great volume, from Britain, Turkey, and possibly Russia, military anaysts see no for Greece to stop the Axis.

British help so far is apparently limited to sea and air action, with some occupation of strategic islands. But London denied earlier reports that Crete had been taken over.

Turkey's President Inonu left his country uncommitted, but spoke of Britain as an ally.

Moscow's Red Star, Army newspaper, stated that Italy faces a hard assignment. But neither Russia nor Turkey is expected to move until the German Army, moving southward all week, is deeply involved somewhere.

Shifts in China

Japanese troops withdrew under Chinese pressure from Nanning and all of Kwangsi Province this week, saying their new bases in French Indo-China made further occupation useless. The net effect is that Chinese have poured back into one of their provinces.

Bombings of the Burma road continued. Japanese claimed wrecking of bridges that will take weeks to repair. But many tons of needed supplies have reached beleaguered China.

Washington disclosed that shipments of military planes to China were resumed in September.

Tokyo proved that it has an escape clause in the Triple Axis, and that the pact is directed against larger game than Greece, by holding out of the new war. On the pact's surface wording, war with Greece might have been expected.

War in other sectors brought German sinking of the Empress of Britain, 42,348-ton liner. The R. A. F. carried its air attacks to Berlin and for the first time to Naples.

—Saint Paul Pioneer Press
The Raised Hands

—Donahey, Cleveland Plain Dealer
See That Name Right There, Willie? THAT'S ME!

—Herblock, Saint Paul Pioneer Press
Veterans

Wisconsin's North Woods Songs, Safe on Disks From Oblivion

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Melodies—born in a score of countries across the seas and the lusty, hardy songs the lumberjacks sang to the tune of their axe blows in Wisconsin's north woods—have been preserved by a pair of University of Wisconsin professors.

Into the far corners of the State traveled Profs. Carl Bricken and Leland Coons this last summer, seeking the songs that lived only in the flickerign memories of elderly men and women.

They carried with them a portable recording machine, borrowed from the music division of the Library of Congress. In 20 days they traveled 2,000 miles and collected nearly 100 songs on wax disks.

In the far north country former lumberjacks dusted off old guitars and sang of "the bold McIntyres" and "the shanty boy on the big Eau Claire."

Many of these were native songs, born in the dense woods country.

Up on Washington Island they went to the home of Mrs. Elsie Bjarnesen and she sang them songs of Iceland—including the song of Olifer who went down to the little folk who lived under the mountain, was tempted to forsake his Christ and refused.

From the elderly Welsh farmers they captured the songs that are slowly disappearing, because the youngsters can't get that old "whuiick" into them.

"Many of the songs were obtained," said Professor Bricken, "were lovely old tunes, born of sadness, grief and jubilation, rising from the hearts of the common people who tilled the soil.

"Many have been creeping into oblivion. Through our recordings we hope to save these old songs for eternity."

Mechanized Nut Factories Help Save Pecan Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—As the new pecan crop begins to move to market, conditions in this leading shelling center are greatly in contrast to those prevailing two years ago. The Mexican pecan shellers were then among the lowest paid workers in the nation.

Paid by the pound, some were actually earning less than five cents if calculated by the hour. But in the space of two years the shelling industry has become almost entirely mechanized, and the Pecan Shellers' Union, which represents perhaps a third of the pecan workers, has just signed a new contract with the major shelling plants calling for a minimum scale of 30 cents an hour as required by the Wage-Hour Law.

When the Wage-Hour Law first went into effect Oct. 24,1938, many owners of shelling plants feared that if they were required to pay 25 cents an hour to their workers, the pecan industry would be utterly ruined. For a while something like panic prevailed. But then the new machinery was introduced, and the industry made a quick recovery.

Came at Right Time

This rapid mechanization was not exactly a case of "necessity being the mother of invention." The need of the industry did hasten development; but L. J. Meyer, inventor of practically all the pecan machinery now in use here, had patented his first pecan cracking machine as far back as 1926. From 1926 to 1937, he completed nine entirely different cracking machines. His 1938 model was 90 per cent efficient.

It just happened that Mr. Meyer was bringing his machinery to the point of usefulness at the time that the pecan shelling industry was going to need it most urgently. It was not until January, 1940, that Mr. Meyer finally developed a cracker that was practically 100 per cent efficient.

The crackers were the first mechanical units to be placed in operation. Then gradually the scope of the machinery was extended until today very little hand work is done in the shelling plants. In the old days a fast hand worker might shell 12 pounds in a 10-hour day; in a mechanized shop the average per worker for an eight-hour day has reached 145 pounds. The cost of shelling has greatly decreased. Hand shelling, including all operations, used to cost about 16 cents a pound; machine shelling can be done for five cents.

Has Its Darker Side

There is naturally an unhappy side to this, for the machines have displaced many thousands of hand workers. It is estimated that a fully mechanized shop will need only about 15 per cent as many workers as it needed in the hand work days. Of course not all the plants will be mechanized to the same degree; but whereas about 12,000 workers used to find employment in the shelling plants at the peak of the season from November to March, hardly more than 4,000 or 5,000 can expect to find employment now. The Pecan Shellers' Union is nowadays almost as much concerned with getting relief for its members who have been displaced by the machines as it is in getting contracts for them in the shelling plants.

This phase of the problem may be lightened somewhat this year by the fact that the crop, estimated at 39,000,000 pounds, is the second largest in history, exceeded only by the 44,000,000 pounds produced in 1934. Practically all of the pecans shelled here are of native wild varieties. They grow in abundance along the river valleys in Texas and Oklahoma. Their movement to market begins in quantity about Nov. 1 and continues until March.

Chilean Pageant Honors American Responsible for Many Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARISO, Chile—The port and city of this "Pearl of the Pacific" paid a tribute to the memory of an illustrious American citizen, William Wheelwright, to whom Chile owes a debt of gratitude as one of the energetic promotors of national progress, bestowing not only steam navigation but the first railway, gas lighting, telegraph and water supply. This act of homage was the inauguration of the festivities commemorating the arrival of the first steamers in the southern Pacific a century ago. It was paid at the foot of the statue erected to Mr. Wheelwright in the year 1872.

There was a week's ceremonies in Valparaiso and Santiago, organized by the Maritime League with distinguished national and foreign representation, the latter including a delegate from Boston. Mr. Wheelwright was a native of Newburyport, Mass. The centenary was that of an English steam navigation company, so that the flags of Chile, the United States and Great Britain flew together at all ceremonies.

Anniversary Day began with Valparaiso relaxing for a few hours lightheartedly to enjoy an improvization of the historic scene of 100 years ago. The cry of "Los vapores! los vapores!" was raised from classroom and business office. The Chile—one of the two famous little steamers—came round Los Angeles Point of Valparaiso Bay while the population crowded along the shore.

This time the Chile was a local tug, cleverly converted into a close semblance of the original, with a false bow, lengthened funnel and two masts with yards such as those carried in the early days before full confidence was reposed in "tin kettles." Unfamiliar paddle wheels completed the transformation, while on deck Captain Peacock, complete with white side whiskers and telescope, brought his vessel into port with masterly style.

Crew and passengers all wore the costumes of a century ago and expressed—as well they might—surprise at the changes that have taken place in the port and its surroundings. Captain Peacock gave the reporters a graphic description of the perils of the voyage, and then the little pageant was rounded off with the customary receptions and a triumphal tour of the city in ancient horse-drawn carriages. Beflagged warships and merchantmen provided an orchestra of strident sirens; the flagship of the Chilean Navy, Almirante Latorre, saluted the Chile with 21 guns, and the Queen of the Sea, a young society lady, with a court of honor, graced the scene.

The formal ceremony of homage took place at the Wheelwright statue in Avenida Brazil at the foot of which, all day long, maritime organizations, naval attaches, consuls and visitors deposited floral tributes. The monument was festooned with electric lights and the flags of the three nations. Rea Hanna, speaking for the American and British communities, referred to another Wheelwright monument in his native town of Massachusetts. He said that every true Chilean, American and Briton had a right to be proud of Mr. Wheelwright.

Ford's Town Meets Free Speech Trouble

DETROIT, Nov. 2 (AP)—Suburban Dearborn's problem of free speech and free press, as involved in an anti-handbill ordinance, has developed new complications with another court battle promised.

Twenty-five members of the United Automobile Workers Union (C. I. O.) were arrested yesterday while distributing pamphlets at the gates of the Ford Motor Company's Rouge Plant, and two justices of the peace disagreed on disposition of the cases.

Defendants brought before Justice Lila M. Neunfelt for arraignment were released. On Thursday Justice Neunfelt had ruled the ordinance unconstitutional, declaring it an abridgment of the rights of free speech and free press. On the other hand, Justice Leo R. Schaefer, before whom other pamphlet distributors were brought, ordered all to stand trial. He declared that Justice Neunfelt's decision was not binding, that a ruling from a higher court was necessary.

High School Paper In Toronto Aids Democratic Ideal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Promotion of democracy is the editorial policy of Canadian High News, a newspaper for students in the Toronto district, whose first issue recently came off the press.

Starting with a circulation of approximately 40,000, and covering every high school in greater Toronto, the paper is to be distributed free to all students. The newspaper, tabloid in size, will have articles written entirely by students or by former students who have been only one year out of school.

Ben Holdsworth, chief editor, now a student at the University of Toronto, after graduating last year from Runnymede Collegiate, explained that the circulation of the paper is to be increased in the near future through expansion into Southern and Northern Ontario, and that later it is planned to make it a weekly publication.

Every secondary school in the City has one or more reporters or correspondents, who cover all student activities from Rugby games and tea dances to current events.

Washington Diary Sold for $10,500

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—A 4,880-word diary written by George Washington in Philadelphia in 1779 has been sold for $10,500 from the literary collection of the late John Gribbel of Philadelphia.

Other outstanding sales from the Gribbel collection yesterday at the Park-Bernet Galleries were:

A 1776 bill for mustering troops under the command of Col. Henry Jones, signed by Button Gwinnett, Speaker of the Assembly of Georgia, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, $5,500.

A two-volume history of Rome by the Rev. J. Adams, published in Dublin in 1792 and bearing George Washington's signature, $1,500.

A 1475 letter written by Americus Vespucius, for whom America was named, $1,200.

George Washington's 500-word plan for an attack on New York, written July 13, 1781, $1,150.

Total receipts for all three days of the sale, ending last night, were $144,239.

Hollywood Plans Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A $25,000,000 super-highway to bring the heart of Hollywood many minutes closer to the Los Angeles Civic Center, approximately eight miles away, has received new impetus with the allocation of $50,000 by the State Highway Commission for a study of the proposed route.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Nov. 2

President—Presided at opening ceremonies of the draft lottery—first peace-time conscription drawing.

Campaigned intensively in New York City, adjacent cities in New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, where he spoke in Boston; Pennsylvania, New York State and Ohio, where he winds up with an address to be given in Cleveland tonight.

Conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles on foreign affairs.

Approved "immediate construction of housing projects in 63 vital defense areas" with $45,762,500 of defense funds.

Congress: Held short bi-weekly sessions as a matter of form—transacted no business.

Departments: Commerce — Predicted 1940 will prove a boom year for the construction industry.

Justice—Ordered deportation to her native Russia of Mrs. Raissa B. Browder, wife of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, on the ground that she had entered this country illegally.

War—Munitions building damaged by fire but no military secrets destroyed.

Reported to have planned production of 12,000 additional bombing airplanes with the aid of the automobile industry—this number to be separate from the 12,000 warplane order which the President said Great Britain proposed to place in this country.

Announced that 35,275 men had volunteered for three-year enlistments in the Army in October, estimating the enlisted strength of the Army at 360,000.

Navy—Announced acquisition of 12 new high-speed oil tankers to extend the fleet's effective radius as far as the Philippines.

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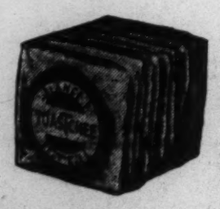
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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"An Ideal is in itself a Dwelling Place"
The following is an extract from a report received from Eric G. Muggeridge, director of our work in England.
"I looked out and saw heaps of ruins, houses, schools and shops—ugly craters. Somehow I started singing. I wondered, was it wrong to sing? Then I know it was something more than just singing. It was myself clinging to our ideals, which will always stand.
"The children in the lorry joined my song. If you could but see them and their willingness to smile and sing."
The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children maintains and operates large homes for children, made homeless by bombardments, on the Woodberry Down Estates in England. These homes are known as "The Sanctuaries." Here children receive lodging, food, clothing and loving care. Funds are needed to maintain The Sanctuaries—funds for food, clothing and additional houses. All monies are cabled direct through the Chase National Bank of New York to our account in London and pass through no other hands. The need is truly urgent. No amount is too small. Will you help, please?
EDNA BLUE, *Executive Chairman*
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Election or No Election It's One Country

Tuesday night the stars will shine as brightly over America as they did on Monday night.

Yet between those two evenings will have been cast the votes that will send members of one political party home saying, "Now, ours is the responsibility of victory," and the followers of the other, "Well, we made a good fight."

Probably before the sunrise Wednesday morning will be known the result: whether Franklin D. Roosevelt or Wendell L. Willkie is to be President of the United States the next four years and whether the Democratic or the Republican party will have a majority in the national House of Representatives.

For some partisans, on whatever side, it may seem momentarily that the stars have gone out and the sun forever set; but those lights will still be there, more permanent than any cloud, and no brighter in fact for the victors than for the vanquished.

Similarly the ideals and traditions of liberty will continue enthroned in the affections of Americans throughout all walks of life.

The United States will still be one country. Citizens who have worked in the campaign will have strengthened the ties to their Government.

Loyalty Will Be Needed

And whoever heads the Government in these troubled times will need the benefit of all the patriotic devotion Americans are wont to feel for their country.

It will not be enough for any President to be the President of a class or section of the United States. The tasks of construction within and defense without call for him to be the President of all the people —leader, spokesman and servant of all Americans.

Once the votes are counted, it is to be expected that every citizen will give allegiance to the regularly chosen Executive.

The Nation may congratulate itself even beforehand that it has two men both of unusual ability and breadth between whom to choose. President Roosevelt has recognized the need of business men by drafting their services in behalf of national defense. Mr. Willkie has signified the importance of labor by taking his case to audiences of workers in city after city.

The poet Goethe, when a friend mentioned the controversy as to whether Goethe or Schiller was the greater literary light, said Germans should not dispute about that but be grateful they had two such writers.

In the case of the Presidency, of course, there is only one office to occupy, and there are, moreover, issues of policy to be determined in the process, issues that are matters of deep conviction and of more consequence even than the choice between men.

The Golden Mean

Yet even in the decision of these questions the interests of the Nation compel a hope that the heat of the campaign has not opened breaches among individuals or groups which the need of solidarity will not quickly heal. Temperateness in political argument, before or after election, helps to discover

The golden mean, and quiet flow
Of truths that soften hatred, temper strife. *(Wordsworth)*

Earnestly and conscientiously though men have differed as to the best methods of maintaining liberty and opportunity in the New World they do not differ at all as to the desirability of that purpose. They will join to advance this purpose through means most favored by the majority consistently with the rights of the minority.

Some persons in the past have deplored what they considered the absence of "significant politics" in the United States. Ten or twenty years ago the two major parties seemed very often much alike in their programs. They did not divide on any profound, world-shaking issue. Some believed the parties should offer a clear-cut choice between liberal and conservative.

Others, however, have felt that the world was getting enough shaking. And the New Deal clearly has heightened the contrast between political right and left. Hence, with whatever benefits may be claimed, it is discerned that party lines can cut too deeply and party rivalry can become too serious for the general good. The "spirit of faction" against which Washington warned has to be held in subjection to higher loyalties and to consideration for the national welfare.

Finding Common Denominators

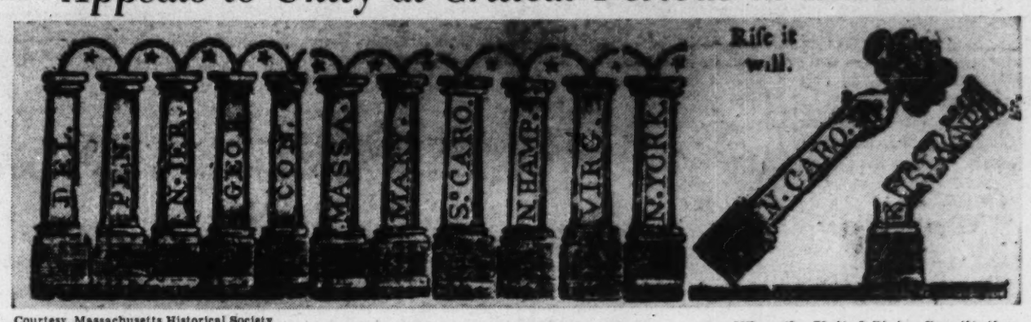
This is particularly true if party cleavage tends to become class cleavage or sectional cleavage—a tendency inherent in the fact that human beings seem to divide most readily and consistently along lines of economic interest. The hazard becomes serious if "practical politics" is allowed to descend to the level of sheer materialistic self-seeking. In order even to be intelligently self-interested, policy must have breadth of vision. And if a people is to make genuine progress there must be moral and spiritual values which transcend distinctions of wealth or geographic boundaries.

The true function of politicians and of politics is to find the common denominators upon which all ranks and kinds of people can cooperate. All have to live together, and compromise is often the oil that lessens friction. Political leadership which can find solutions within the framework of honor and which points the way consistently to higher civic ideals earns thereby the laurel of statesmanship.

Everyday people have a big part in statesmanship, as well as do the men who sit at carved mahogany desks or make speeches in marble halls.

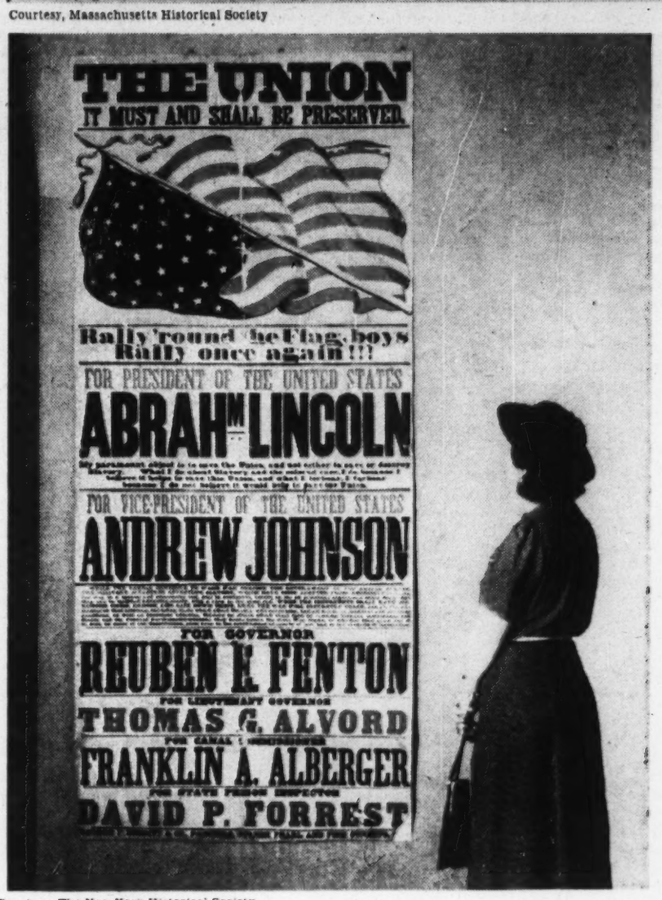
Everyday people—about 50,000,000 of them, according to the indications of an unusually high registration for this election—will help choose the men to sit in Congress and the White House. Everyday people, when the voting is past, can help statesmen remember that, in Seneca's phrase, "Things that are moderate last a long while."

Appeals to Unity at Critical Periods in America



Courtesy, Massachusetts Historical Society

When the United States Constitution at length had been ratified in 1788 by enough of the 13 States to assure its establishment, but not yet by unanimous action, the Massachusetts Centinel published at the head of the news this picturization of "The Federal Edifice," with an enthusiastic sonnet celebrating the event.

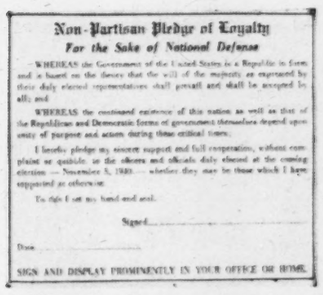


Courtesy, The New York Historical Society

A campaign broadside of 1864 for the re-election of President Lincoln, shown as displayed in a presidential campaign exhibit by the New York Historical Society. Following this election, Lincoln concluded his second Inaugural Address by saying, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace. . . ."

Volume No. 1, History of American Graphic Humor by William Morrow, published by The Whitney Museum of Modern Art.

What is generally considered to be the first political cartoon published in America was produced by Benjamin Franklin in his Pennsylvania Gazette in 1754 to urge the colonists to join against the threat of the approaching French and Indian War. It was later used as a rallying device during the War for Independence.


Non-Partisan Pledge of Loyalty
For the Sake of National Defense

WHEREAS the Government of the United States is a Republic in form, and is based on the theory that the will of the majority as expressed by their duly elected representatives shall prevail and shall be accepted by all; and

WHEREAS the continued existence of this nation as well as that of the Republican and Democratic forms of government themselves depend upon unity of purpose and action during these critical times.

I hereby pledge my sincere support and full cooperation, without complaint or quibble, to the citizens and officials duly elected at the coming election — November 5, 1940 — whether they may be those which I have supported or otherwise.

To this I set my hand and seal.

Signed.....

Date.....

SIGN AND DISPLAY PROMINENTLY IN YOUR OFFICE OR HOME

The pledge shown here, in the form of a printed card, has been distributed in recent weeks by Edward S. Axline, 45 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Shipbuilding Boom Spreads in California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Shipbuilding is making a big splash in San Francisco Bay cities and in California.

Nearly $400,000,000 in ships ordered in less than two years in any shipbuilding center ought to make a splash. They have here. And that splash has sent out ripples by the thousands. Ripples of jobs, new hopes, and new homes.

The State Department of Industrial Relations tells about the splash in California: "Shipbuilding factories spent $219.60 this September for every $100 of wages paid out last September, while over the same period employment rose 89 per cent."

In the San Francisco Bay area competent estimates say employment in shipbuilding has increased 90 per cent and wages 108 per cent. And the State Department of Industrial Relations says, "For every 100 men employed in shipbuilding in San Francisco a year ago 314 men were employed in September, 1940; for every $100 paid out in wages by these shipbuilding plants a year ago $413.50 was spent in wages this September."

They're launching ships here sideways and the usual ways, and that's romantic. Another big ship slid into the water with a splash a few days ago. Two months ago another made such a splash with its side launching that spectators on the opposite shore got a ducking and picked up fish off the sands for supper. This is all colorful and romantic. But the real thrill, the real splash, and the real romance here is jobs, jobs for men, skilled in a specialized trade, who have long known years of financial and economic stress, when there weren't orders.

The real thrill is in the new little homes, those white stucco homes with red-tile roofs and little grass plots, of which there are so many around here, rising all around the Bay area. These are some of the ripples of that $400,000,000. They're the human splashes which make a story of shipbuilding even more exciting—and romantic.

Other ripples, once removed, are told by the Industrial Relations Department, such as wage earners in construction industries, the industries at work on new homes, of 37.8 per cent, and of pay-roll increases of 58.5 per cent. Of course, not all this came from the ship splashes, but a lot did.

Currently "on order" in San Francisco Bay yards are 21 ships to cost $51,466,520 outside of the national defense program. These are the commercial ships which will carry the United States flag across the seas to the far-off ports of the world. These are the ships, part of the Maritime Commission's program, which will bring to the United States Merchant Marine a prestige it has not enjoyed since the days Yankee clippers anchored in San Francisco Bay with rare products from the Far East.

Other big splashes in shipbuilding here are of course the defense orders: $277,740,000 for 20 destroyers and four cruisers; $62,000,000 for six submarines and two airplane tenders; a floating drydock to cost $1,649,000; four submarine net tenders at $2,000,000; engines for submarines at $2,000,000; new ship repair base at $2,000,000; expansion by the Navy of old Risdon Iron Works at $10,000,000, and plans for repairing another old shipyard to build ships, $500,000.

These are the big splashes, but when it's realized that 50 to 60 per cent of the amounts go into wages directly in building the ships and millions more into wages and materials of companies engaged in supplying the shipyards, we get into the real ripples, the ripples of human endeavor.

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McNary Sees Field For Farm Support

LOGAN, Utah, No. 2 (AP)—The Federal Department of Agriculture as a research and sales office, "operating with all its energies to find new markets for farm products," was envisioned last night by Senator Charles L. McNary in an address prepared for a political meeting.

"We do not begrudge the benefit payments to the farmer. We favor them," the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate said, recalling that he belonged to the Congress which voted them. "But they fall far short of justice. The New Deal's unwillingness to restore agriculture to an independent, self-reliant footing makes them necessary. No administration could reduce them until it furnished a substitute."

The Oregon Senator remarked upon the possibilities which lie before the farmer with the development of new means for utilizing products of the soil. He spoke of farm-plastics and commented that the yield of thousands, perhaps millions of acres would be required for the fabrication of a "farm-grown" car.

Although, he said, "we make haste to free ourselves of dependence on imported metals, the Department of Agriculture, bound to the cult of free trade, fails to defend this country and provide new opportunities for the domestic farm producer." An acreage of millions, he asserted, would be required to replace our exports of food, feed and fibre.

Portsmouth Span O. K.'d

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The War Department announces it has approved the New Hampshire Highway Department's plans for a bridge across Sagamore Creek at Portsmouth, N. H., to replace an existing bridge.

Ambassador Says China Is To Fight On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—China will fight on, confident of victory in the end, according to Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States. Meanwhile it needs, and is most grateful for, all the aid the American people will give it as it carries on alongside the United States and Great Britain in the war to protect the democracies against totalitarian aggression, he declared at a "bowl of rice" dinner to raise funds for his country at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

Dr. Hu Shih gave three reasons why China could not give up the fight. First, he held, to quit would mean the complete surrender of China's national independence and freedom, for which the Chinese have been fighting for 40 months.

Secondly, he declared, peace was not possible because the Chinese know that the aggressors "cannot be appeased" and are "insatiable."

Thirdly, Chinese surrender or collapse would mean "a great catastrophe in the larger world struggle of democracy against totalitarian aggression."

"For these reasons my people will fight on," he declared. "With your sympathy and assistance we will win."

Other speaker were Henri Bernstein, French dramatist; Miss Dorothy Thompson and Dr. Lin Yutang, Chinese philosopher and author. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Chairman of the dinner and formerly Governor General of the Philippines, presided and read a cabled greeting from Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the President of China.

A brilliant ball in honor of the Chinese Ambassador followed the dinner.

N. J. Tract Shelters All Kinds of Wild Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 2—Wild birds of every kind, from small land singers to many kinds of gulls, terns, and other seafarers are finding a new Government-protected tourist camp within 10 miles of Atlantic City.

The tract totals 8,000 acres of salt tidal meadows, waterways and fresh and salt water pools off the mainland, and is directly in back of Brigantine, the next island north of here. Selected by the United States Biological Survey and the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, it is now listed officially as the Brigantine Game Refuge, one of the largest wild bird refuges in the United States.

Cities Think It Is About Time Airlines Built Own Airports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Air transportation having grown up, cities are asking if it shouldn't, please, stand a bit more on its own feet when it comes to building and maintaining airports.

"Perhaps it needed coddling when an infant," say some cities, in effect, "but look at it now. And look at the taxes we're asking our people to pay to keep the airports up. Isn't it time the industry went into the same class with bus lines and railroads?"

To help find the answer and set up a general policy fair to airport users and cities alike, the American Municipal Association recently made a countrywide survey of municipal airports. What methods were cities using now to maintain and pay for their airports?

Out of 650 such air terminals, the Association found only about 10 per cent are paying their own way. The other 90 per cent are drawing regularly on city tax funds to meet operating deficits.

The typical airport terminal—classified as one of about 200 regular stops on scheduled air transport lines—gets about 86 cents from each dollar the airport earns by way of landing fees, hangar and storage fees, rents, oil and gas sales, the survey brought out.

No Uniform Schedule

But there's no uniform schedule of charges. Hangar and storage fees in nine cities, for instance, were found to range from $1 to $2 a night, and from $5 to $50 a month. Some cities collect big amounts annually in rents for ground and office space—$8,500 in one instance. Others collect nothing. In this group of nine cities, a few charge for the use of landing facilities and flood lights. Flyers other than scheduled operators are charged up to $125 a month for use of the airport for each round trip, the Association found.

A few enterprising airports are finding ways outside aviation to help finance themselves. At Minneapolis the municipal air field earned a net income of $4000 from a city-operated restaurant, last year. It also rented hotel and garage facilities. Little Rock, Ark., harvested the hay on its 200-acre field, and thereby earned $1,000. The Madison, Wis., airport earns $500 a year by leasing unused land to a farmer.

"We have no quarrel with the airlines," says Earl D. Mallery, Executive Director of the American Municipal Association, "but fundamentally there seems to be no more reason why a city should build and finance an airport for airlines, than that a city should build and finance a depot and yards for a railroad company.

Now Common Carriers

"Today, air transportation has reached such proportions that the air lines should be classed as common carriers along with bus lines and the railroads. And there is bountiful evidence of tremendous growth just ahead for the air industry."

When airplanes were a new thing, Mr. Mallery explained, many cities scrambled to lay out airports to "keep up with the Joneses," so to speak. And air lines encouraged the practice. They were able in those days to pretty much select the routes they would follow. They might go to a city and say:

"You'd like to have air mail. You're no town if you don't have it. We could put you on our route, but to do it we'd have to have a very good port." Forthwith the city built it. Some of these airports petered out. Others have become terminals doing a tremendous airline business.

Regulations prevent air lines from going hither and yon wherever they choose, nowadays, but there's no uniform set of rules determining what the respective responsibilities of cities, air lines, and private flyers, are, in relation to airports. The American Municipal Association's survey is a first step toward finding the answer.

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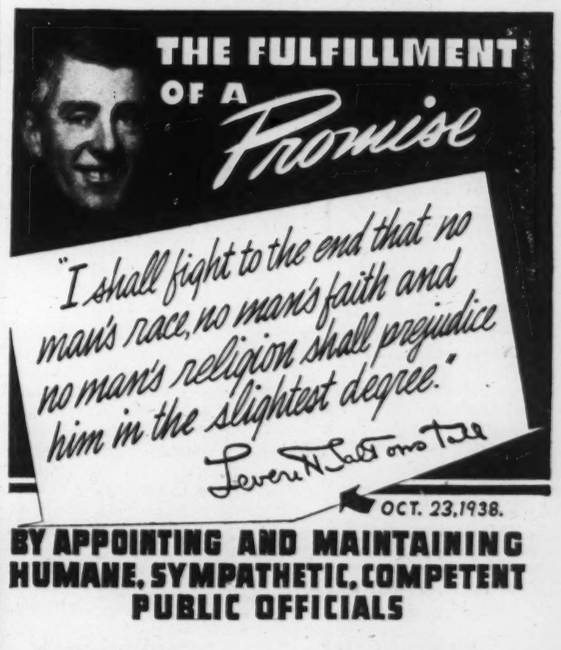
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Siam Assumes New Role in Far East

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the minor storm centers at the moment is French Indo-China, where the weakening of the French hold, due to the feebleness of the Vichy Government, has caused increasing pressure to be applied to the territory both by Japan and Thailand, or Siam.

Thailand has been demanding the cession of the two Provinces of Cambodia and Laos on the ground they originally belonged to Thailand and were forcibly taken by France at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries.

These demands apparently have been accompanied by some troop movements. They acquire significance in the light of the increasing Japanese influence in Thailand, a process that has been going on for several years. Thailand naval cadets for several years have been sent to Japan, not to England, for training. Siam was the only country which refused to condemn the Japanese action in Manchuria at the session of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1933. Japanese export trade with Thailand has been growing substantially and an air line has been installed between Tokyo and Bangkok.

Now Buffer State

As a result of Japan's move into Indo-China early in October, when Japanese troops came in at the north from Kwangsi, Thailand is in the position of a buffer state, wedged in between the Japanese in Indo-China and the British Crown Colony of Malaya, with its great naval base of Singapore. Thailand also borders on Burma to the northwest. Should Thailand be drawn completely into the Japanese orbit new Japanese air and naval bases probably would be the result and British defense problems as regards both Singapore and India would be further complicated.

It would be premature to say that Thailand has become a satellite of Japan. Its government doubtless would claim to be acting purely in its own national interests. Yet the demands on French Indo-China for territorial cessions could hardly have been made without the knowledge or the encouragement of Japan. It is conceivable that Thailand finally may play in relation to Japan the role that Hungary plays in relation to Germany—that of a minor power which will endeavor to gain what it can under the auspices of a more powerful neighbor.

Up to 1935, Siam was one of the most tranquil places in the Far East. Bangkok, with the bizarre coloring and architecture of its innumerable temples and its network of canals, was one of the tourist curiosities of the Orient. The Siamese countryside looked like a scene from Kipling's Jungle Books, with little brown boys seated astride water buffaloes and the general atmosphere, so familiar in the Orient, of a peasantry that made its living toiling in watery rice fields.

Polite to Foreigners

Siam had preserved its independence by maneuvering between the two neighboring imperial possessions, Malaya and Indo-China. It had obtained the abolition of extra-territoriality by being very polite to foreigners, and especially to the influential British business interests which played a leading part in the trade of the country and in the development of such natural resources as tin, rubber, and teakwood.

By 1936, when this writer visited the country, a change already had come over the land of the White Elephant, as Siam is sometimes called. The King had been deposed and power was in the hands of a group of young civilian officials and Army officers, who were intent on making their country more independent of foreign economic control and stronger in the military field. A new sound could be heard over Bangkok, the roar of airplane motors.

Thailand is believed to possess a trained Army of about 60,000 and a considerable number of reserves and a force of about 200 airplanes. This is negligible by European standards, but counts for something in the Orient, where armaments are on a less massive scale. And the Thai has the reputation of being a better natural flier than either the Japanese or the Chinese.

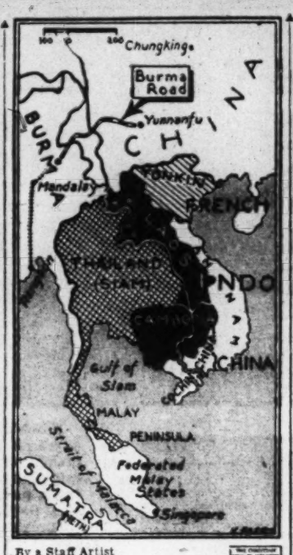
The new Government has been pushing ahead vigorously with a "Thailand for the Thais" program. There is a large Chinese minority in Thailand; and formerly Chinese possessed almost a monopoly of retail trade and of certain types of manual and industrial labor. The Thai, as a general rule, was a peasant if poor and a government official, Army officer, or professional man if well-to-do.

Curb Upon Chinese

A whole series of measures have been enacted to curb what is regarded as excessive Chinese predominance in economic life, and immigration restrictions on the Chinese have been tightened. Japan may have also encouraged this anti-Chinese attitude of the Thailand Government.

Lying between Indo-China and Malaya, Thailand will have difficulty in avoiding being drawn into a conflict between Japan and Great Britain. The European experience has shown that a country in such a position is hard put to preserve its neutrality. The Government at Bangkok may not yet have made up its mind what to do if there is an Anglo-Japanese clash. Long-standing British and American commercial and cultural ties tend to offset the newer influence of Japan.

Thailand apparently enters into any Japanese strategic plans for further southward advance and also into British plans for safeguarding Singapore, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. It will be worth watching if Anglo-Japanese relations experience further deterioration.



By a Staff Artist

French Indo-China

Blackened areas show French Indo-China provinces which Thailand (Siam) hopes to incorporate in its territory. Shaded section to the north is the part of Indo-China now occupied by Japanese troops.

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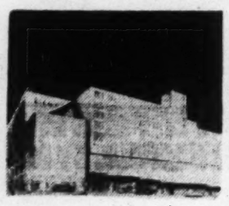
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British Planes in Sky Ambush Swoop Down Upon Attackers

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Formations of German and Italian planes striking toward London were reported scattered and beaten off today by patrols of British Spitfires which swooped down from cloud ambushes high over England's southeast coast.

Some raiders, however, broke through the defense and gave London two alarms by midmorning. The first lasted only a few minutes, and in the second bombs fell in the outskirts of the city.

Italian planes reported among the raiders were described as fighters. In the past many of the Italian planes taking part in the Battle of Britain have been bombers with German fighter escorts.

German long-range guns on the French coast meanwhile pounded away in a new bombardment of British shipping in the English Channel.

Watchers saw a dozen ships, with barrage ballons trailing overhead, emerge from the Channel mist and steam slowly northward, apparently unharmed.

The unusual success of British antiaircraft batteries, officially credited with shooting down five German raiders during the night, stirred speculation meanwhile that a new type of gun might have been perfected and added to the island's defenses.

At the same time, the Royal Air Force struck back through the night at widely scattered targets on the continent. "Sustained and successful" attack on railway communications in Berlin was reported, and oil "targets" in central and western Germany were bombed heavily.

[Reports from Bern indicated that other British fliers might have crossed Switzerland for new blows at industrial northern Italy.]

The German attacks were directed principally against London and Southeastern England, a communiqué said, although the Midlands, Northeastern England, and Northwestern and Southwestern England also reported bombings.

The communiqué said that the raids, "while slightly more widespread than for some nights past, were not on a large scale."

Berlin Attacked

BERLIN, Nov. 2 (AP)—A surprise attack on Berlin by Royal Air Force raiders shortly after other British planes had bombed German-held Amsterdam, caught thousands of Beliners in cafes and on the streets last night and set the Capital's defense guns thundering in a volume not often equaled here.

A communiqué today acknowledged that at least 26 persons were killed in Amsterdam while "several" Berlin civilians were killed and injured.

The extent of damage in Berlin was not immediately disclosed.

Earlier D. N. B., official news agency, claimed that German diver bombers attacking three British convoys off the shores of Britain yesterday sank 13 ships—including one cruiser—totaling 47,000 tons and badly damaged nine others aggregating 36,000 tons.

Barrage Balloons

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The German Radio broadcast yesterday a report that "serious damage has been done to power lines and telephone wires by British barrage balloons as far as Western Jutland."

The broadcast, picked up by NBC, added the damage was caused by heavy chains which the balloons were said to be dragging.

[British barrage balloons frequently have broken away from their moorings and floated over the Continent as far as Sweden.]

The Stockholm Radio reported later last night that several such balloons had drifted not only over Jutland and Denmark, but over Sweden and Iceland.

Australia Speeds Up Training Of Air Force to Match Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—An immediate speed-up of Australia's air training plan, geared to fit with the Canadian speeding of preparations to challenge German superiority in the air has been announced here. As Canadians cut three to four weeks from training terms for air crews destined to battle for the Empire, Australia also moved to reduce the training period, to step up the number of men picked as pilots and to enlarge the number of air schools.

More Australian pilots are to be sent from here to receive advanced training in Canada. More preliminary flying schools are to be built; many more recruits will be needed and most advanced pilots now being trained will graduate in four instead of eight weeks.

The August assignments to air schools were 600, about double the July total, and the September posting will be still bigger. Around 3,500 members of air crews are in training. First signs of mass training came in August when 317 flying men graduated from the two ground schools operated here, 194 of them being pilots. In addition, another 122 pilots left preliminary flying schools for more advanced work.

Figures for the Australian Air Force are reaching up to totals once unimagined. The Air Department recently disclosed that more than 31,000 men had been chosen for the air force since the war began. Of these more than 16,000 apparently form the training and ground staff of the air schools. Eight thousand more are men of air crews.

To smooth the way for the bigger program, Australia has been building three new flying schools, two in New South Wales and one in Tasmania. When Australia's program is complete it will have 33 training establishments in operation, almost half as many as are planned in Canada. In addition to the men enlisted for the air force large reserves have been created. The air crew reserve totals 6,400. Ability to train technical personnel, it is officially revealed, has risen fifty-fold in twelve months. A year ago Australia could train 25 fitters a month. Today they are being turned out at the rate of 650 a month.

Meanwhile Britain has announced the lifting of the ban on shipments of unassembled Beaufort bombers to this country.

Australians who go abroad under the air scheme will keep their identity. They will wear Australian uniforms and continue under the Australian system of promotions.

Australian career men in the Air Force are to be sent to Britain on exchange with Royal Air Force officers in order to obtain flying experience before the mass of the Antipodean airmen begins to roll in. Later these men will be appointed to command squadrons formed from the enormous numbers of new aviators.

Expansion of the number of instructors undergoing training is also announced. Altogether, Australia is showing signs of making up the leeway due to its relative unpreparedness at the outbreak of war and to catch up on New Zealand which because of two years advance preparation has been moving swiftly along the path to maximum output of air crews.

Britain Aids Flax Growing For War Needs and Export

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A twofold purpose lies behind a new drive to make Great Britain self-supporting in flax production—first to meet increased home demands for tents, tarpaulins, and airplane fabrics in spite of the stoppage of supplies from Russia and elsewhere; secondly, to maintain Britain's export trade, especially to the United States.

Reports from flax-growing centers indicate the year has been a good one, crops yielding in some instances 50 per cent more than was anticipated.

In an endeavor to add 16,000 acres to the 4,000 under flax cultivation at the beginning of 1940, the Ministry of Agriculture evolved a scheme whereby flax is grown under contract for Government factories. Growers receive a guaranteed price for crops and, if they raise them on broken-up grassland, are eligible for the Government's £2 an acre plowing grant. This scheme has met with a ready response.

Sponsored Strains

Research in regard to strains of pedigree seeds is proving its worth in this new drive for flax-sufficiency. The Linen Industry Research Association has sponsored the strain commonly known as "Lira," of which the varieties Liral Monarch and Liral Crown have proved good croppers.

Both varieties ripen early and produce relatively short straw with good standing properties, and yield a high percentage of fiber. They have been found particularly suitable for growing on the rich soils of Wessex.

The Stormont strains have been found better for heavy soils as well as on soils relatively poor.

In Northern Ireland, where a vast new acreage has been put under flax to fill United States orders for Irish linen, a substantial area of these pure-strain varieties of flax has been saved for seed over several seasons.

Machinery Used

Cropping in Wessex has been heavy and the use of the British-made harvesting and binding machine has helped in the speedy harvesting of the crop.

Flax, it is felt, suffers from the necessity of treating it as a homogenous entity. While the introduction of the harvesting and binding machine has to some extent revolutionized the industry, it must be improved still further before it can entirely supersede the older method of pulling by hand.

Auto Industry's War Role Lauded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Since the outbreak of the war, the automotive industry in Canada has produced 80,000 mechanized vehicles for the Federal Government, and the associated industries have produced millions of units of war munitions, according to Roy D. Kerby, Assistant to the President, and Director of Public Relations of General Motors of Canada.

In a recent address before the Society of Automotive Engineers, Mr. Kerby stressed the vital role being played in the war by the automotive and allied industries. Some $225,000,000 is now being spent on the construction of new plants and the expansion of old, he said.

Croatia Controls Business Sales

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Government of Croatia, semi-autonomous Province of Yugoslavia, enacted a decree making the sale of business enterprises and industries subject to Government approval.

The action in Croatia was taken, officials said, because many manufacturers and large commercial enterprises have been moving out of Croatia to escape higher taxes, wages, and pensions than are paid in other parts of Yugoslavia.

The law was also said to be directed against the liquidation by Jews of numerous industries since the recent enactment of anti-Semitic laws.

Dutch Plight Told By Notes on Storks

By the Associated Press

Johannesburg, South Africa, Nov. 2

Boer farmers in this vicinity report that some of the storks arriving here in their annual 7,000-mile migration from the Netherlands are carrying written messages on the condition of the Dutch under Nazi rule.

One farmer said he untied this scribbled message from the leg of a migrating stork:

"We inhabitants of Bergen-op-Zoom tell you German occupation is terrible."

Another said, "The Dutch people are dying under injustice.'

Greco-Italian Front

By a Staff Artist

Duce's Offensive

Arrows show chief points of Italian attack in the drive against Greece.

Axis Misfired In Plans For Greek Attack

Continued from Page 1

feasible. It is impossible to dive bomb a mountainside nor can parachutists be so effective in such a locality—even if Italian "parachuting" were far more expert than it actually is.

It is also difficult for mechanized forces to make spectacular advances through the swamp.

The last time there was fighting in Epirus, where Italian pressure has been strongest hitherto—during the first Balkan War—the combatants were unable to move for 40 days at this season owing to the mud.

Seek to Split Foes

In addition the Axis is following its usual tactics of trying to sow suspicion and distrust among its opponents. It is depicting Britain as reluctant to give help, and Greece as about to throw up the sponge because substantial help has not already arrived.

For similar reasons it is declared that Germany is not really with Italy in the attack on Greece—that Germany, in fact, as a faithful friend of both, can play the part of an honest broker and help to bring about an early cessation of hostilities.

Such a policy, even if it were successful—which is in the highest degree improbable—ignores the fact that when once British forces are established in their new Greek bases they will not easily be evicted, especially as the bombing distance to Italian objectives and the Rumanian oil fields henceforth will be halved.

Therefore it is difficult to see what the Axis expects to gain from having driven Greece into war. One theory is that Signor Mussolini's move was part of a great pre-election peace offensive which has miscarried.

Italy's Attitude

Another is that Signor Mussolini is worried at the concessions which continuance of British resistance has necessitated toward Vichy and was anxious to show the Italian people some tangible advantage for having been driven into an unpopular war.

If the latter theory is correct, it is felt that there may be some substance in the correlative theory that Signor Mussolini jumped the starting gun and attacked Greece before the prearranged date—normally expected next spring, when weather and the progress of the German occupation of Rumania would have both combined to render the prospect of a spectacular triumph more propitious than today. On the other hand, the progress of the British rearmament would have, of course, tended in the opposite direction.

As it is, hopes of a successful Greek resistance are considered notably enhanced both by the prevalent weather conditions and the absence as yet of effective German support to stiffen the Italian effort. The number of German troops who have actually arrived in Rumania is not thought to exceed 10,000, and it is believed that there are as yet none in Bulgaria.

In these circumstances it is hoped that the British aid already being given, and which will increase progressively as time will fill the gap left by the French surrender, will not only save Greece from the temporary fate of Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium, but will hearten other Balkan States to follow Greece's example should the Axis attempt to extend the war in coming months.

Meanwhile, practically every British newspaper is stressing the opportunity which Italy's latest act of aggression gives to British strategy to turn defence into attack.

It must be remembered, however, in this connection, that so far as both land and air are concerned the British are still only in the process of building the numerical superiority which they have possessed at sea from the day the war started.

Dempsey Enters Arena Of Labor Arbitration

NEW YORK (AP)—Jack Dempsey has stepped into a new role—that of labor arbitrator.

Appointed by Supreme Court Justice J. Sidney Bernstein, the former heavyweight boxing champion on Nov. 1 decided a dispute between the American Federation of Office Employees and the Neo-Gravure Printing Company. The award granted the union a 10 per cent wage increase and a 40-hour week, but vetoed a demand for absolute seniority in dismissals.

Britain Assumes Duties As Trustee of Democracy

"Europe in Transition"
Seventh of 12 Articles

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 2—Presuming that the dictators are defeated, what changes in the political system of government in Europe can be expected in postwar reconstruction?

Can the party system survive the discredit brought upon it by the collapse of democratic continental nations before the dynamic one-party dictatorship methods and by the narrow escape of Britain from a similar fate?

Evidence continues to seep out of battened-down Europe that faith in democracy smolders in the subjugated countries.

How much greater will be their yearning for the return of freedom before the Nazi yoke is finally removed?

While Britain gallantly keeps the democratic flag flying, the British people themselves are fully aware of their immense responsibility as trustees of democracy in Europe, judging from debates lately in the House of Commons and discussions in the press.

In particular the recent debate on prolongation of the present British Parliament, which is due to end this fall, provided the most heartening evidence of Britain's determination to start at once to improve its own system of government and to prepare the way for British political leadership in postwar European reconstruction.

Political Systems at Stake

The plea voiced by several members that the present British Parliament should justify extension of its normal five-year life by undertaking an immediate inquiry into the whole machinery and organization of government made a considerable impression on the Commons.

It was emphasized that the present war is not fundamentally between countries and peoples, but between parliamentary government and democracy on the one hand, and dictatorship on the other.

And apart from winning the war it is seen that democracy has to demonstrate its efficiency more convincingly than hitherto."

Describing as revolutionary the Government's decision to prolong the life of the present British Parliament without sanction of a general election, the Former War Minister, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, claimed that the existing truce between the three major political parties was causing a decline in parliamentary vitality. He stated that there was now in reality no opposition. He called for more enlightenment for backbenchers on what is going on: more outspoken criticism from them in debate.

More Than Indorsement

Prolongation of the Parliament, however, offers a real opportunity to the Commons in Mr. Hore-Belisha's view. He appealed to members of Parliament not to confine themselves any longer on old party lines and merely endorsing acts of the Executive.

"Recognizing," Mr. Hore-Belisha said, "that we are not elected by parties or constituencies or majorities, but by ourselves, we can all the more frankly and fully express our views and feeling of the Nation generally. There is sensitiveness to criticism in certain quarters—I think that is most deplorable—but we should not be silenced. That indeed would be the ultimate frustration of Parliament."

Thus Mr. Hore-Belisha, as well as other British politicians and writers in the press, have stirred up the question whether party politics is to remain the basis of the democratic governmental system.

"No More Party Politics"

The popular cry has been heard: "We must have no more party politics after the war."

A searchlight on events leading up to the French collapse has greatly encouraged this cry, as have the revelations of British political maneuvering which led to Britain being tragically unprepared for the present war.

The tremendous popularity of a little booklet, "Guilty Men," the anonymous author of which mercilessly, but skillfully, lampoons British political leaders, former Premier Stanley Baldwin, Ramsay MacDonald, and Neville Chamberlain, is but one indication of the present anxiety of the British public to be informed on the running of their affairs and to eradicate past mistakes and shortcomings.

An Alternative Needed

But closer questioning of those who cry "no more party politics" often discloses that they have no practical alternative to the party system. In fact, what they are usually protesting is the condition of party politics, or, as Canon Roger Lloyd sums it up in an article in the Spectator: "Party politics are necessary to a true democracy provided they are healthy, and they can only be healthy when they express a true cleavage of principle which really exists in the Nation."

This view has been indorsed by political observers, who point out that the fundamental views of different politicians are often only vaguely represented by the programs of the parties to which they belong—in fact there is often much more similarity between the views of certain small groups within one party and those of politicians in other parties than with those members of their own party.

This was illustrated in the case of many "young Conservatives" in years immediately preceding the outbreak of this war.

Their real place appeared to be rather in some "Liberal" or Center Party, but no such existed.

Such a situation should not be deplored, but rather welcomed, since it shows that British politicians themselves realize that far-reaching changes are going on today, extending far beyond party limits.

Room for Improvement

Political circles in Britain generally tend to indorse the view that democracy must be based on the party system. What alternative is there to party politics other than dictatorship? they ask. But they are mostly ready to admit that there is ample opportunity for improvements in the existing system:

"Within a nation there are always dozens of cleavages," says Canon Lloyd. "The problem is to find that cleavage which reaches right down to something very deep, and divides the people into two approximately equal groups. Then you have a party which espouses each side and then the parliamentary system has a chance to work creatively."

Clearly the old party cleavage of greater social equality will cease to be a sufficiently effective spur to parliamentary virility, since virtually all those elements now constituting Britain's wartime national government are agreed on the absolute necessity of greater social equality.

Collective Security

Therefore perhaps the cleavage will become international instead of domestic.

And this surely will be appropriate in the task of building a new European or even world order, when it is hoped lessons of the past will be applied—chiefly the need for the abolition of economic frontier limitations, and for some system of collective security which will supersede the old conception of state sovereignty which has proved so ineffective against aggression.

There already is a suggestion of a new two-party system based on cleavage between those ranging themselves behind a new League of Nations or Federal Union or some such international organization, to be brought into action immediately after the war, and those who think Europe cannot suffer more disappointments and who therefore favor extreme caution in any new experiment.

Auto Methods Urged In Plane Production

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2 (AP)—By making one metal part fit several kinds of airplanes, the American aircraft industry has taken a long step toward speedier production and lowered costs in the air rearmament drive, John T. Thompson, engineer, said today.

Standardization in aircraft design—as has long been practiced in automobile design—was described in Mr. Thompson's paper before the Society of Automotive Engineers' national aircraft production meeting.

Mr. Thompson, employed by the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, said "judicious standardization applied to aircraft design on a large scale co-operative basis will form one method by which the production of airplanes may be expedited."

WPA Workers Protest Alleged New Deal Force

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Approximately 100 persons arrived today to protest to the White House and government officials what they asserted were attempts to convince New York City WPA employees that "they are about to lose their jobs unless they vote the Democratic Ticket in the coming elections."

Members of the group asserted they were among 400 WPA workers who had been suspended in an attempt to influence their vote and the votes of others on the WPA rolls.

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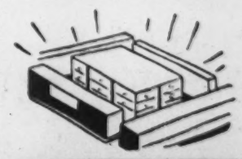

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Nazis Virtually Abandon 'Independent' Poland Idea

After extensive refugee work and similar activities in Poland and Central Europe, Miss Cardwell has access to specialized sources of information on conditions in Poland.

By Ann Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany has practically given up the fiction of creating an independent Polish "remnant" state.

Not only have the Nazis now done away with the illusion of a "free" Polish buffer between Russia and Germany, but they have virtually incorporated the "Government General" area into the Reich, leaving little but memory of Polish independence.

As one visible sign of this change the main square in almost every Polish town and city now bears the name of Adolf Hitler Place, the order for that renaming going into effect Sept. 1, 1940. In Warsaw the square so christened was known as Marshal Pilsudski Place, which is in the very heart of the capital and was always the center of all large popular gatherings.

Such Germanization is going forward as rapidly as the administration can work. Changing of Polish names to German names and designations is part of this program. In Krakow and in all district headquarters cities and towns, a great celebration was staged on the anniversary of the outbreak of the war. In Krakow itself, now capital of the "Government General," an exhibit called "German Activity in the Vistula Region" was opened and the Governor, Dr. Hans Frank, made an address, his subject being the "eternal rights of the Germans in Eastern Europe."

Nazi Educational Tours

Another feature of this Germanization program is the bringing in of groups of boys from the Reich and taking them on tours of Poland. During these visits lectures on such subjects as "The Vistula—a German River in the East" are arranged for the boys. Among the many thousands of children and young people in the families brought as colonists from the Baltic states, the part of Poland taken over by Russia, and from the Reich itself, youth organizations like those in Germany are being set up. Every German between the ages of 10 and 21 inclusive must belong. The membership is estimated at 10,000.

It is also reported that because of a shortage of currency, which was not felt during the winter, prices of what few commodities still are to be found have fallen somewhat, but that wretchedness and want increase. People have no money to buy what there is in the shops. A new and almost intolerable burden is the 15 per cent income tax levied on all Poles in the "Government General." All receipts from this tax go to the Reich. None is used in Poland.

As was reported immediately after the September invasion of last year, all real estate belonging to the Poles in the incorporated region was confiscated. Now this policy is being introduced into the rest of Poland. All holdings large or small fall under these regulations, even orchards and fishponds.

German officials in charge of this program may permit the dispossessed owners to remain or they may remove them. If allowed to remain, the former owners must take their instructions from the German officials in charge of the agricultural program.

In February a decree was issued calling for the registration of all valuables. Confiscation on trumped up grounds was then common. Now confiscation is officially ordered. Methodical and careful search goes on for articles suspected to be in Polish possession, even for small stamp collections and pieces of lace. Ecclesiastical furniture does not even escape such confiscation.

Further limitation of church services has taken place in a few places in western Poland where churches were allowed to remain open. In some communities services are permitted three times weekly, in others twice a week, on Sunday and Wednesday mornings. At all other times the churches must be kept closed.

From several sources comes the news that Jews were ordered to leave Krakow before Sept. 1, the number affected being given recently as 65,000. They were free to go anywhere in the "Government General." But if they went to Warsaw they had to live in a closed Ghetto—a district walled off and assigned for the residence of Warsaw's 300,000 Jews. This district is separated from the rest of the capital by a wall of masonry some 10 feet high. At certain points are openings into this great enclosure, one side of which is bounded by Marshalkowska Street, formerly one of the two leading north-and-south arteries of the capital.

Ukrainians Cultivated

Polish citizens living in Warsaw have now been ordered to move to a third section of the city not later than Oct. 31. They are not allowed to move their furniture, although personal belongings may be taken with them.

The Germans took over the least damaged quarter of the city for themselves when they entered last October. They still occupy this district, which is one of the most attractive residential parts of Warsaw.

Nothing is left undone by the Germans to win the Ukrainians. This is only a continuation of the policy long followed. The Ukrainian organization in Berlin got all possible stimulation and encouragement, plus generous financial support in the years preceding the war. After the collapse of Poland, the conquerors put Ukrainians into offices and as administrators and employees in various institutions in southern Poland.

While such conditions are known to exist in German controlled Poland, less news gets out of that part under the Soviets. Most is only a reiteration of what has already been heard of poverty and deportation. The latter is much feared.

Of 100,000 Poles recently sent to a district in Siberia 3000 miles beyond the Ural Mountains, according to well-informed Polish sources, few expect to see Poland again. All classes were among these deportees, intelligentsia, the aged, young children.

Nazi Storehouse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Poland is fast becoming transformed into a German storehouse. Like the Low Countries, Norway, and Northern France, it is gradually being "taken over" by Germany, the myth of an independent Polish state is being done away with, and Polish agriculture and industries are being built up to serve Germany's needs.

Evidences of this movement are seen in Associated Press reports from Berlin. These reports state that Hans Frank, German Governor of Poland, has announced that the Pole has "been freed from unwilling participation in politics." His sole interest, Governor Frank declares, is now to weave together again an agricultural and economic structure which was torn apart by the war.

Under strict German surveillance and sponsorship, this work is gradually being accomplished.

Efforts of the German administration to intensify agricultural production is seen in the report that there are three times as many farm tractors in Poland as there were before the Germans took over.

The textile mills of Lodz—renamed Litzmannstadt—have been "overhauled and modernized," the semi-official Dienst aus Deutschland reports, "and changed to handle synthetic cotton fibers."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reports that the street car company is in full swing in Warsaw, and that gas mains, which suffered no less than 380 hits during the German invasion, and water and electric services are again functioning.

Many hundreds of thousands of square feet of glass have been put back in the windows of the city.

Governor General Frank, working strictly under the "Führer" principle, is reported to be promoting a four year self-sufficiency plan, and has four subgovernors under him directing efforts toward this end.

The City of Warsaw is administered by 70 Germans, under whom are 24,000 Polish officials.

Pilot Planes From Factories to Airfields

International

British Women Eager for Defense Duties

Two senior pilots, Mrs. Gabrielle Patterson (left) and Mrs. Grace Brown, are shown leaving one of their trainer planes. Instruction of women pilots is a part of the work of the Women's Section of the Air Transport Auxiliary under Miss Pauline Gower, daughter of Sir Robert Gower. She commands 25 women fliers who have had 1,000 hours in the air. They are "doing a fine job."

Russia Patches Home Fences In Lull After Baltic Drive

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia, having driven its outposts into six neighboring nations in less than a year, has turned to patching its fences at home.

The energy of this people has been concentrated by their leader, Joseph Stalin, on reform of the Army, reorganization of the Administration, speed-up of labor, and collection of crops.

The goal appears to be to put Russia in a position to meet any emergency during the decisive phases of the European war.

Mr. Stalin's words—"we must keep our entire people in a state of mobilized preparedness in the face of danger of military attack"—are echoed repeatedly by the Soviet press and speakers.

Russia's territorial expansion, in the first year of the war, was attributed to need for strengthening of its defenses.

Steps in Westward Push

The calendar of the Soviet push westward shows:

September, 1939, the Red Army occupied Eastern Poland.

March, 1940, the Soviets took eastern strip of Finland.

June, 1940, Rumania ceded Bessarabia and North Bucovina to Russia.

July, 1940, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia became Soviet republics.

Thus, the Soviet Union's population was increased by more than 23,000,000 bringing it up to 193,000,000.

Even more important, strategically, the Soviet frontiers were moved to a new line from the Danube River in the South to the Baltic Sea in the North.

Russia's territorial growth came to a halt, at least temporarily, in August, 1940, when Germany and Italy gave their guarantees of integrity to the remainder of Rumania.

Quiet on Rumanian Border

Diplomatic sources said Germany notified Russia of the new Balkan set-up, in the normal course of diplomacy.

There was said to have been no formal démarche, however, and Italy did not participate in this phase.

Russia accepted the situation. The Russian-Rumanian border, which had been agitated by frequent clashes, grew quiet, and the Soviet Press reported the new Rumanian Government exiled King Carol because of his "provocative policy" toward Russia.

These dispatches amounted to a declaration that Russia had no further aims on Rumania, and implied approval of the new regime.

Some evidences of Soviet pressure on Finland still linger. Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff warned, in his foreign policy report to the August Supreme Soviet session, that relations with Finland "may be damaged." The press reported "oppression" of the society for friendship and peace with the U. S. S. R., in Finland.

Relations with Turkey also have been strained since the Turks were accused of planning with the British and French a possible air attack against the southern oil regions of Russia. But the Soviets named a new ambassador to Turkey early in September.

Spheres of Interest Defined

The strengthening of the home front has not been labeled as directed against any single power, although Germany, Russia's friend of only one year's standing, has grown with the war and established a long common frontier with Russia.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler told his Reichstag in July that Russia and Germany had defined clearly their spheres of interest, and that their relations remained good. Premier Molotoff made a similar report to his Supreme Council.

But, Russia proceeded at top speed to internal reinforcement.

The Red Army, which faltered in the early stages of the campaign in Finland, came first.

The new Defense Commissar, Marshal Timoshenko, who succeeded Marshal Voroshiloff, undertook a complete reorganization, putting the "people's fighters" back on a basis resembling that of regular armies in other countries.

Even so, summer district maneuvers showed all was not well. Marshal Timoshenko's analysis complained of lack of training, impulsive advances without thorough scouting, too-stubborn defenses without flexibility, and general lack of organization.

The war games concentrated then on preparedness of small units.

Board of State Control

The Soviet Government itself came in for change with the establishment of a Commissariat of State Control, holding power to oversee finances, work and production of all state organizations, from farm to ministries.

Labor has been speeded up everywhere following the June 26 decree, warning that "the war danger for our country has grown," and putting the work week on a six-day, 48-hour basis, instead of the previous five days and 35 hours.

Long prison terms and heavy fines are imposed on workers who are late, absent, or quit their jobs.

The grain harvest, on which much of the Nation's strength depends, turned out to be of average success. After a late spring, crops were collected from an area slightly greater than last year's normal growth, and the Nation's breadbasket is full.

Prison Guard Dismissed, Tore Willkie Pictures

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 1 (AP)—Joseph E. Ragen, Superintendent of Illinois Prisons, said today he had ordered the dismissal of Malcolm Brown, prison guard here, as a result of Mr. Brown's actions last night in connection with a Republican torch-light parade.

The guard was seized by police who said he had climbed aboard a float and ripped pictures of Republican Presidential candidate Wendell Willkie. A charge of disorderly conduct was placed against him.

Mr. Ragen, a Democrat, in announcing the guard's dismissal, said, "Such practice cannot be tolerated."

Stalin Still Sitting on Fence

By Otto Zausmer
Economist and Lecturer on European Affairs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once more Josef Stalin has caused surprise by not moving. Those who predicted Soviet action against the new Axis position in the Balkans, and others who foretold a closer alliance of Russia with the "Anti-Comintern" bloc, have both turned out to be wrong.

Mr. Stalin is still sitting on the fence enjoying the spectacle of the fascists and the democracies fighting one another.

However, some changes in the attitude of the Soviet press in respect to the war have been noted. Soviet newspapers, as is well known, are forbidden to publish anything they are not ordered to print. Therefore the change must have political significance.

The altered attitude became obvious the first time on June 2, when Trud, the trade union paper of the Soviet, reviewing the reserves of Britain and France said, that within two years the Anglo-French forces operating in the West could equal or surpass numerically Germany's forces, while their war supply would be far greater.

So far, the paper continued, the Allies have not utilized the forces at their command effectively. This is because defeatist elements have secured important positions in the State and military apparatus and it was they who backed the Munich policy.

It became clear that this was no incidental statement because on the same day, the newspaper Machine Building also warned that the Allies had an enormous war potential and at that their main forces were not yet defeated.

These were the days when France was about to collapse and yet the Soviet alone of all the nations of the world was hopeful for the French. This hope was voiced in the Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party, by P. Ivanoff on June 8, and the same day Major Gordiyanko remarked in Izvestia, Soviet Government organ: "The French defensive is more effective than the Germans command expected."

Predicted Surprises

Two days later while the French agony was obvious, Izvestia commented that the German hope of an early end of the war was greatly exaggerated. That was also the opinion of Krasnaja Swjesda (Red Star), Soviet Army organ. The great war is only in its early stage, the army paper hinted and many a big surprise lies ahead.

The Allies ignored the lessons of the military campaigns of recent years, it went on, and now must pay for it. Parachuters, divebombers and independently operating tank units were not unknown before the Polish debacle, the paper pointed out. It was just that the Allies had not taken notice of these new means of modern warfare.

The French defeat, was ascribed by Trud on June 24 not to the efficiency of the German Army but to (1) the Pact of Munich; (2) the purge of the French Army of advanced Left elements and (3) to reactionaries who for years had wanted a defeat of the republics as a means of furthering their reactionary aims.

In this point the Soviet comment seemed to be not without foundation.

But while these comments differed but from the openly hostile attitude of the Soviet reports in previous months, August brought even greater skepticism as to the chances of a German victory.

Pravda pointed out that to conquer the British Isles would be very difficult, to conquer the British Empire almost impossible and praised the British Fleet for its action at Dunkirk.

On Aug. 20, the Red Star said: "It does not yet appear likely that the Germans will be able soon to break British Air resistance, as the approximately equal daily plane losses prove." This appeared when the official German communiqué was giving airplane losses as 147 to 36 in favor of the Germans. Red Star clearly therefore discarded the German communiqué as incorrect.

It went on: "The principal German success thus far appears to be the destruction of a number of airdromes around London and the achievement of air supremacy."

Lukewarm Greetings

While Red Star seemed to be rather unimpressed by the Nazi success, Red Fleet, organ of the Soviet Navy, was not more optimistic about future successes. "The Germans," the paper predicted the same day, "must somehow concentrate 100 to 120 divisions to have a threefold superiority necessary for a victory over the British 35 to 40 divisions, should they launch an attack by invasion. Such an attack would have to be undertaken along the narrow Channel front where the British Fleet cannot freely operate."

Particularly annoying for Berlin must have been the manner in which the Russian press greeted the anniversary of the Nazi-Soviet pact Aug. 23. Izvestia paid shy lipservice to the event. Red Star came out with the statement that Germany had experienced a setback in the third phase of the Battle of Britain. The Red Star expressed doubts as to Germany's ability to reduce Britain either by invasion or by air bombardment.

On Sept. 25, Major General Jonow, Soviet aviation expert, had this to say in Red Star: "If Germany wants to undertake a successful invasion of Great Britain, she has to destroy the R. A. F. and the British Navy first. To date these two weapons have not been defeated. The first German soldiers to land on British soil would certainly meet fierce resistance. But they could not expect any support unless by the Luftwaffe. It is true that the German Luftwaffe is numerically superior to the British. The R. A. F. have 4,000 to 5,000 machines which would put up a terrific resistance, while the Germans would have to use part of their air force to combat the British Navy, or else the Navy would prevent any German attempt to land troops. Bad weather, of course, will soon make it impossible for the attackers to use their planes effectively."

But in spite of all these numerous doubts about a German victory, newspaper readers in Russia must have rubbed their eyes incredulously when on Oct. 5 their daily paper brought them an article describing the British Army in most friendly terms. The Soviet correspondent praised the morale, discipline, living conditions and the treatment of the soldiers by their officers. He proudly noted that the majority of the crew of anti-aircraft batteries he had visited were workers and trade unionists "unlike the last war, when few trade unionists were among the British soldiers. Also unlike the last war are the canvas cots, bedding, courteous attitude of the junior officers—the officers are drawn from all walks of life and are not professionals."

All Papers Published

This praise of the British Army was the more significant since it was distinguished by the official news agency Tass and consequently printed by all papers without exception.

Only two weeks later Red Star published another eulogy of the British fighting forces. They have not only continued to defend themselves, the paper asserted, but have even carried the battle deep into Germany where the R. A. F. bombers have been "extremely effective."

"The German air force," Red Star went on, "has been unable to repeat its performance given in other countries. Unbeaten British aviation has even been extending its radius of action. British bombers have been extremely effective in the Channel ports, and in continuing attacks in the German rear as well as on Berlin. . . . The uninterrupted bombing of London has resulted in a tremendous destruction of houses, fuel dumps, power stations and transport.

"But the defensive capacity of this giant city remains great, enabling it to continue with industrial and civil activity."

These reports of the official Russian press, not only belittling the war efforts of "friendly" Germany but also praising British resistance and the presence of workers in her fighting forces can have but two reasons. The first and more obvious conclusion is that Russia deems it the right time to break lose from Germany and is undertaking some sort of preparation among the people for such a fundamental change in policy. This might imply that Stalin had made up his mind to fight. But people who have studied the Russian dictator for years hold that he does not want to fight; at least not now. Instead it is said he wants to divert the Germans and Italians once more against the West and South and wait until the German Air Force and Army are busy in the colonies far from the Russian frontier. That would also further his intentions ever since he was rebuffed at Munich: to have the Fascists and the democracies weaken one another.

Another Conclusion

But there is also another conclusion to be drawn from these Russian reports so friendly for England and unwelcome for the Germans. They all tend to hurt Herr Hitler's pride in his invincible forces and everybody knows that if the latter is foiled at any point he is liable to act against the advice of his collaborators. That is possibly what Mr. Stalin wants him to do in the case of the British Isles. That procedure would also be in line with the Russian technique used in regard to Italy before she entered the war. Only a few days before Italy declared war on the Allies, the controlled Russian press scoffed at the Italians "who try to evade their obligations toward the Reich." Mr. Stalin wanted the Fascists to enter the war, too, just as articles in Pravda or Izvestia indicated that "the Germans would have to decide soon whether they want to start the invasion at all."

Finally an occasional smile toward England gives Stalin a great bargaining power in his territorial deals with the Axis. However, favorable for England as the Soviet reports on the war may be, one must have no illusions regarding their purpose. Moscow will never fight against "British capitalism," nor "for the British soldier-workers." It will only fight for its own interests and then only if it has nothing to risk, or everything to defend.

Ontario Wars on Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A plea for elimination of unnecessary and avoidable accidents that take such a great toll of treasure, time and talent was made here recently by the Rev. P. P. W. Ziemann of Hamilton in an address before the first of a series of mass safety meetings scheduled for the coming winter. The meetings are sponsored by the Toronto-York Division, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations.

Declaring that accident prevention deeply concerns each person, the Rev. Mr. Ziemann pointed out that in 1939 there were in Ontario 54,405 accidents for which compensation was paid to the amount of $6,158,407. Loss to industry, he said, is four times as great as the compensation paid, so that the year's gross loss was approximately $30,000,000.

While the nation is at war, he went on, striving to the utmost in the way of men, material, machinery and money to abolish from the earth the creed of totalitarianism, and to preserve an ideal of liberty, religious, political, social and economic, this enemy within our gates is doing damage to the extent of $6,000,000 a year directly, and $30,000,000 indirectly, enough to buy 300 bombers for the air force. Moreover, this enemy is rendering men unfit for service, is damaging machinery and holding up production.

Since the establishment of the Workmen's Compensation Board in 1915 there have been 1,373,677 accidents with a compensation of $134,953,555 in Ontario alone, he pointed out. This would mean that the gross loss since 1915 is about $680,000,000, again enough to buy 6,800 bombers, or to pay the interest for four or five years on the national debt.

Says Polish Prince Spurned Nazi Crown

Efforts to establish a Polish puppet Government in the Government General area have failed several times, according to René Kraus, writing in the latest issue of "This Week."

The Polish crown was reportedly offered to Prince Radziwill, who in prewar times was associated with appeasement moves towards Germany, but he refused, Mr. Kraus declares.

An attempt to create a Polish Crown Council which would carry out Germany's wishes in the Polish rump State he says is also reported to have met with no success.

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Text of Roosevelt's Speech Made at Brooklyn

BROOKLYN, Nov. 2 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's political address last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music:

Sentiment is a very wonderful and continuing thing in the human race. It has brought me back again to this old Brooklyn Academy of Music on the Friday night before election.

This is a strange campaign. Here it is almost the day of election, and it is still impossible to determine what are the principles of the opposition party. What is it that the Republican leaders would do during the next four years if given a chance?

They have made campaign speeches on all sides of all questions.

On a Monday, we hear that this administration has done a good job with its foreign policy; on Tuesday we hear the foreign policies of the United States condemned.

On Wednesday we understand that our policy toward agriculture should not be changed; and on Thursday we learn to our amazement that the farmers have been the victims of the New Deal and are forced to exist on a dole.

On Friday, we are treated to the encouraging thought that the social gains of labor during the past seven years, should be continued; and on Saturday, we are told to weep because labor has been the principal sufferer under the New Deal.

To one group, further and bigger relief is held out; and to the big taxpayers cuts in expenditures are promised.

Seeking to Catch Votes

One day they say they would continue our good neighbor policy; the next day they hurl insults at certain of our good neighbors to the south.

That is the way they seek to catch a vote here and a vote there. And pick one out of the air.

There is, however, one explanation for these contradictions—rather a sad explanation. That explanation is found in the strange, the very strange, assortment of political bedfellows who have been brought together in the Republican political dormitory.

Many conflicting interests, many irreconcilable social outlooks, many fundamentally opposite economic attitudes have been thrown together under one political roof.

The only common philosophy and the only common purpose they have is to get wholly rid of the New Deal—lock, stock and barrel—and to get control of government in their own hands for their own purposes.

Just as they have not been able to foist their falsifications on the American people, they will never be able to foist this only common purpose of theirs upon the American people.

We will all see to that next Tuesday.

We all know the story of the unfortunate chameleon who turned brown when placed on a brown rug, and red when placed on a red rug, and who died a tragic death when they put him on a Scotch plaid. We all know what would happen to government if it tried to fulfill all the secret understandings and promises made between the conflicting groups which are now backing the Republican Party.

An Ominous Combination

There is something very ominous in this combination which has been forming within the Republican Party between the extreme reactionary and the extreme radical elements of this country.

There is no common ground upon which they can unite, unless it be their common will to power, and their impatience with the normal democratic processes to produce overnight the inconsistent dictatorial ends they each seek.

No elements in American public life have made such vicious attacks upon each other in recent years as have the members of this new unholy alliance against each other.

I do not think that some of the men, even some of the leaders, who have been drawn into this unholy alliance realize what a threat that sort of an alliance may bring to the future of democracy in this country.

I am certain that the rank and file of patriotic Republicans do not realize the nature of this threat.

They should remember, and we must remember, what the collaborative understanding between Communism and Naziism has done to the processes of democracy abroad.

Something evil is happening in this country when a full page advertisement against this administration, paid for by Republican supporters, appears—where of all places?—In the Daily Worker, the newspaper of the Communist Party.

Something Evil Happening

Something evil is happening in this country when vast quantities of Republican campaign literature are distributed by organizations which make no secret of their admiration for the dictatorship form of government.

These forces hate democracy and Christianity as two phases of the same civilization. They oppose democracy because it is Christian. They oppose Christianity because it preaches democracy.

Their objective is to prevent democracy from becoming strong and purposeful. We are strong and purposeful now, and intend to remain so.

In the years after the last world war, Americans worked and built many things, but few of our people stopped to think why they were working and whither they were tending.

Those were the days when prosperity was measured only by the stock ticker.

There were the factory workers forced to labor long hours at low wages in sweat-shop conditions. They could look forward to no security in their old age. They could look forward to no insurance during periods of unemployment.

There were the farmers of the nation, overburdened with debt and with farm surpluses, their income vanishing, their farms threatened with foreclosure.

There were the natural resources of the land being wasted—soil, forests, minerals, water power.

There were millions of workers, unable to organize to protect their livelihoods, unable to form trade unions.

There were the small businesses of the nation, threatened by the monopolies of concentrated wealth.

Crash Came in 1929

The savings of the many were entrusted to supposedly great financiers, who were to lose these savings in fantastic adventures of giant holding companies and giant investment trusts.

The crash came as it had to come. American people waited and suffered. For three years the American government did nothing to help.

In 1933, the American people began to stir themselves. They had come to learn that inaction offered no escape from the problems of a troubled and changing world.

The American people determined then and there that what could be done by individual effort could be done through joint effort; that what the industrial and financial leaders could not do, or would not do, a democratic government could do and would do.

You all know the history of recovery, beginning in 1933, and progressing ever since.

Our economic system began again to function. Then came the suggestion from monopolistic finance that while the government had done a good rescue job, the best thing it could do at that point was to forget all about it, and to turn the whole economic system back to Wall Street to run it again.

They little knew the temper of the American people. The New Deal was no mere rescue party to restore to a chosen few their old power over the people's savings, the people's labor, the people's lives.

Means to Save America

We had seen social unrest at home and abroad—the frustrated hopes of common men and women, the apathy which is the forerunner of cynicism, the despair which dissolves civilization. What this Administration was determined to do was to save America from that frustration and from that despair.

We all remember how negligible was the opposition this Administration met in the early days, when it was cleaning up the wreckage which had come from the era of speculation.

The bitter opposition from Republican leaders did not come until a little later. It came when this Administration made it clear that we were not merely salvaging a few things from the past, but that we were determined to make our system of private enterprise and private profit work more efficiently and democratically, to fill the demands and needs of all the people of America.

We understand the philosophy of those who offer resistance and counter offensive against the American people's march of social progress. It is not an opposition which comes necessarily from wickedness—it is an opposition which comes from subconscious resistance to any measure which disturbs the position of privilege.

It is an unfortunate human failing, that a full pocketbook often groans more loudly than an empty stomach.

I am a firm believer in private enterprise and in private property. I am a firm believer in the American opportunity of men and women to rise in private enterprise.

Of course, if private opportunity is to remain safe, average men and women must be able to have it as part of their own individual satisfaction in life and their own stake in democracy.

An Era of Reform

With that in view we have pushed ahead with social and economic reforms, determined that this period in American life should be written down as an heroic era—an era in which men fought not merely to preserve a past, but to build a future.

We have seen nations great and small go down in ruin, or get backed up against the wall, because the reactionary men who led them could not see the real danger that threatened. They were afraid of losing their own selfish privilege and power. They feared the legitimate forward surge of their own common people, more than they feared the menacing might of foreign dictators.

For them, we take warning here.

Most Republican leaders in our own country for the last seven years have bitterly fought and blocked that forward surge of average men and women in the pursuit of happiness. And let us not be deluded that overnight those leaders have become the real friends of these average men and women.

Do you believe that the bulk of the money to finance this vast Republican campaign is being provided by people who have the interests of the common man at heart? Very few of us are so gullible.

Oh, they may say at election time that they approve the social gains and social objectives of the last seven years. But I say that these men have not yet proven that they even understand what these social gains or social objectives have been.

The American people know how many and how difficult were the battles we fought and won in the last seven years.

Do You Want to Go Back?

Do you want to abandon the protection of people's savings from fraudulent manipulators, the curbing of giant holding companies that despoiled investors and consumers alike, by delivering them into the hands of those who have fought these reforms?

Do you want to abandon the responsibility for the well-being of those who live and work on the farms of the nation to those who fought against the farm program every inch of the way?

Do you want to abandon collective bargaining, the outlawing of child labor, the minimum wage, the time-and-a-half for overtime, the elimination of sweatshop conditions by turning them over to the proven enemies of labor?

Do you want to hamstring the old age pension system, unemployment insurance, aid for children and maternity welfare, vocational training for the physically handicapped, financial aid to the blind, by delivering them into the hands of those who have fought and misrepresented these reforms?

Do you want to abandon slum clearance to those Republican leaders who have fought against appropriations for decent housing?

Do you want to turn over your government to those who failed to have confidence in the future of America and who now preach fear for the future of America? As an example of this doctrine of fear certain insurance companies are now sending letters to their policy holders, warning them that if this administration is retained in office, their policies will shrink in value.

Campaign of Fear

This is just another form of pay-envelope campaign of fear like the one in 1936.

The fact is that the very existence of most of these insurance companies was saved in 1933 by this administration. They are today fully solvent—more solvent than they were in their lives before.

If there were a vestige of truth in these dangerous forebodings, the bonds of the United States would be selling very low in price instead of well above par. The fact is, however, that only last week the Government of the United States sold one year bonds for public housing—one hundred million dollars worth of them—at an interest rate of only one-quarter of one per cent. They were over-subscribed 18 times. That certainly indicates the solidity of the credit of the United States. And if you need further proof, look at the treasury of the Commonwealth and Southern system. There you will find that they have bought and hold $21,000,000 of United States Government securities.

Our program in the past, our program for the future, is equality of economic opportunity. Such a program calls for many things. It requires an orderly settlement of industrial disputes not by those devoted to company unions, but by agencies alert to the requirements of labor and mindful of the responsibilities of industry.

This program entails old age insurance and unemployment insurance, operating on an increasingly wider base so that eventually it will include every man and woman in the country.

Makes Cheap Credits

It makes available cheap credit to impoverished tenants, consumers, and small business. In fact, our program starts with small business, so that it may grow and flourish.

It curbs the old predatory activities of high finance and monopoly practices.

It guarantees that our national resources are used for the benefit of the whole people—not exploited for the benefit of a few.

It provides for the resettlement of farmers from marginal lands to richer lands, and for farm ownership for enslaved tenants.

Monopoly does not like this program. Certain types of high finance do not like it. Most of the American plutocracy do not like it.

Appeals to Business

But the vast majority of American business, the backbone of American business, continues to grow and flourish under it. For that business is interested in reasonable profits, not promoters' tribute. That business is interested in freedom from monopolistic restraints and economic imperialism. That business knows that the farmers, the workers, the great mass of our citizens have never asked for more than equality and fair play.

We are a nation of many nationalities, many races, many religions—bound together by a single unity, the unity of freedom and equality.

Whoever seeks to set one nationality against another, seeks to degrade all nationalities.

Whoever seeks to set one race against another seeks to enslave all races.

Whoever seeks to set one religion against another, seeks to destroy all religion.

Delivering the Vote

So-called racial and religious voting blocs are the creation of designing politicians who profess to be able to deliver them on election day. But every American citizen — realizing how precious is his right to the secret ballot—does scorn and will scorn such unpatriotic politicians. The vote of Americans will be American—and only American.

The true attitude of some leaders of the Republican Party toward the common man is not frequently revealed, but occasionally their true feelings break through the restraints, which a political campaign places upon their tongues, and they misspeak themselves. We can then see their true sentiments in all their naked unloveliness.

In a Republican campaign speech the other day, a prominent leader of the Philadelphia bar delivered himself in these words, quoted in the New York Times:

The President's only supporters, he said (and I quote), "are paupers, those who earn less than $1,200 a year and aren't worth that, and the Roosevelt family."

Forget the Roosevelt family—but these Americans whom this man calls "paupers," these Americans who in his view are not worth the income they receive, small though it is—who are they? They are only millions and millions of American families, constituting a very large part of the Nation! They are only the common men and women who have helped build this country, who have made it great, and who would defend it with their lives if the need arose.

Where Social Justice Starts

The demand for social and economic justice comes from those who receive less than $1,200 a year, but not from them alone. For I believe that when Americans cross this dividing line of $100 a month, they do not lose their devotion to social and economic justice.

They do not suddenly become greedy and selfish. And I count among my supporters millions of other men and women who vote by the dictates of their hearts and minds, and not by the size of their bank accounts.

"Paupers"—who are not worth their salt—there speaks the true sentiment of the Republican leadership.

Can the Republican leaders deny that this all too prevailing Republican sentiment is a direct, vicious, unpatriotic appeal to class hatred, to class contempt?

That, my friends, is just what I am fighting against with all my heart and soul.

I am fighting for a free America—for a country in which all men and women have equal rights to liberty and justice.

I am fighting against the revival of government by special privilege—government by lobbyists—government vested in the hands of those who favor and who would have us imitate the foreign dictatorships.

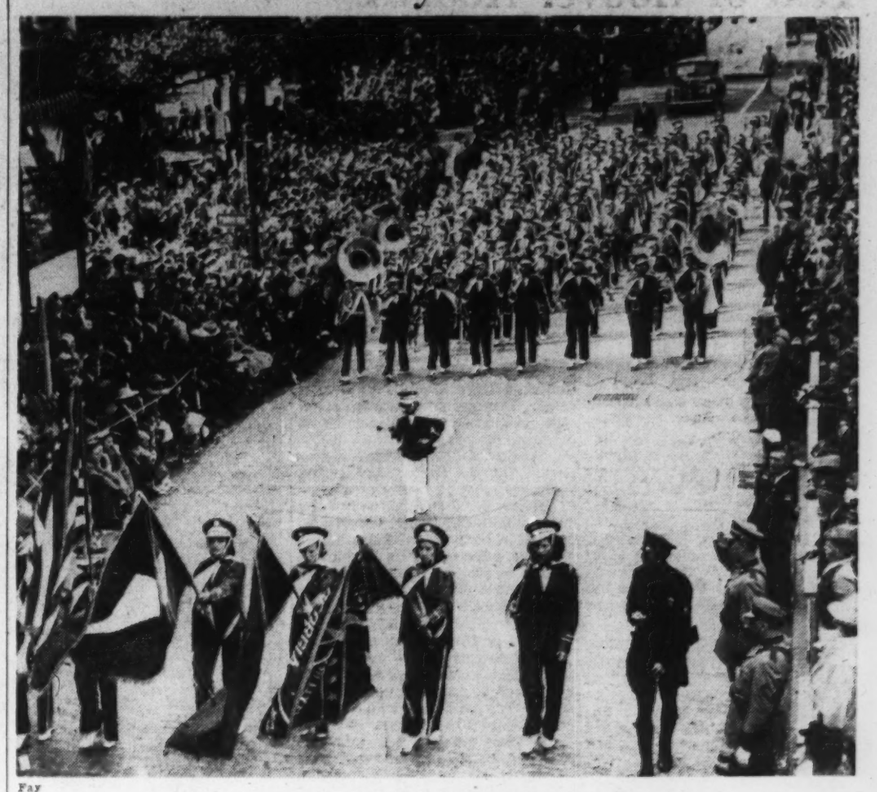
I am fighting, as I have always fought, for the rights of the little man as well as the big man, for the weak as well as the strong, for those who are helpless as well as for those who can help themselves.

I am fighting to keep this nation prosperous and at peace. I am fighting to keep our people out of foreign wars, and to keep foreign conceptions of government out of our own United States.

I am fighting for these great and good causes. I am fighting to defend them against the power and might of those who now rise up to challenge them.

And I shall not stop fighting!

Musical Envoys of Good Will



Fay

The Georgia State Girls' Military Band on Parade

Georgia Girls' Band Puts Music and Character First

The busy and "much-in-demand" Georgia State Girls Military Band, which in September took part in the American Legion Convention in Boston, recently led the spectacular Atlanta, Ga., parade which ushered in the autumn campaign for the Mobilization of Human Needs and Community Chest activity. Following is an appreciation of this band based on its Boston visit.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most interesting groups of visitors that came to Boston for the National Convention of the American Legion was the Georgia Girls' Military Band. This is an official State organization and brought the official greetings of Georgia's Governor to the Governor of Massachusetts. One hundred and sixteen out of the 132 members of the band came.

They were more than a group of charming music makers. What most distinguished the group was not the novelty of beautiful girls blowing martial airs out of big horns, or beating them out of still bigger drums, but the bearing, personality, and character of the young ladies themselves. This band is primarily an educational institution, devoted to developing a high type of womanhood. Its leader and creator, Col. Jack Taylor, a teacher in the Technical High School at Atlanta, which City is the seat of the band, tries to help the girls live lives that ennoble as well as play music that uplifts.

Colonel Taylor himself is active in church work and directs the music of a large Sunday School. Practically all the girls are attached to churches. On applying for membership in the band, they must bring certificates of good character from a pastor or teacher. All are in school. Good marks are a requisite to band membership. None smokes or uses alcoholic beverages. When marching, the band is not preceded by scantily clad drum majorettes, performing antics. It gives its chief attention to music, not to strutting.

Dignity and Grace

This self-respect does not mean the young ladies are devoid of charm or lacking in vivacity. Their beauty is equal to their dignity and grace. Their spirits are as bright and sparkling as their brilliant costumes.

When the Atlanta girls entered Boston, it was the heart of Dixie greeting the heart of "Yankeedom." And both hearts were completely won. The girls became so fond of Boston during their brief stay that some shed tears on leaving; the Boston hosts were equally grieved at parting from gracious southern guests.

Before the girls ate, they always had a blessing—even in all the excitement of a Legion Convention and of being on a kind of picnic. Wherever they went they showed that southern graciousness is not a myth.

High Ideals

This writer is sure that when these girls play in Atlanta, their mothers and fathers are proud. When they play in other Georgia cities the whole State is proud; when they visit other States, America is proud to see that grace, beauty, music, and a noble character are personified in at least part of American womanhood. High ideas and self-discipline help make rich, attractive personalities.

Colonel Taylor first became known in the South through the "Jack and Jill" radio program, which his wife and he put on. After becoming a teacher in Atlanta he saw Deanna Durbin's film, "One Hundred Men and a Girl" and decided to reverse the proportion so as to have a band with one hundred girls and a man. His venture has succeeded far more than he expected. The band has played at the World's Fair in New York, at the World's Baptist Convention, before President Roosevelt, at the première of "Gone With the Wind."

They practice once a week and each girl pays two dollars a month dues. Friends of the band contribute generously for costumes, flags and decorations. They also gave some of the money necessary to bring the girls to Boston, while the girls themselves worked to earn the rest.

On each of their trips, the girls visit places of historical or scientific interest. They made several tours through Boston and its environs. On returning home, they use the material they have gathered in special school work. That is one way they make up the work they miss while on the road.

The band has a very high standard of Americanism. For them, it is tolerance, neighborliness, nobility of character, and devoted service.

Hull Appeals for Third Term As Safeguard of U. S. Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in his one and only political speech of this speech-full campaign, declared last night that the re-election of President Roosevelt could "in the fullest measure assure the security and safeguard the peace of this country."

Following is the text of his address in which he defended the President's foreign policies as dedicated to peace and supported the President's third try for the Presidency because of the need for continuity of leadership:

I speak to you at a time when the minds of all of us are on the great question of assuring the security and of safeguarding the peace of this country. Clear and full recognition by our people of the nature and extent of the peril which confronts the country is the first essential for the attainment of these objectives. For only then can the nation appreciate the magnitude of the problems involved and vigorously support the steps necessary for its protection.

Failure of Other Nations

The peoples of other peaceful countries failed to recognize soon enough and fully enough the dangers which confronted them. Many of them are now under the subjection and barbarous rule of conquering nations which had long prepared. Each step in conquest has been the destruction of a nation. Each step has been used to prepare the next—the subjected people, the area gained, the resources seized have immediately been used to support further advances.

These invaders are equipped with powerful armaments. They bring into play every weapon of deceit, corruption, subversion and assault. They are restrained by no consideration of generally recognized law or principles of morality. They have fixed no limits for their program of conquest. They are desperately struggling to seize control of the oceans as an essential means of achieving and maintaining their conquest of the other continents. Should they succeed in this, can anyone believe that they would be content to leave us and the other nations of this hemisphere at peace—unless we, too, should become subservient to their will?

Richer Prize Here

This country and the other American countries are in no way different in the eyes of the would-be conquerors from those which they have already overrun and are daily overrunning—except that we would offer, were they to conquer us, a richer prize.

Already they have conquered countries which have colonial possessions in this hemisphere. Should they attempt to exercise jurisdiction or control over these possessions, or any of them, the menace to the United States and to every American country would be only too obvious.

The most peaceful nations can not hope for security unless they have in their hands means of adequate defense. The creation of such defense is our country's first and foremost task today.

Adequate defense requires a sufficiency of weapons and a sufficiency of men trained to wield the weapons. Adequate defense calls for willing acceptance by our people of whatever sacrifices of time, effort and substance may be needed to make certain that our nation, our institutions and our freedom will be preserved. Adequate defense requires that we as a people dissipate every shred of complacency—that most fatal of weaknesses—and face our difficult task with complete determination, with iron will, with undivided loyalty.

Opinion of Majority

I am firmly convinced that an overwhelming majority of our people are determined that our national life and our foreign policy shall be ordered in accordance with these basic and essential considerations of adequate defense.

For that determination to be translated into realities of national safety and well-being, this country must have a government which clearly recognizes the dangers and difficulties which confront us; which dares to tell the country that they exist and what they are; which makes adequate provision to meet them; which is steadfast in purpose and persistent in action; which has the invaluable asset of experience.

Under the leadership of President Roosevelt, this country has such a government. Its record is an open book. There are no secret commitments and no entanglements in the quarrels of foreign countries.

In recent weeks, this record of service has been subjected to all sorts of petty attacks by those who are asking the nation to switch to them for leadership. The attacks have not been directed against the basic principles and objectives of our foreign policy. They could not be—for the reason that the vast majority of our people support the policies which this administration has followed with regard to developments abroad and national defense at home. Unable to find any real and fundamental issues in this field, the opposition has concentrated on trivial and captious objections to some of the ways in which the principles have bene carried into effect, and particularly on impugning the good faith and sincerity of the President.

Promulgation of Fear

In the absence of even a shred of tenable arguments, resort is being made more and more, day and night, to unfounded, contradictory, and inconsistent statements, plainly designed to create fear, prejudice and suspicion, and to produce general confusion. In pursuing these tactics, the political orators of the opposition are more and more contradicting themselves and contradicting each other. This whole outrageous procedure is resorted to without the slightest regard to the vast injury which it does to the safety and the vital interests of the nation.

The fullest measure of fair and constructive criticism of foreign policy, as of any phase of public policy, is, of course, always welcome. But it would be a tragedy for our country to have this election, coming as it does in the midst of an extremely delicate and critical international situation, turn on spurious and counterfeit issues of foreign policy artificially created to mislead the voters.

Outstanding is the wholly unwarranted and utterly vicious charge that the President is "leading us into war." For the making of this charge, resort is had to misinterpretation of a clear record and misrepresentation of established facts. By no other process could such a charge be made.

Preparedness Minimizes Danger

This Government has consistently and persistently proceeded in the firm belief that adequate preparedness on this country's part will greatly minimize the danger of assaults against us. We are creating the weapons and the organization needed, first, to discourage would-be assailants and, second, should we be assailed, to repel assaults. We are warning our people of danger to this country should other countries which are under assault go down. We are making available access to the resources and the products of this country to countries under assault whose survival is important to our own security.

In all these ways, this country is being entrenched against war.

It is most unfortunate that, while all this is being done, peril, already grave, is being increased by the utterances of those who irresponsibly deny that there is danger, those who misrepresent our diplomatic and military efforts of preparedness, those who distort the record simply for the purpose of influencing the balloting.

When the charge is made that the foreign policy of the administration has brought this country into a position of "loneliness" in world affairs, there is again a plain distorting of the record. The nations of the Western Hemisphere are our friends. All peaceful and peace-seeking nations everywhere are our friends. All nations fighting desperately for survival are our friends. Only the rulers of those nations which are bent on conquest are at odds with us. But surely, anyone who believes in law is unpopular with lawbreakers. And, naturally, anyone who strives wholeheartedly to keep the peace has the enmity of willful peacebreakers.

I protest against these attempts to confuse and mislead the voters by raising counterfeit issues and arousing suspicion. To throw firebrands of hysteria into the electoral campaign at one of the most crucial moments in the history of the nation may well jeopardize the safety of the country.

It is all-important that the judgment of the voter be calm and dispassionate.

Continuity of Leadership

In the presence of such problems as confront this country now, it is necessary to weigh more carefully than usual the disadvantages which would attend a change in leadership. It should be manifest that today the balance of advantage lies with continuity of national leadership. The President's practical experience and his familiarity with the facts and problems of the international situation as they affect this country are at this moment an extraordinarily valuable asset. This is no time for the country to be making a change from experience to inexperience—a change which, furthermore, would immediately involve two and one-half months of confusion and uncertainty.

President Roosevelt's record of unremitting labor for peace, of ceaseless efforts to keep war away from this country and this hemisphere can not be blacked out by any attacks on his sincerity and good faith. That record has been one of adherence to sound principles and practical objectives which can, in the fullest possible measure, assure the security and safeguard the peace of this country. It is my firm belief that with his record of accomplishment, with his broad program of constructive international relations and under his seasoned leadership, our people can look forward and go forward with confidence.

Golfers in Hundreds of Towns and Cities

are wearing comfortable, well-built golf shoes purchased from stores they have seen advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. These merchants know golf shoes. In fact, they are likely to be unusually good judges of the right shoes for any occasion.

Text of Hoover Address On Saving of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 2—Following is the prepared text of the address which Herbert Hoover delivered here last night:

I do wish the New Dealers would get up a new speech for the use of their barnstormers in this campaign. Their speeches have a standardized form. Maybe they all go back to the same ghost.

They always start with copious tears as to the state of the country in 1933. They naturally omit that the country was paying the price of our last war through the inevitable financial collapse of Europe. And they carefully omit that the country was on the way to recovery before the election of 1932 when Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration was greeted by a panic of bank-depositors. That was the result of the disclosure of Mr. Roosevelt's intention to tinker with the currency in violation of his promise only months old. Then they quote statistics from their self-created low point as to how good and happy we have got since. Without that self-created low point they could not even be able to get these speeches started.

Then we come to that section where the New Deal has the monopoly of humanity and liberalism. They set up glorious social and economic objectives with which we all agree. Then they answer our charge that they are not driving toward their claimed high objective, but over a precipice. The answer is to denounce the opposition as persons opposed to all human rights and having no belief in Heaven itself. They sorrowfully, announce we are "reactionary," that we are the tools of satan or of Wall Street. From that premise we are the enemy of all mankind.

One Blade Instead of Two

Then they have an economic section of the speech devoted to the glories of making one blade of grass grow where two grew before. Or on how much better it is to be on the WPA than a wage slave in industry at twice the wages.

Then we come to fiscal policies and the glorious investment value of the deficit. Here they indicate that there is murder of women and children in the hearts of all those who sunggest that the money has in part gone to the politicians and to get votes rather than for human compassion.

Then there is the section devoted to foreign relations by which everybody else is a Nazi, an appeaser or a "fifth columnist" and that they themselves have had preparedness on order for a long time but kept it confidential.

And if you wait long enough you come to the peroration. It consists of many words but of one idea. That idea is that there is but one man in the United States who is indispensable. They affirm that he was spontaneously drafted for a third term by a convention in prayer.

Now that we have heard this a thousand times will they please put somebody up to debate the way out of our national confusion?

Drift to National Socialism

How are we going to stop this steady drift to National Socialism within our own borders and substitute an economy based on faith—not upon fear?

How are we to stop the growth of dangerous personal power in this republic by abandoning forever the great unwritten law against a third term?

How are we going to restore the dynamic forces in our country that will put 9,000,000 unemployed to productive jobs, build up a market for agriculture, and enable us to carry the burdens of armament?

How are we going to avoid inflation and bankruptcy with this continued spending and thereby the destruction of every social service?

How do they propose to organize this country so that it does not continue to stutter over preparedness?

How are we going to stop this continued drift toward war?

There is a lot of other questions we might discuss, such as what are we going to do with 20 billions of sterile gold? Or how are we going to stop the poison to agriculture in these reciprocal tariffs? Or protect America from competition with impoverished Europe? Or how are we going to restore morals in government?

Momentous Issues

As the standard New Deal speech naturally does not touch upon these subjects I will try to help out by dealing with some of them. And I shall review only the transcendent issues before us. Never in 80 years has this nation faced such momentous decisions.

The transcendent issue today is to perserve the freedom of men and women in America. For upon that rests the chance of America to solve all these other problems. We are on the road that has led a dozen nations into totalitarian government. And national socialism is not even rule by the State; it is rule by one man in the name of the state.

Just eight years ago in closing the Presidential campaign of 1932, I said:

'This campaign is more than a contest between two men. It is more than a contest between two parties. It is a contest between two philosophies of government."

I stated that the proposed New Deal was not a change which comes from constant reform of the Americn system of life. I stated that we must have strong reforms in business, and greater security in life to the great mass of our people. I insisted that the New Deal principles would in the end build up dangerous personal power; that this philosophy would lead to the regimentation of men. I spoke of the stifling of free enterprise, free labor and the defeat of recovery. I insisted that this was the road to the defeat of Liberalism and Liberty. I pointed out that the kind of men advising Mr. Roosevelt were men publicly advocating European philosophies of government. I spoke of the destruction of the spiritual energies of our people. I urged that what the nation needed was not abandonment of our system of liberty but its regeneration.

It Happened Here

I was urged not to deliver that speech. I was told it could not happen here. I was told I was crying in the wilderness of unbelief. I did not expect it would be believed by the majority of our people. I knew also that I was about to go into the wilderness anyway. And I have been delivering it ever since. During these seven years that warning has proved an understatement. Millions of people have now come to understand that it is the governmental philosophy of a people that makes the jobs, the prosperity, and the moral strength of the nation.

Tonight you will forgive my satisfaction that at last this has been realized as the issue of America. Mr. Willkie has ably stated:

"The fundamental issue of this campaign is the preservation of democracy. If we are to save democracy we must save the roots of democracy. We must save the philosophy. That is the battle of America."

I am aware that these questions of liberty and freedom of men can be dismissed as abstractions. I am told they are beyond the grasp of the people. In about 1776 the American people fought and died for exactly that abstraction. And they understood what they were dying for.

The New Deal started with three economic ideas. First, the whole American system was a wreck and wrong and must be made over. Second, new frontiers of enterprise were gone and the job was to divide the existing pot. Third, the Federal Government should be exalted to control the economic life. They adopted the European words of "planned economy," "economic planning."

Axis Ideas

You will find every one of these economic ideas somewhere along the Berlin-Rome-Moscow axis. And to force these ideas on America you have seen attempts to control our Courts, to control our Congress, to control our elections, to control our public opinion with mass propaganda and slogans, and finally to demand a third term. All that at least has a pronounced ordor of totalitarian government.

You cannot mix these ideas into a society of free men and women.

Are men free when there is political manipulation of currency, credit, wages, prices and production? Does free enterprise consist of the government in business in competition with the citizen? Are men made free by changing regulation to prevent abuses by a minority of bad men into dictation to good men as to conduct of their business? Are farmers free men when it is dictated to them what they can sow and reap.

They have driven our economy on fear, not upon faith, upon tied men, not free men.

To catch the cockroaches in the cellars of the temple of free enterprise, they are tearing out the foundations of the temple.

At least the New Deal System produces profound mysteries.

There is the mystery of how you can produce less and still have more. There is the mystery of how you can raise the costs of production and thus prices and how the peaple will then buy more. There is the mystery of how to fill pay envelopes while the government stimulates war between labor unions. There is the mystery of how citizens can compete in business with the government, which charges its losses to the taxpayer. There is the mystery of how farmers and business men can use their own judgment amid orders shouted from the national capital. There is the mystery of buying all the loose gold and silver in the world, then burying it in the ground at Fort Knox and West Point. That sounds like the old method of curing rheumatism by carrying a potato in the pocket.

Farm Tariff Mystery

There is the mystery of letting down our tariff on farm products. The foreign farmer sells beef to us, so another foreigner will have more money to buy our surplus beef. The foreigner was grateful and complimented us highly on our good-neighbor policy.

When you solve these mysteries you will know something has been mixed with free enterprise.

This Tower of Babel, called Confused Economy, certainly never reached to Heaven. But like the people of Babel, the speech of men is confused and their energies scattered.

The end result was to fix depression as a chronic way of American life. This munitions boom may obscure it momentarily. But the consequences are inevitable. It is only by a change in national direction that there lies the moral as well as the economic regeneration of America.

Mr. Willkie has been bravely crusading this country from one end to the other, demanding a change of national direction back to free men. That issue would be enough for one campaign, but there are others.

I spoke at length last week upon the third term. And here I may summarize that statement. We are not concerned with an empty tradition.

We are concerned with a vital check upon the rise of personal power in the Republic right now in 1940. There has been a greater building up of personal power of the President during these two terms than during all the previous 160 years.

Shackles Upon Liberty

The President himself admits these powers provide shackles upon liberty which may be dangerous. Many of these extraordinary powers have been obtained under claims of emergencies which proved not to exist or to have expired. Despite many promises, there has been no return of these dangerous powers or the unused powers, or those which proved futile or for which emergencies have passed.

In building up these powers the independence of the Supreme Court, the Congress and the local government has been degraded. Methods of intellectual dishonesty have been used in creating this personal power. A political machine has been built which places all free election in jeopardy. An economic system is being created which drifts steadily away from free men and free enterprise down the suicide road of national socialism.

Under assumption of personal power we are steadily drifting toward war. And the use of these powers has stifled the restoration of productive employment, and a prosperous agriculture, and threatens to involve the peace of the American people.

And now we have the arrogant demand for a third term to perpetuate this personal power. Mr. Ickes promises there will be no fourth term.

I listened the other night to an elaborate explanation of how times have changed since Jefferson's famous statement on the third term. The chief excuse was that Hitler was now around. Does it not occur to you that Napoleon was around about in Jefferson's time—and was creating just as much trouble? Jefferson did not believe that a dictator in Europe necessitated one in the United States.

Fight for Free Election

But let me give emphasis to the fight we are making for a free election.

According to the Department of Labor there are about 4,500,000 persons on the Federal pay roll through all its agencies. You add to this other millions receiving subsidies and contracts. This is the American form of the Praetorian Guard of Ancient Rome. That political band had exactly similar habits in making elections foolproof. It was also active in the decline and fall of the morals of the Roman Empire. The New Deal has, however, improved the Roman practice. The millions of their political employees are the officers of an army of wives and cousins and aunts. And in addition there are the allied armies of Hague, Flynn, Kelly and Nash.

If you can find any of those millions of office holders who are not interfering with a free ballot in this campaign, it is because their bosses have slipped up.

Lest this should appear to be biased from me, let me quote from Democratic sources. One Senator says: "Those who believe that out in the counties and in the cities and in the precincts this instrumentality (relief) which we have set up is not being used for political purposes are more credulous than I am." Another Democratic Senator describing conditions in certain Democratic primaries says: "These facts should arouse the conscience of the country. They imperil the right of the people to a free and unpolluted ballot."

Do you think that in another four years you would have a chance to defeat such a presidential power for himself or his successor?

Mr. Willkie by character and temperament is no seeker for personal power. His dominant hope is public service.

Relief and Pump Priming

These ideas of stagnant national life, and of the end of the new frontiers require vast sums on relief and farm subsidies. Add to that the frantic efforts to stimulate deadened enterprise by pump priming. The end is trebled taxes, huge deficits, immense debt, and the dangers of printing press credit. Add to this the buying of most of the gold and silver in the world and thereby making it unproductive. There is only one end to all this madness. That is inflation, devaluation and bankruptcy. And at this point not only are the people impoverished but all social services go into the waste heap.

Mr. Willkie is not the kind of mentality that promotes such policies. His constant insistence is to get this economic machine functioning, produce, give jobs, make a market for farm products in full stomachs instead of half-full stomachs, build up national income, create the production out of which taxes can be paid and deficits overcome. And above all, open the windows of hope to American youth.

This alone would be sufficient issue for one campaign.

For the consequences of all these policies we do not need to look alone to our own New Deal failure.

The world today is a vast laboratory of such experiments and we can see how they came out in the end. We can examine three of these experiments—Great Britain, which had no New Deal, and France, and Germany each of which had one.

Experience of Britain

Great Britain has the same economic system of free enterprise that we have. They have less natural resources. They are five times more dependent upon the vicissitudes of foreign trade than we are. They were subject to the same world-wide depression in 1929 to 1932 as we were. Their fall was just as hard and just as great as ours.

The whole world began to recover in the spring of 1932 as the result of sane policies of a Republican administration at home and in co-operation with other nations abroad. But we adopted the New Deal six months after the tide of recovery had turned. The British would have none of it. What was the result?

In 1934, one year later, the British had recovered their employment to the 1929 level. We were still 15 per cent below it. In 1937 the British more than recovered. We lagged along 18 per cent behind them. In 1929 the British national income stood at $19,000,000,000, ours was $80,000,000,000. In 1934, the British were back again to 100 per cent at $19,000,000,000. Ours was $50,000,000,000, or 47 per cent behind. In 1937, theirs was $24,000,000,000 or up 25 per cent above pre-depression. Ours never got back. In 1939, we were still behind pre-depression. The major difference between the two countries was a New Deal and no New Deal.

We can further expand these comparisons. If we eliminate the totalitarian countries and the French who adopted our New Deal with similar disastrous results, we find that of 14 democratic nations with economic systems like ours, all 14 had fully recovered to the 1929 level by 1937 except the United States. In fact, ten of them were from 6 per cent to over 40 per cent above the 1929 level, while we were 15 per cent below. Again they had no New Deal. We had one.

New Deal Indices

I might mention that the other night Mr. Roosevelt gave some comparisons of the present munitions boom with the boom of 1929. But to make it look right he had to use a new index number lately invented by the New Deal. If he had used the old index numbers, it would have told a different story. But, of course, we must have a new deal in the multiplication table to prove the New Deal.

In the year 1936 Leon Blum became Premier of France. He was the leader of the amalgamated left-wingers. One of their slogans was to save democracy. Their mission was to save France by making it over. They also had a fine resolve, even if they had to tear out the foundations, to drive all the cockroaches out of the cellars of the temple. Their economic theory was to divide up the existing pot instead of putting more into it. To help along they fed the people with speeches stimulating class hate.

At once Mr. Blum went on a spree of laws to correct every evil and to do evil to everybody he did not like. Seventy laws—the must sort—were rushed through Parliament in two months. These laws were the same that have been imposed on us. They set up the same economic dictation in the name of regulation and reform, the same control of money, credit prices, wages, and production. They were busy dividing a shrinking national wealth instead of producing wealth. They neglected home defense. They built up class hate. It resulted in the same huge deficit and swelled the national debt. It was truly a parable of the foolish Utopians.

Business crept into the storm cellar, unemployment increased.

Blum Ignored Warnings

And Blum stared Hitler in the face just across the fence and ignored every warning. The output of military planes dropped to about 100 a month. The Germans were making 1000 a month.

Mr. Roosevelt and the totalitarian liberals in the United States purred with satisfaction. It was a splendid confirmation of the New Deal. The New Deal creed was spreading over the earth. It was announced that Mr. Blum was to come to the United States and be given a great reception.

France is a compact country. Its economic life is simpler than ours. It has less fat on its bones than we have. It reacts much quicker to every economic force. Under their New Deal the vitality of France sank steadily. It became a very sick nation. Stalin and the French Communists supported Blum hopefully. Hitler no doubt looked on sardonically. Finally Blum fell. The two years of his successor before the present war was too short a time to rebuild the moral, economic and military strength of the nation. And France crumpled up at the spot where 20 years before she made the most heroic stand of history.

We today are a sick nation. How sick we do not know. Fortunately we shall not be likely to receive a blow on our sickbed as did France. Hitler is 3000 ocean miles away instead of across the fence. We still have a chance to recover and build defense. But we need to change doctors. And the doctor you need is Wendell Willkie.

German Republic

After the last war the Germans established a Republic. In the course of time they met with all the war aftermaths of economic difficulty. They also had economic planners. In their Republic there arose starry-eyed men who believed they could plan and force the economic life of the people better than the people themselves. They mixed into a system of free enterprise all the acts of our New Dealers long before the New Deal was born.

These men thought they were liberals. They thought you could do all these things to a people and preserve civil liberty. They ignored the fact that the driving power of free men was initiative and enterprise. They, too, produced the same consequences as always in unemployment and stagnation. They had other troubles from without their borders but this was the worst. But their destiny was different. Frustrated and confused, their people voluntarily voted the whole power of government to Hitler. They did it in the hope of preserving themselves from want and poverty. They did it in the hopes of national defense. And they awoke to a military despotism with an economic system based wholly on force. Their civil liberties were drowned in a sea of brutality, and war was their destiny. We can make sure we do not travel that suicide road if we elect Mr. Willkie.

Last night I spoke at length upon our foreign policies during the past seven years. These last eighteen months have been the most cruel months of history in a hundred years.

Sticking Pins in Tigers

I did not underrate our dangers in a mad world or the necessity to be armed to the teeth. But I did hope to make clear that the dangers to the United States have been increased by constant dabbling in foreign power politics. Also by sticking pins in tigers with no firearms in reserve, I hoped to make clear that along the whole road of seven years there have been few acts which contributed to peace; that there were a hundred acts which drag us slowly toward war. We must change our direction.

And I proved that there was a constant fanning of war hysteria in the United States. That helps the New Deal to black out their domestic failure in this election.

Most of our thinking is about Europe. We need to think about the United States part of the time. The Republic cannot be destroyed by attacks from abroad. It can be destroyed from degeneration within. We must have a change in direction not alone upon peace and war but upon the whole basis of our national life.

I can speak from some knowledge as to the sort of man America needs in the White House. I have enjoyed the friendship of five Presidents. I have experienced the winds which blow through its halls. I have for a quarter of a century known intimately the flow of pressures, of emotions, of demands that press upon Presidents from every quarter of our country and abroad.

Requisites of a President

The first requisites of a President of the United States are intellectual honesty and sincerity. Those Mr. Willkie possesses. The second requirement is intelligence. That Mr. Willkie has abundantly. The third requirement is executive ability. That includes the ability to choose honest and able men. Mr. Willkie has demonstrated that in his life work.

Beyond these qualities there is something more that America needs in the White House right now.

The world is in mad confusion. It has survived these confusions before. And the life of peoples has grown greater spiritually and in living. But how? Because some men stood solid. They stood not because they knew the solution to all these confusions, not even because they had the power in themselves to find solution. They stood because they held to certain principles.

America needs a man who is truly devoted to the American Dream. That is a nation of free men—a nation of peace. It is the attitude of a President to the great principles of America that counts. If he truly believes in free men then a thousand of today's confusions find solution. If he truly believes in peace then peace will not be lost except by wanton attack upon us. If he truly believes in the dynamic future of America he will bring it back to production, to prosperity. He will heal the confusions of insecurity and poverty with plenty.

Mr. Willkie is that man.

Scrambled Politics: Eggs Mark the Spot

IF THEY DON'T QUIT THROWING OUR EGGS WE'LL GO ON A SIT DOWN STRIKE
EGG THROWERS ARE UNFAIR TO HENS
WE DON'T LIKE EGG THROWING
THE EGGS PLACE IS IN THE HOME
TAKING YOUR VEGETABLES TO MARKET, TOM?
NO! THERE'S A POLITICAL RALLY UP TOWN AND I'M GOING TO PARK NEAR THE SPEAKER'S PLATFORM
APPLES
POTATOES
ONIONS
EGGS
TOM OTTO VEGETARIAN
WELL, EVEN IF I DON'T GET ELECTED, DARLING, WE EAT
ONE DOZEN EGGS AND A BUNCH OF ONIONS
EATING OR THROWING?
EGGS
WILDBOTH CITY FOR OUR ONIONS
OUR EGGS ARE SO FRESH THERE'S A SCRAMBLE FOR THEM EVERY TIME THEY'RE LAID IN THE WINDOW
LOOK AT THAT MAN COVERED WITH EGGS - I GUESS THEY DIDN'T LIKE HIM
BUT HE'S THE MAN THAT WAS ELECTED
POLLING PLACE
U.S.A.
SABOTAGE ISMS
THIS IS THE ONLY SORT OF THROWING WE WANT TO SEE IN THE UNITED STATES

By a Staff Artist

Candidates Omit Opponent's Name

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Nov. 2

Do Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Wendell Lewis Willkie know that they are running against each other in this campaign?

Politically, they just don't seem to be on speaking terms.

Mr. Willkie says that the President used to call him "Wendell" but that now he just doesn't call him anything.

The fact is that since Mr. Willkie's nomination at Philadelphia, the President has never once publicly mentioned his name and in none of his speeches, including his address at Brooklyn last night, has he referred directly to the Republican nominee.

And now Mr. Willkie isn't mentioning Mr. Roosevelt's name. In his national radiocast last night it was always the third-term candidate.

First Figures Show Campaign Cost Of Both Parties Runs to Millions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Reports filed with the House Clerk showed today that the Democratic and Republican National Committees each had spent more than $900,000 since June 1.

The Democratic Committee, the reports showed, received $981,462 and spent $942,883 during the June 1-Oct. 22 period while the Republican Committee reported receiving $2,030,554 and spending $955,827.

In addition, the campaign efforts of the two parties were reenforced by such amounts as these:

Democratic—National Committee of Independent Voters, $160,671; National Committee for Agriculture, $49,750; Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees, $49,613.

Republican—Associated Willkie Clubs, $624,605; Democrats for Willkie, $148,720; United Republican Finance Committee for Metropolitan New York, $889,806; Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees, $307,925.

Complete figures for the full campaign may not be available for several weeks after the election Tuesday.

Pacific Coast 'Battle' Pushed By Democrats

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Democrats have intensified their oratorical fire on the Pacific coast in the final phases of the presidential campaign, indicating that they are not willing to rest there just because it went better than 2 to 1 for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936.

In California, where there are about 1,000,000 more registered Democrats than Republicans, the Democratic National Chairman, Edward J. Flynn, recently said the Roosevelt campaign had "serious problems." He sought to reconcile state party factions.

Subsequently some of the heaviest Democratic campaign artillery was used along the California speaking route taken by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee.

Senator Sheridan Downey, a Democrat who has been sharply critical of the Administration, actively joined the Roosevelt forces after the Flynn visit.

Henry A. Wallace, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, toured the State ahead of Mr. Willkie. Behind the Republican standard bearer came Mr. Flynn, as well as Florida's New Deal Democratic Senator, Claude Pepper, and Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska independent again supporting Mr. Roosevelt.

Distinguished Speakers

Lending aid to Mr. Willkie were two famous Californians, Former President Herbert Hoover, and Senator Hiram Johnson. The veteran Senator is seeking re-election to a fifth term and has only Communist Party opposition.

The state convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations refused to endorse a third term. Subsequently its political agency, Labor's Nonpartisan League, announced it could support neither Mr. Willkie nor Mr. Roosevelt. Officially the state American Federation of Labor remained noncommittal.

The State has 4,052,395 registered voters and 22 electoral votes.

Whether Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican Vice Presidential nominee, will swing his own State, Oregon, into the Republican column has been a matter for debate among the prognosticators there.

Oregon registration gives the Republicans a slight edge.

In Washington State

Washington State, with eight electoral votes, is a dark horse statistically because it does not register its voters by parties. It gave Mr. Roosevelt 459,579 and Alf M. Landon 206,892 in 1936. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President, has made one speech there.

Ranking high in Washington interest is the senatorial race between New Deal Representative Mon C. Wallgren, the Democratic nominee, and Stephen F. Chadwick, Republican contender, who is a Past National Commander of the American Legion. Mr. Chadwick bolted the Democratic Party over the third term issue. He has been speaking for Mr. Willkie.

Mr. Wallgren is the National Administration's choice to succeed Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, who has been appointed to a Federal judgeship.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Native Art at Carnegie

By Dorothy Grafly

Pittsburgh

Breaking its succession of international exhibitions for the second time in 44 years, the Carnegie Institute has turned from the art of Europe, now impossible to import, to a survey of American painting from 1670 to the present time.

Every effort has been made by Homer Saint-Gaudens, the show's impresario, and director of the Institute's art department, so to present through small group displays the art development of earlier painters that the public may understand not only the individual's place in the sweep of American art, but also the steps toward mastery within his own art.

Divided into two main sections, the survey sweeps from anonymous primitives, probably even antedating 1670, to paintings by Waugh and Lawson in the retrospective half; while the contemporary section, somewhat overlapping the other in point of time, uses as bridges canvases by Cecilia Beaux and George De Forest Brush.

* * *

From the late seventeenth through the eighteenth century naïveté and sophistication almost equaled each other. There are stiff, lay-figure-like portraits, such as the near-primitive, "The James McCormick Family" by Joshua Johnston, said to be the first negro painter in America, or the famous "Dean Berkeley and his Entourage," by John Smibert.

Yet one of the most vivid paintings in the exhibition is John Singleton Copley's "Watson and the Shark"; while "Baby in Red Chair," by some early nameless artist, differs in coloring and general pattern surprisingly little from a modern concept.

There are other surprises for the art lover unable to wander widely through the museums of the country. He discovers, for instance, the imaginative strain in the work of Washington Allston, felt especially in his Biblical composition, "The Deluge," as well as the romantic charm of Ryder's precursor, John Quidor, little known to art audiences, whose "Peter Stuyvesant's Journey up the Hudson" and "The Voyage to Hell Gate from Communipaw" hold in rust brown and tannish yellow something of the weird color charm experienced in Ryder's intense blues, grays, and dull greens.

It is interesting also to note subject direction no less than technical influences. The latter go back to England, reach across the channel to France, dip into Germany, go back to France, and return finally for absorption to the United States.

Subject matter also shows a definite trend. In the early days it concerned itself with human beings—individuals and families; social and political events. In this category are paintings by Earl, West, Trumbull, the Peales, Sully, and Morse, sometimes achieving the full-length dignity of the Morse "Lafayette," Trumbull's "George Washington at the Battle of Trenton," Peale's self-portrait in his museum, Neagle's "Pat Lyon at the Forge," and his "Henry Clay."

Threading through time, also, is the "primitive," the untutored artist, who achieved an instinctive simplicity, as against the studied elimination practiced by the sophisticate. From this standpoint it is interesting to study the farm scene by Edward Hicks, and Grant Wood's "Stone City, Iowa."

No one can walk through the Carnegie's galleries without being conscious of the change that has come upon American life in the last quarter century, and it is this change that marks the well nigh complete cleavage in viewpoint and feeling between the retrospective and the contemporary sections.

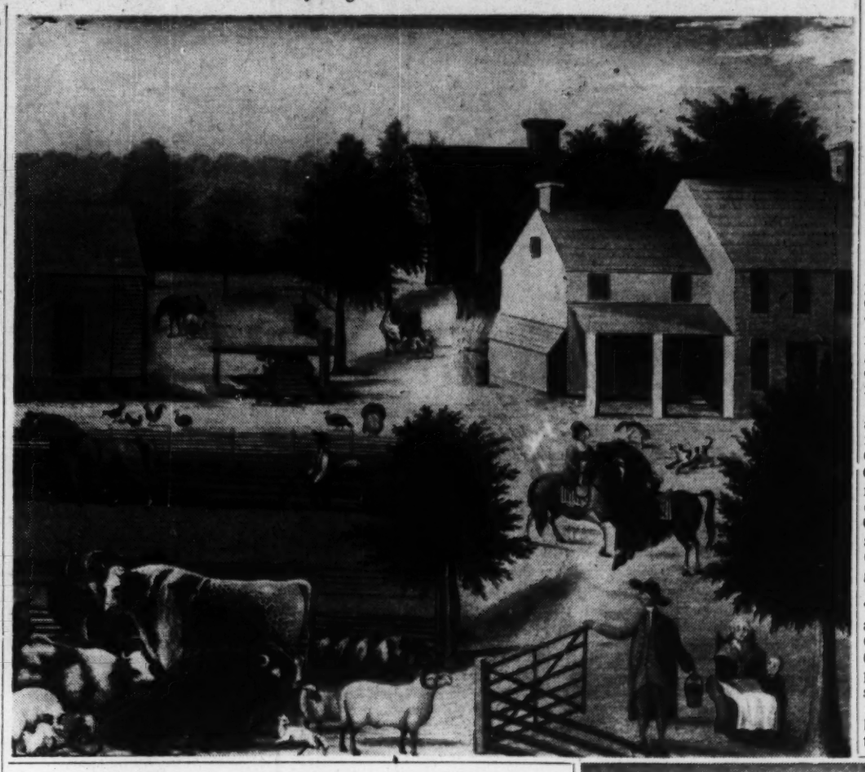
Going deeper than technique which, after all, is largely the result of European influences, it strikes at the heart of social and physical change. The emphasis on agriculture and shipping in early landscapes and portrait backgrounds turns to industry, to factory and city street, culminating in a remarkable canvas, "Through the Mill," by Philip Evergood.

In the delineation of character, also, it makes itself felt. There is less interest in the individual and more in the type, with sharp diminution in the number of significant portraits.

* * *

As interiors and exteriors have changed; as gas supplanted candlelight, and electricity, gas; as industry crowded the farm, the entire American outlook underwent change. How complete has been the metamorphosis comes with a shock in comparing such canvases as that of the genial tatting lady in a heavily curtained ultra-safe interior, "Portrait of Mrs. Seymour Fort," by Copley, and Guy Pène du Bois' blatant "Girls Against the Sky." Equally diverse are such scenes as "Fourth of July in Center Square," by Krimmel, with its gently milling populace, and Reginald Marsh's violent skating satire of superactivity, "Prometheus in Rockefeller Center."

But in the contemporary section, as in the retrospective, some canvases transcend their time, with no sop to topical comment. Among the best of the contemporaries are figure compositions by Walt Kuhn, Frederick Taubes, Alexander Brook, John Carroll, and Henry Varnum Poor. They show no trends; they grind no axes; but they are the backbone of sound American art.



Museum of Modern Art—Carnegie Institute

Style Contrasts of a Century and a Half

Above: "The Residence of David Twining in 1787," by Edward Hicks. Below: "Stone City, Iowa," by Grant Wood.

A Drama Boom in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

When the Abbey Theater retained George Shiels' "The Rugged Path" for the fourth successive week, the directorate made it clear that it was "positively the last week." Notwithstanding, the play has entered upon its seventh week and, if the advance booking is any indication, it is good for several more weeks. It is even predicted that it will hold on until Christmas. While the nature of the play is undoubtedly responsible for its popularity, it does not altogether explain the wholesale turnover of the Dublin mentality in favor of the spoken drama.

The Abbey is, however, not by any means enjoying a monopoly in audiences. For six weeks, at the Gaiety, Jimmy O'Dea, "Ireland's Own Comedian," appearing in revue, has played twice nightly to capacity, while, at the Gate, the Clopet-Yorke Productions, presenting plays by Priestley, Ervine, Coward, and others are also doing good business.

To date, 18,000 persons have seen "The Rugged Path" at the Abbey, and during the same period the Gaiety audience numbered 108,000, while the Gate reports 8,000 paid admissions for three plays spread over four weeks. Another revue, at a minor theater, has also had a run of six weeks, playing two performances each evening, to a total of 80,000. These totals represent capacity at every performance and the difference in the figures is due to that in the sizes of the various theaters. The cinemas, on the other hand, are experiencing no falling off in their attendances.

Nor is this unprecedented condition confined to Dublin, it has also asserted itself in the provinces. Lord Longford, whose company is giving a ten-weeks season of repertory in Cork, and Andrew MacMaster, touring the smaller towns in Shakespeare, both report increased business. The latter has even found it necessary to remain for a full week in places previously good for only three days. Two other companies, which confine their activities entirely to the provinces, are having similar good fortune. Finally, the Abbey company, which went "on the road" last April, is receiving an enthusiastic welcome wherever it goes and it is expected to remain away until just before Christmas.

Various explanations have been offered as to the change which has taken place towards the legitimate theater. The most probable, however, is that the Irish people have discovered that their own country can produce actors and other artists of a high order and they have developed a pride in this direction.

London Theaters Dark

By Harold Hobson

London

It has happened at last. It is no worse, but not very much better, than we expected a year ago, when a solicitous Government closed the theaters for a week in anticipation of aerial attack. Now, the theaters in the West End have closed of their own accord—all but one. The sails of the Windmill, the smallest of the lot, still keep gallantly turning round. The Windmill is the home of nonstop revue, a form of entertainment not artistically satisfactory, nor perhaps very edifying. But when it says nonstop, it apparently means nonstop. It cannot be denied a certain admiration.

In many ways, the record of the Queen's in the last 10 years is the most distinguished in this great city, never greater than of late. It was at the Queen's that Sir Barry Jackson's historic management gave to Sir Cedric Hardwicke the opportunity to establish his enormous reputation in plays like "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" and "The Apple Cart." At the Queen's also John Gielgud played memorable seasons, and there Michael Redgrave first engaged attention. It is a theater that London cannot afford to lose.

* * *

For a little while after the air raids seriously began, the theaters struggled on. "The Chocolate Soldier" was produced at the Shaftesbury in a highly economical manner—which usually is bad economics. As things turned out, this did not much matter. At the Aldwych, Gordon Harker appeared in a thriller, "Once a Crook," which attracted considerable audiences for some time after the earliest bombs arrived.

"Apple Sauce," at the Holborn Empire, had the distinction of being the first show in London to ring up the curtain whilst an air raid was in progress. I was delayed at the B. B. C., and did not reach the Empire till the performance was nearly half over. "Did you begin on time?" I asked the girl in the box office.

"Right on the minute," she replied.

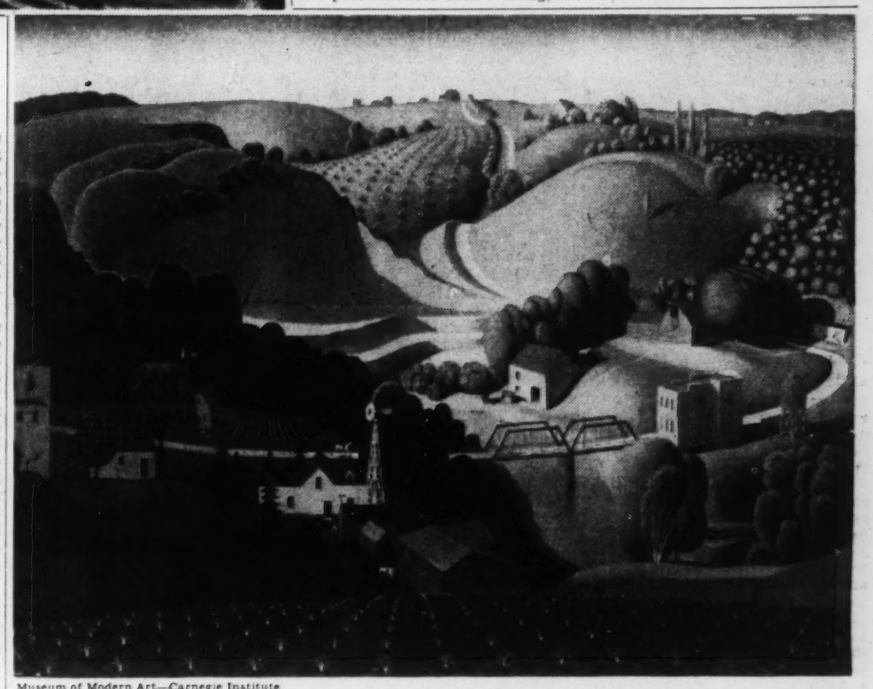
"Not many people here, I suppose?"

"You'd be surprised," she said, with some pride. "It's an exciting life. Adolf's doing his best, but we have the reputation of going on with the show whatever happens." Actually the theater was almost full, and it is probable enough that if the problem of transport home after the dusk-to-dawn raids begin could be solved, the theaters would be open still.

* * *

For it is the simple fact that people show little or no fear of the raiders. Twenty minutes ago the sirens sounded, and as I write these lines I can hear overhead the drone of engines, most likely German. But from my window I can see two workmen on a roof opposite putting some tiles in place. They are absolutely unprotected from any attack by machine gun or bomb, yet, as the engines roar, they do not so much as lift their heads. They simply go on with their work.

People show the same unmoved temper at their pleasures. A few days ago I was at the Odeon—for half a dozen cinemas still remain open—when the third air raid of the program started. The film was abruptly stopped, the manager came on to the stage, and announced rather wearily, "Our friends are back again," and the picture was resumed. Not a single person left the audience to seek any of the refuges near by. As I came out a couple of hours later into the late afternoon sunshine, a time bomb exploded at the lower end of Regent Street. The trees of Leicester Square shivered, but the hundreds of people about took no notice at all. The war has reached London, but not shaken it.



Museum of Modern Art—Carnegie Institute

Style Contrasts of a Century and a Half

Above: "The Residence of David Twining in 1787," by Edward Hicks. Below: "Stone City, Iowa," by Grant Wood.

Concerts in New York Halls

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

To a response of obvious excitement on the part of the musical public, and perhaps still others, Dorothy Maynor made her first local appearance of the season with a Town Hall recital on the evening of Oct. 23. The occasion was a triumph for the negro soprano, since it not only attested to her popularity but registered a distinct advance in her art.

Her languages have improved, especially her French, though her enunciation is not yet as clear as it ought to be in any language. She showed, too, a surer command of tone production and she indulged in very little crooning. In general her performance bespoke increased authority. At the piano she had an unusually good collaborator in Arpad Sandor.

Miss Maynor was remarkably successful in two of the lighter French lyrics—Bizet's "Adieu de l'Hôtesse Arabe" and the "Guitares et mandolines" of Grovlez. She also excelled in Schumann's "Du bist wie eine Blume" and unquestionably she delighted the audience in Beethoven's "Der Kuss," which in a measure she acted, and not to the delight of all who watched.

* * *

In a contrasting vein she sang with rich tone and tragic feeling Robert Franz's "Im Herbst." On the other hand, there is much more to Mendelssohn's "Hear Ye, Israel" from "Elijah" and the air of Lia from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue" than she got out of them, nor did she do well with Beethoven's "Adelaïde" and César Franck's "La Procession." Of the sheaf of negro spirituals "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" and "Were You There," both sung without accompaniment, had real quality, escaping the suggestion of preciosity that had tainted those done previously with piano.

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society at its Carnegie Hall concerts of Oct. 24, 25, and 27 had as soloists the redoubtable piano team of Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin. For the first two concerts their choice of concerto fell on one by Mr. Babin himself which had never been played here before and, to judge from the general verdict, is unlikely to be played here again unless by this same piano team. The cold objectivity of the music and the glorification of the arabesque found little favor in spite of an admirable performance.

As companions for the novelty John Barbirolli, who conducted throughout with his customary energy and earnestness, selected Dvořák's "Carnival" Overture and Kalinnikoff's First Symphony. The overture, given with infectious spirit, opened the concert in rousing fashion. The symphony, to be sure, is replete with tunes that make it endurable if not heard too often. But it is hardly one of the Russian works to which the term "distinguished" can be freely applied.

In the third concert the Vronsky-Babin team turned to Mozart and set before the house in such delightful fashion his Concerto in E flat for two pianos (K. 365) that the occasion was unmistakably adorned. Likewise changed were both overture and symphony. A sparkling account of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" Overture introduced proceedings, and the portentous pronouncements of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony brought them to a sonorous close.

* * *

The New Friends of Music have begun their weekly ministrations along somewhat novel lines. Instead of devoting their programs wholly to classics, they are also going in in a large way for works by contemporary composers, even the most advanced.

At their first concert, on Oct. 20, a group of songs by Charles E. Ives found a place between Schubert's D minor String Quartet and Arnold Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht." On Oct. 27 a sonata (in the archaic sense) by Mark Brunswick occupied a like position after Schubert's A minor String Quartet and before Ernest Bloch's Piano Quintet. (Beethoven and Schubert are the two classical composers the New Friends have adopted for the season).

The Ives songs, though hard enough for vocalist and accompanist, proved to be by no means ferocious. Indeed, one of them sounded suspiciously pretty! In the case of "General Booth Enters Heaven," the most highly elaborated of the songs, you couldn't help feeling that the very elaboration nullified the character of the poem—its downright, undeviating rhythm and the intentional crudity of its broad verbal strokes. However, none of the songs was anything to be alarmed about.

The Brunswick sonata, in its turn, exhibited the possibilities of the viola as a medium of raucous dissonance and forbidding sonority, apparently by a musician who, fed up with the long reign of beauty, had revolted hammer and tongs. Marcel Dick played it ably. The other participants in these concerts have included conspicuously the Budapest String Quartet; Mordecai Bauman, baritone, and Jesús María Sanromá, pianist.

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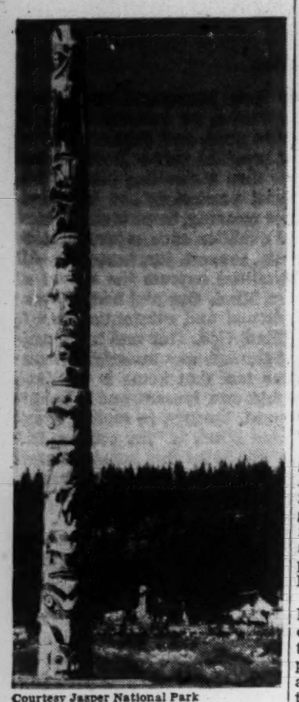


Courtesy Jasper National Park

A totem pole was an open book to the member of any clan whose sign was displayed on it. If the visitor saw on this pole the totem or sign of his clan he knew he would be hospitably received in the house before which the pole was standing. On the top of the pole the owner's clan symbol usually was portrayed, and on the lower part the symbol of that of his wife. Between the two were portrayals of tribal, clan or family events, plainly "legible" to those who used this manner of picture writing.

The Languages Of American Indians

Offer Rich Research For the Linguist Right to Hand

By Ta-de-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Do you speak Indian?" is a question frequently put to the student of American Indian life, yet when asked to specify which Indian language, the reply in invariably, "Why, the Indian language."

But there are fifty or more linguistic stocks or families on the American continent north of Mexico. By stock or family is meant a group of related languages, all members of which have a common ancestor and between whom it is possible to establish degrees of relationship.

Linguistically speaking, the inland tribes were least affected by early arrivals of Europeans and their language as spoken today is practically the same as centuries ago. However, those same inland tribes, the roving Plains Indians, had so many distinctive languages that to understand one another they used the sign language.

Penobscot Or Wabanaki

On the Atlantic Coast, though, the Indian language includes both foreign words, and words with foreign derivatives. When I was on Indian Island, Maine, I was a guest for several weeks of the two Penobscot Indians, Chief and Mrs. Newell M. Francis, who facetiously told me that if I wanted anything to eat I must ask for it in Indian. And at times without knowing a word of the Penobscot language, I understood what was said, as Latin words from the Roman Catholic church service and French words from early arrivals had crept into their language with the result that an almost forgotten knowledge of Latin and French enabled to me to get the gist of the conversation.

The name Newell, for example, is the French Noël. There is many a Toma or Thomas on the island, and as for Latin, aqua or water comes into their word for milk, which is "malaquis," while "malackseebami" is butter.

One learns any foreign language best by being among the people, and here are a few Penobscot or Wabanaki phrases and words I found very useful during my first visit to Indian Island:

Woleegan Spozui!	Good Morning!
Nehan mitz(e)	Dinner, supper, is ready
Atama or unde	No
Ah-ha	Yes
We-o-sis	Meat
Pigsi-dee-o-sis	Pork chops
A-ka-da-lay!	I should worry!
Mele nebe, woleoni	Give me some water, please
Gi-atch dee-o-sis?	Will you have some meat?
Quasque	Enough
Swan-he-gan	Sauce
Aba-jay-des	Potatoes
Equi wee-saki!	Don't hurry!

Different Inflections

Not only do Indians have different languages, but tribes belonging to the same stock will speak with different inflections. On Indian Island they call themselves, not Penobscot, but Wabanaki, "children of the dawn country," who in turn are a branch of the Abenaki, "eastern people," who are the northeastern group of the Algonkin family. And the Abenaki on Indian Island, unlike some Abenaki groups, speak slowly and with a real musical intonation, at least the majority I met did.

One group of these Abenaki left Maine a few centuries ago and settled in the Province of Quebec on the St. Francis River and are more commonly known as the St. Francis Indians. There at Odanak (village) in Quebec these five hundred Abenaki Indians speak French and Abenaki, rarely English while at home.

Abenaki Grammar

In 1884 the Abenaki Chief Joseph Laurent or Sozap Loló, brought out an Abenaki Grammar "with Abenaki and English Dialogues, the Abenaki Alphabet with key to the pronunciation," in short, what can be called a complete grammar and that, too, by an Indian with little education, for in his introduction Chief Joseph writes:

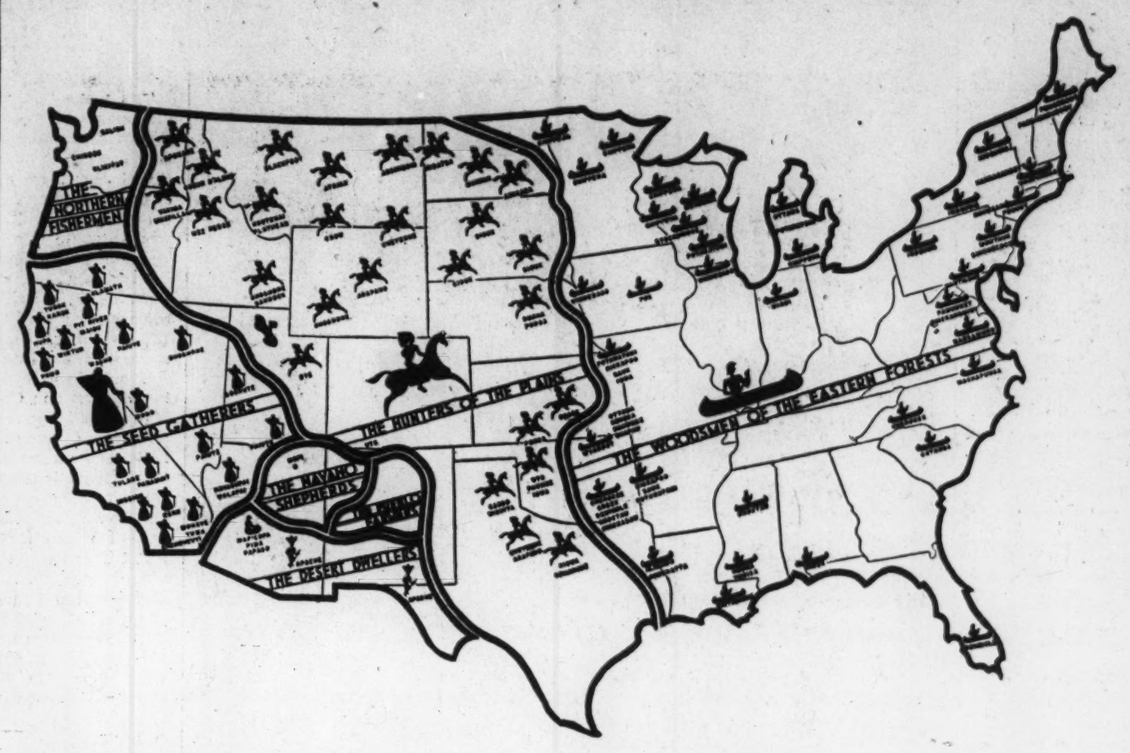
"May this little volume, which will learn the white man how the Abenaki vocal organs express God's attributes, the names of various objects of the creation: beasts, birds, fishes, trees, fruits, etc., and how extended are the modifications of the Abenaki verb, be welcomed by the white as well as by the red man, and its errors and defects overlooked with indulgence."

This Abenaki Grammar is comprehensive and unusual, for to have an Indian with little education give the moods and tenses of regular and irregular verbs, shows the keenness of the Indian's intellect.

This book, obtained while at Odanak, is one of my most prized volumes. Its 230 pages are delightful as well as informative reading. And more than anything else, this grammar shows that since this one Indian language is a logical language according to the white man's way of thinking, other Indian languages with time and patience may be reduced to these same grammatical terms.

As bi-lingual classes are now encouraged in the United States Indian schools, there is less danger than formerly of losing this priceless heritage of the red man: these languages which doubtless antedate the modern languages across the seas, for these ancient languages of our American Indians are still their modern ones. And now there are being printed simple readers on Indian life in both Navajo and English for use in the schools.

But as the Abenaki say: "N'-d-ai Matanaskiwi"—I am at the end or my time is up, and so "Woleegan Adloguee"—Good-by.



© by Covelo Indian Community

This map shows areas of Indian cultures in the United States, the main tribes being shown in their present locations. We offer this reprint thinking it will interest teachers and pupils studying Indian life in class. The map, by Elizabeth Wilder, was shown in the Indian Court, Federal Building, at the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco.

School 'Open House' to Be Held During Education Week

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Michigan

Dear Parents:

Today our children brought home another invitation from the teachers of their school for parents and interested friends to attend "Open House" on Nov. 12th in observance of National Education Week. The affair is sponsored by the teachers and is the second of its kind to be held in our school.

Pupils of the sixth grade served as hosts and hostesses last year and did a splendid job it it, ushering each parent to the room where he or she wanted to go, introducing him to the teacher whenever the line waiting was not too long. After a brief chat the parents could inspect the work done by the pupils of that room and such interesting things as there were.

Our youngest son was then in the first grade so we stopped there first to see the airport we had heard so much about and the little farm, both made after the class had visited our municipal airport and the closest farm. There were pictures, taken by the teacher, of the class on these excursions and also paintings and drawings done by the children.

Our next stop was the fifth grade room of social studies where the note books and papers of each child were on his desk and each desk also had the name of its occupant on it. It was very interesting to see our own child's work as well as the work done by his classmates. The very special papers were hung on the bulletin board and in one corner of the room was a miniature zoo and in another corner a miniature display of primitive and modern farm machinery. The arithmetic room was next and here was a new teacher who seemed so grateful for her little visits with each parent. Her suggestions for each pupil were prepared and jotted down so when mother or father asked "What can I do to help my John?" her answer was ready. It was also most interesting to see the display of art work and the interesting art room where this work was done.

After the hour of visiting, light refreshments were served by the teachers.

This gathering was so well attended and proved so profitable for teachers and parents and children that it is being repeated this year. How eager the children were to hear what we thought of their rooms and their work, and if daddy talked with their teachers. It gave us a splendid opportunity to go back a few years and be grateful for the marvelous improvements in our schools and for the freedom with which we can send our children to school each morning and noon.

The P. T. A. should be a means of bringing home and school into closer contact and we are exceedingly grateful for the co-operation of the teachers in our community.

(Mrs.) M. V.

* * *

Young Parent in England

England

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have followed the letters in the Youth Round Table, and this last year those in the Parent Column owing to the addition to our family of a young son now five months old, with the intention of inviting a pen friend to correspond with me. The event of war in Europe makes The Christian Science Monitor more welcome than ever, and a friend to write to over in America and from whom to receive letters would be very much appreciated.

(Mrs.) C. M. N.

* * *

He Walked to Kindergarten

Ohio

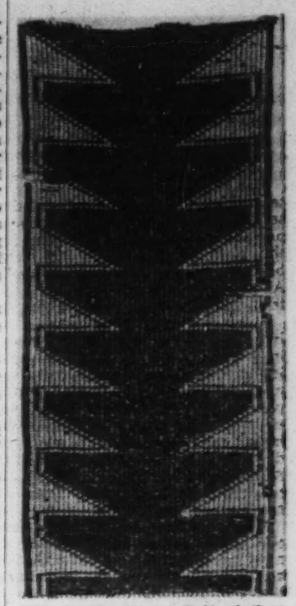
Dear Editor:

I wish to express my thanks for the article on the Education Page for Aug. 31, 1940, entitled "How about Letting Them Walk to School?"

When my son started to kindergarten at five years of age, we did not have a car and lived a mile from the school. I walked with him the first morning and helped him to notice things so he would find the way home. He directed the way home and the second day was able to go alone. I told him that I would let God direct him, and if he watched his thinking all will be well. I noticed he had a better appetite after that and grew so self-reliant. This child missed only four days from school from kindergarten to graduation from high school.

My daughter, who is in high school, also was trained the same way, only she had an older brother to help her. (Mrs.) G. F.

A Saturday Column



This is the "Great Belt of the Confederacy," for wampum belts recorded in their designs, ideas we write or print in legal documents. This belt, beaded in purple and white, the white emphasizing the peace and harmony in the compact, records the confederation of the Five (later Six) Nations of New York State called the Iroquois. In this written Indian language of an earlier day the design symbolizes the Gayanessha'gowa as an evergrowing tree, meaning that the peace ties which here bind the tribes in this compact, will last forever.

From the Nebraska Sandhills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Taylor, Neb.

Dear Editor:

In the Nebraska Sandhill region, is a little white board schoolhouse tucked away snug in one of the valleys among the treeless dunes.

Many miles distant from the public library and with meagre home reading facilities, the group of fourteen young Americans under the leadership of their teacher, Miss Mildred Satterfield, are not only acquiring an appreciation of poetry, but writing some verse that is rather good. I am passing on to you herewith one of several, hoping that you might care to publish it as a contribution from the Nebraska Sandhills.

Thurman A. Smith
Poet Laureate Ars Poetica
(State Poetry Society)

My Home

Where the grass is green
And the skies are blue
Where the flowers sparkle
With the morning dew.

Where the house is cosy
In the wintery blasts
My home is filled
With a love that lasts.

La Vonne Rush
Grade 7, Aged 10

Vocabulary Game

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My upper grade children were bringing home spelling lists and studying them painstakingly, but the words, instead of becoming everyday friends, seemed to remain mere bowing acquaintances. So we made a family game out of vocabulary-building.

The words are written on a little old pre-school blackboard that has been brought from the attic and installed on the dining-room wall. At table everyone makes an effort to use those words, as naturally and unostentatiously as possible, in the regular course of conversation.

When the time comes for the actual learning of the spelling, instead of merely pronouncing the word for the young speller, I give a definition or a synonym, and vary this by using a sentence incorporating the word, or a synonym. The children are kept alert and interested by not knowing in what form the next word will be presented, and spelling is elevated to a thought-stimulating exercise instead of a clocklike routine.

F. A.

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Picture drawn by 13-year-old Spanish boy at the Ixtassou, France, children's colonies for the Foster Parents' Plan.

Do You Know Whether It's 'Its' or 'It's?'

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Help Yourself to Easy English—7

52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

IT'S is a contraction of IT IS. Why? Because the apostrophe shows the omission of the letter i.

ITS is a possessive form. Why? Because this form should be the same form as the other possessive pronouns: ours, yours, his, hers, and theirs. (They, too, have no apostrophe.)

Example: It's (it is) raining (Contraction.) The tree has shed its bark. (Possession.)

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct word in each sentence:

1. (It's, Its) extremely cold today.
2. The oak tree is losing (it's, its) foliage.
3. (It's, Its) too early to go camping.
4. That rose still keeps (it's, its) fragrance.
5. (It's, Its) a pleasure to see (it's, its) color lasting.

Verb Phrases

What are verb phrases?

I can go to the park today (can go, verb phrase). I was going alone (was going, verb phrase). I go to the park often (go, no verb phrase).

In the sentences above we see that a verb phrase is a group of words (can go, was going) used as a verb.

Why do we have verb phrases? Because we may wish to express time or condition other than just the present, such as: He shall go. He may be going. He had gone. He must have been going.

Exercise 2

In each sentence underscore the verb phrase:

Example: The football season will begin soon. "Will begin" should be underscored.

1. Janet has been reading all afternoon.
2. The garden is growing rapidly.
3. I shall expect an answer soon.
4. Nothing can be produced out of nothing.
5. The boats were creeping steathily in the lagoon.
6. The sirens were sounding in the fog.
7. The cottages had been built in amazing confusion.

Exercise 3 (A Review)

Underscore the subject; then underscore either the singular or the plural verb:

Example: Several parts of the plan (is, are) being considered. The plural verb "are" is underscored.

1. (Is, Are) either of the plans accepted?
2. Either Molly or Bill (has, have) your tickets.
3. Like little Indians, the boys (rides, ride) their ponies.
4. (Has, Have) either of you time to read this article?
5. Sondra and Jack (gives, give) perfect attention.
6. Every one of the programs (is, are) excellent.
7. Next week Jane and Mabel (starts, start) on their trip.
8. Not one of the boys (plays, play) carelessly.
9. Eleven years (is, are) a long time for preparation.
10. It (doesn't, don't) matter to me whether they object.
11. Neither Mary nor her friends (is, are) going.
12. The committee (has, have) finally agreed on its report.
13. There (is, are) a tennis court and a golf course on the estate.
14. Neither the small boat nor the larger one (is, are) ready.
15. (Was, Were) either of you at the beach yesterday?

Conclusion: We have learned to form the plural of nouns; to form the plural of some Latin words in common English usage; to distinguish between *its* and *it's*; to recognize verb phrases.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—It's (contraction for It is); 2—its (possessive form). 3—It's (contraction for It is); 4—its (possessive case); 5—It's (contraction for It is); its (possessive case).

Exercise 2: 1—has been reading. 2—is growing; 3—shall expect; 4—can be produced; 5—were creeping; 6—were sounding; 7—had been built.

Exercise 3: 1—either . . . is; 2—Either Molly or Bill . . . has; 3—boys . . . ride; 4—either . . . Has. 5—Sondra and Jack . . . give; 6—one . . . is; 7—Jane and Mabel . . . start; 8—one . . . plays; 9—Eleven years . . . is (one unit of measurement); 10—It . . . doesn't; 11—Neither Mary nor her friends . . . are; 12—committee . . . has; 13—tennis and golf course . . . are; 14—Neither small boat nor larger one . . . is; 15—either . . . was.

If you wish to write concerning anything in this series please write the Education Editor.

They Still Draw Pictures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A childhood spent under war conditions in Spain and France has given refugee Spanish children strange art subject matter. A nation that produced an El Greco and a Goya, today finds its future citizens and the artists of tomorrow dispersed into other lands, but the children still draw.

During the Spanish war, they were taken to children's colonies in Barcelona and Valencia, to avoid the bombardments. Food queues were to be seen all along the streets of those cities. The queues evidently made a deep impression on the children, because every drawing in these colonies, with very few exceptions, showed lines of people waiting for bread. In most of the pictures, airplanes were dueling overhead but the food queues still held.

When the children first left Spain, every time they found a piece of scrap paper and a pencil, the result would be an air raid, searchlights flashing, me falling.

Today in the concentration centers in the South of France they are drawing children's schools with bombproof cellars alongside of them, but there are no planes hovering overhead. Trees and flowers surround the schools or houses the children have drawn. They also draw pictures of Mickey Mouse, fishing scenes, and quiet pastoral scenes. The bombers formerly overhead are now over the heads of serious child-artists of other lands.

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"If I deserve any credit at all, it's for recognizing—early—that this thing the poets call 'mother love' was capable of doing the job alone. We realized—my husband and I—that we needed the help of some intelligent plan of personality and character development—something that would help the children from their earliest toddling years up to adolescence and beyond.

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The Home Forum

Maple Pilgrimage

IF ONE HAPPENS to be in Japan in the late autumn, when the trees turn red and yellow, one can well understand how the maple leaf has become one of the characteristic designs of the national art, adopted through the aesthetic impressions of centuries.

Little street-front gardens have dwarf ruddy maples growing in pots at their doors, or standing, two feet high, over a miniature rockery. Big modern department stores feature artificial maple boughs in their window displays. Every few yards one meets a woman wearing a kimono or an obi-sash with a maple-leaf design. For in Japan, where the conservative folk dress warmly or coolly according to the number of kimonos which they wear in layers, one over another, the cut of the kimono remains the same from season to season; and fashion is asserted by the wearing of seasonal patterns—such as the iris or the cherry blossom or wistaria in spring, the water lily or the cool green bough in summer, the chrysanthemum or the bright leaf of the maple in the fall. The older women, it is true, usually appear in sober conventional fabrics; but the girls make vivid pictures. To the Occidental eye, these daring and subtle combinations of colors are the most intriguing part of the traditional dress. Yet a cultured Japanese lady once told us that the Japanese themselves do not think very much about the shades; they buy a roll of kimono silk with more thought to the suitability and symbolism of the design.

* * *

Just as the Japanese people, thousands strong, make pilgrimages in the springtime to see the pink foam of the cherry trees, thus in autumn they troop to the famous spots where the maples are at their multitudinous best. On holidays, indeed, the woods are too thronged with these picnic parties for our enjoyment; and the wide adoption in offices of the Occidental Sabbath has made Sunday a crowded time. It is best to choose a fine day in the middle of the week.

On such a morning, we went down the suburban slope of Kobe to a big station which rings and hums with the movement of electric trains. We were bound for a sacred ravine in the hills, called Mino Park, which has been celebrated through hundreds of autumns for its maple woods, a frame for the beauty of its well-known waterfall.

The train swung out along the open track with Japanese neatness and dispatch. The other passengers stared at us curiously. There were schoolboys in their dark blue uniforms and caps and wooden clogs. There were women, sitting well forward in the seats to make room for the drowsy-eyed babies strapped in cloth slings on their backs. There was an old peasant woman who could not stand the discomfort of sitting on a bench; she squatted with her white-socked feet tucked under her, her straw *geta* resting side by side on the floor, ready to be hooked over the big toes when she should be ready to walk out at her destination. There was also a pretty girl with a long full pleated skirt of dark green under her *haori* coat; we knew, from this costume, that she was a young actress at a famous theater.

* * *

The little train buzzed through bare paddies where the rice had been harvested; past market gardens still green with vegetables; past villages with thatch-roofed houses; past streams where men were fishing from little boats. Several times we had to get out at small-town stations and change to another line. Then at length a strong bar of green hills came out of the background and into the foreground. The country became prettier, with little groves of trees and hamlets of houses and a resort atmosphere. The small car spun us almost up to the foot of the range, and stopped abruptly. We had reached the Mino station.

In front of us was a little village of great charm—and great artificiality. It obviously catered to the trade of the tourist pilgrims. It was, however, a year-round place; for, even in winter, people go to Mino Park to see the tree branches laced with snow, and the icicles hovering around the waterfall; in spring, they look at the ruffle of cherry blooms on the hillsides; in summer, to enjoy the tinkle of cool streams in the green shade; and in the autumn, as we had come, for the maples.

We were tasting the queer and delightful experience of having two autumns in a single year. In early October we had enjoyed the fresh, vast, new-world beauty of the scarlet and golden coloring in the New England hills; and now, at the end of November, we were having it over again in the later autumn of Japan. It was a different kind of beauty here—more stylized, more picturesque, more ancient, and done on a much smaller scale; the essential scenic contrast between Japanese and New England landscape. Most of the maples themselves were different, too—lighter-bodied trees with smaller leaves, the boughs spreading in the carefully artistic balance which is typical of that painstaking little country.

* * *

Leisurely, we strolled up a village street, narrow between the open fronts of small shops built of light wood. Various souvenirs were being sold in them: quaint moon-shaped flower-holders carved from bamboo, and infinitesimal wooden toys—dolls' dishes on dolls' tables; and photographic postcards. We were most amused, however, at the open stalls from which came an odor like that of doughnuts frying. Here the colored maple leaves—real ones—were being dipped into a batter and fried in deep fat. Ready for sale, they lay there like thin golden-brown starfish: the leaf made crisply edible in its own true shape.

There were a number of little inns, with the papered *shojii*-windows pushed back, where folk might dally for a week end. And we remember one double-storied restaurant which was built over a lovely pool, green and red and gilt with reflections. Here, on the clean wheat-colored mats, one could sit and look out through the open windows at the quiet scene, while a little maid knelt to make the delicious stew, called *sukiyaki*, over a small charcoal brazier.

A wide path climbed, zigzagging, up the side of the long high ravine. It had rained the day before, and the earth was damp, so that the fallen maple leaves lay pressed on the brown path as firmly as if they had been printed there. Some of them, too, had fallen into the stream which ran with a rustling sound over the bouldered declivity. And there were maple leaves on the kimonos of the Japanese girls, clop-clopping on their wooden clogs ahead of us and behind us. And all the hillsides, rising to right and to left, were full of the flame and the glitter of the maple leaves. Underfoot, in the water, on the kimonos, overhead—the whole of Mino was bright with the painted leaves of autumn.

* * *

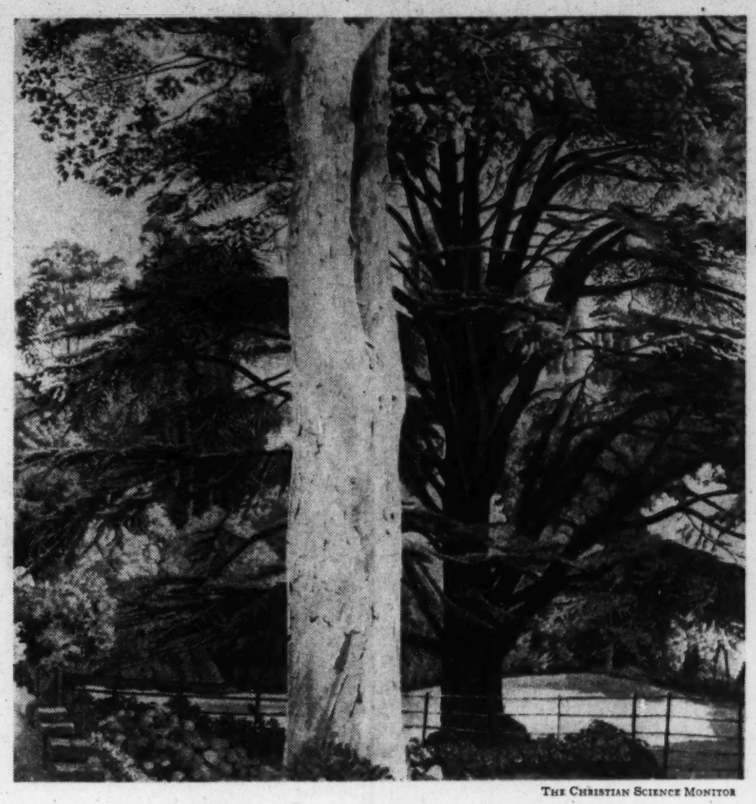
We passed an old temple of weathered wood, with antique lanterns of gray stone, and ancient gray stone urns softly dripping water—a cool sober spot in the brilliant scene. The morning shone in a blue sky as we climbed, pausing to pant from time to time. For nearly an hour, we trudged upward with the maple woods mounting the steep slopes on either side of us.

Then at last we began to hear the plashing sound which denoted our destination: the waterfall. We could tell, too, that it was near, by the group of teahouses built into the hillsides. Rustic-roofed, without walls, they gave us glimpses of many people squatting on cushions as crimson as the leaves. Here the pilgrims sipped their tea and refreshed themselves.

In a moment, the waterfall came into sight. It was a crystal column flashing in the sunshine, straight and cold and without season. It was a timeless neutral note in the autumn scene of change. We paused and rested, too, feeling ourselves steeped in the tones and tunes of the woodlands.

At last, reluctantly, we rose to walk back downhill. And all the way, in front of us, skipped a little schoolboy with a fillet of maple leaves in his hair—a slant-eyed Pan in the ancient brightness of the sacred park.

MARGARET M. MACKAY



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE CEDAR TREE": *A Painting by Stanley Spencer*

STANLEY SPENCER is among the most interesting of contemporary British painters. Unlike other artists of his generation (he was born in 1891), his work is peculiarly British in character. He fought in the last war and his experiences are reflected in his pictures.

Trained at the Slade School in London, Mr. Spencer began while there a series of pictures of Biblical subjects. His painting has always shown a tendency toward the sacred and mystical. However, he has also made depictions of his native village, Cookham-on-Thames, scenes of rustic life, views with gardens and trees and blossoming plants. There is a fullness and an inspiration in his work that is not common among present-day painters. In fact, Mr. Spencer has been called a "belated pre-Raphaelite."

This portrait of a cedar tree shows how patiently Mr. Spencer works, how observant he is of details, and how faithful in recording them.

D. A.

At the Close of a November Afternoon

MY GARDENER looked alarmed when the parcels arrived from the nursery. "I hope, sir, you've done?" he asked. I assured him I had, perhaps falsely. For the garden lover can never be done. Nature pours her cornucopia over him and he clutches at this lovely thing, at that lovely thing. Next year his garden will be different, even more beautiful. He can never rest on his laurels. Every autumn he must dig and plan, every spring he must plant and prick out. In December he may pause a little, but only to gird himself for Nature's unfailing return.

Years ago, when my small fingers were painfully driven over sharps and flats of the family piano, I would come to the end of troublesome Czerny, with his Hundred and One Exercises, or Clementi with his tricky sonatas. And then, at the very end, I would find two Italian words, *Da Capo*. "That," said my music mistress, "means back to the beginning again."

Back to the beginning again. Yes, but this time with what anticipation, what happiness! It is the close of a November afternoon. The high beechwoods are aglow in the misty air. Around me there are spirals of smoke rising like votive offerings from my neighbours' garden fires.

I look at the old house. It has stood thus through the November days of these past four hundred years. It may stand for yet another four hundred. It has been 'home' for generations who have looked on these same hills, laboured in this garden, swept up and burnt the autumnal leaves. In a few minutes, I shall enter and close my door. There will be tea and toast, and I shall delay lighting the lamp the better to enjoy the play of firelight on the old beams and walls, and see through the misting panes the crimson flush in a fading sky. Soon Mrs. Bean will enter with the tea tray, and will place the tea-pot in its chintz cozy on the table.

"Shall I light the lamp, sir?" she will ask.

"No, Mrs. Bean, not yet, thank you."

She will look at the fire, sweep up a little ash, and then glance out of the window. I know what is coming.

"The nights do draw in, sir!"

"They do, Mrs. Bean."

"And to think it will soon be Christmas again!"—From "Gone Rustic," by CECIL ROBERTS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

So Autumn Went

So autumn went. And now I stare
Across the yard. The trees are bare.
When gold and crimson must depart
The silent gnawing at the heart
Feels each drop of color dripped,
Till the limbs are stark and stripped.
Brief the spell they burned on high,
Red flowers on a sapphire sky.
They burned as if they would burn on
Till ice and sleet and snow were gone.

One red lull—and then the wind
Tore the tender thing, and skinned
In one afternoon the whole,
So the branches and the bole,
Naked as the heart in grief,
Stood forsaken, without leaf.

As I stand and look I know
How the gold and red must go;
Boughs be gray, forlorn, austere,
That new glory may appear.

PEARL STRACHAN

Chinese Jade Bird

Cool and chaste as the pond lily under moonlight,
Delicate as the petaled flower, is the folded wing.
The tilted throat sings an ancient and unspoken song
For the listeners—only for the listensrs.

ELIZABETH J. BUCHTENKIRK

Indestructible Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORD "practical" is defined in a dictionary as "applying knowledge to some useful end." From this standpoint, how essentially practical was the life of Christ Jesus! He applied his knowledge or understanding of God to the supremely useful end of healing and redeeming those who came to him for help. His understanding was so complete that he raised the dead to life; and he overcame death for himself, proving in his resurrection the indestructibility of life. And he said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

The truth of being is the basis of the healing work in Christian Science today. Many are finding this teaching practical in all phases of human experience. This is to be expected when it is realized that Christian Science is founded on the words and works of the great Master, who taught "as one having authority" (Matthew 7:29), and of whom it is recorded (Matthew 9:2, 8), that when he had healed "a man sick of the palsy, . . . the multitudes . . . marvelled, and glorified God, which had given such power unto men."

To know what is meant by indestructible good, it is necessary to understand what is meant by substance. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy gives this definition of substance (p. 468): "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay. Truth, Life, and Love are substance, as the Scriptures use this word in Hebrews: 'The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance." Thus we learn that substance, being Spirit, Truth, Life, Love, is indestructible, changeless, and always harmonious. Mortals think of matter as substance, but matter is neither eternal, harmonious, changeless, nor indestructible. Therefore, being unlike divine reality, Christian Science classifies matter as unreal, substanceless.

The words, Spirit "is the only real substance," are a statement of divine fact. The question may arise, How can that which is spiritually true be applied to the useful end of solving the varied problems of humanity? As a mathematical fact, when understood and applied, corrects error in computation, so spiritual truth, properly applied, corrects discordant material conditions. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 233): "When numbers have been divided according to a fixed rule, the quotient is not more unquestionable than the scientific tests I have made of the effects of truth upon the sick. The counter fact relative to any disease is required to cure it. The utterance of truth is designed to rebuke and destroy error."

In these days, when, through the ruthlessness of war, many are seeing or fearing to see their homes and possessions lost or destroyed, an understanding of indestructible good, real substance, is of the utmost practical value. Home means much more than a dwelling place, filled with material possessions and treasures. In its deeper meaning, home is constituted of spiritual qualities, such as love, protection, security, support, joy, happiness. All of these qualities express the nature of divine Love, Mind. Our real home, therefore, is spiritual and substantial, and is found in Mind, God. Our real home cannot be lost through any material circumstance. The fact that home is spiritual, indestructible, ever present, and individually expressed, because, in reality, it exists in divine Mind, is "the counter fact relative to" the belief that home is merely material and can be lost or destroyed. Realization of this will restore the true sense of home.

The first chapter of Genesis records that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Christian Science shows that because God is Spirit, man, the image and likeness of Spirit, is spiritual. Therefore, because man is spiritual, he knows no so-called destructive force. As we realize this fact of true being, we are protected from loss or destruction. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 302), "It is impossible that man should lose aught that is real, when God is all and eternally his."

To some, this teaching may seem to be too transcendental to be practical, but that is not so. Spiritual truth is practical, as all who understand Christian Science have proved. But the rules governing its application have to be learned and rightly applied. There is nothing difficult about this. Children readily learn to accept and prove the simple truths taught in the Christian Science textbook.

The spiritual fact was set forth by Paul in his second letter to the Corinthians, when he said (5:1), "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." This Scripture gives the "counter fact relative to" the belief of loss or destruction. Spiritual understanding establishes the evidence of indestructible good.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish)

Det uforgængelige gode

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

ORDET "PRAKTISK" defineres i en af vore Ordbøger som "at anvende Viden i et nyttigt Øjemed". Hvor væsentlig praktisk var saaledes ikke Kristi Jesu Liv! Han anvendte sin Viden om eller Forstaaelse af Gud til det i højeste Grad værdifulde Øjemed at helbrede og forløse dem, der kom for at søge hans Hjælp. Hans Forståaelse var saa fuldstændig, at han oprejste de døde til Livet; og han overvandt Døden for sig selv og beviste ved sin Opstandelse Livets Uforgængelighed. Og han sagde (Johannes-Evangeliet 14:12): "Den, som tror paa mig, de Gerninger, som jeg gør, skal ogsaa han gøre."

Tilværelsens Sandhed er Grundlaget for det helbredende Arbejde i Kristen Videnskab i vor Tid. Mange finder denne Lære praktisk anvendelig i alle Menneskelivets forskellige Faser. Og dette er kun, hvad man kan vente, naar man gør sig klart, at Kristen Videnskab er grundet paa vor store Mesters Ord og Gerninger, han, som lærte "som en, der havde Myndighed" (Matthæus-Evangeliet 7:29), og om hvem det fortælles (Matthæus-Evangeliet 9:2, 8), at da han havde helbredt "en værkbruden, . . . frygtede Skarerne og priste Gud, som havde givet Menneskene en saadan Magt."

For at vide, hvad der menes med det uforgængelige gode, er det nødvendigt at forstaa, hvad der menes med Substans. I Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, giver Mary Baker Eddy os følgende Definition af Substans (S. 468): "Substans er det, som er evigt og uimodtageligt for Disharmoni og Forfald. Sandhed, Liv og Kærlighed er Substans, som Bibelen bruger dette Ord i Brevet til Hebræerne: 'Substansen i det, som haabes, en Overbevisning om Ting, som ikke ses' (eng. Bibel). Aand, Synonymet for Sind, Sjæl eller Gud, er den eneste virkelige Substans." Vi ser saaledes, at Substans er Aand, Sandhed, Liv, Kærlighed og derfor uforgængelig, uforanderlig og altid harmonisk. De dødelige tænker sig Materie som Substans, men Materie er hverken evig, harmonisk, uforanderlig eller uforgængelig. Da Materien saaledes er det modsatte af guddommelig Virkelighed, klassificerer Kristen Videnskab den som værende uvirkelig og uden Substans.

Ordene: Aand "er den eneste virkelige Substans", er en Erklæring om guddommelig Kendsgerning. Man vil maaske spørge: "Hvorledes vil det, som er aandelig sandt, med Udbytte kunne anvendes ved Løsningen af Menneskehedens forskellige Problemer? Ligesom en matematisk Kendsgerning, der er forstaaet og anvendes, berigtiger Fejl i Beregninger, saaledes berigtiger aandelig Sandhed, der anvendes paa rette Maade, disharmoniske materielle Tilstande. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*ibid.*, S. 233): "Naar man dividerer Tal efter en fastsat Regel, vil Kvotienten ikke være mere ubestridelig end de videnskabelige Erfaringer, jeg har gjort med Hensyn til Virkningerne af Sandheden paa de syge. Den til enhver Sygdom modsvarende Kendsgerning er nødvendig for at helbrede vedkommende Sygdom. Erklæringen af Sandheden er bestemt til at dadle og tilintetgøre Vildfarelsen."

I vore Dage, hvor mange Mennesker ser eller frygter for at se deres Hjem og Ejendom gaa tabt eller lægges øde i Krigens Ubarmhjertighed, vil en Forstaaelse af det uforgængelige gode, den virkelige Substans, være af yderst praktisk Værdi. Hjem betyder mere end en Bolig fyldt med materielle Ejendele og Rigdomme. Hjemmet er i dybere Forstand opbygget af aandelige Værdier, saasom Kærlighed, Beskyttelse, Tryghed, Hjælp og Støtte, Glæde og Lykke. Enhver af disse Egenskaber er Udtryk for guddommelig Kærligheds, Sindets, Væsen. Vort virkelige Hjem er derfor aandeligt og substantielt, og det findes i Sindet, Gud. Vort virkelige Hjem kan ikke mistes ved nogen som helst materiel Omstændighed. Det Faktum, at vort Hjem er aandeligt, uforgængeligt, altid nærværende og individuelt udtrykt, fordi det i Virkeligheden er til i guddommeligt Sind, er den "modsvarende Kendsgerning" til Troen paa, at Hjemmet er rent materielt og kan mistes eller lægges øde. Erkendelsen heraf vil genoprette det sande Begreb om Hjem.

Det første Kapitel i Første Mosebog fortæller, at Mennesket er skabt i Guds Billede og Lignelse. Kristen Videnskab viser, at fordi Gud er Aand, er Mennesket, som Aandens Billede og Lignelse, aandeligt. Og fordi Mennesket er aandeligt, kender han intet til nogen saakaldt tilintetgørende Kraft. Naar vi erkender denne Kendsgerning i sand Væren, er vi beskyttet mod Tab og Tilintetgørelse. Mrs. Eddy siger (*ibid.*, S. 302): "Det er umuligt, at Mennesket skulde miste noget, der er virkeligt, naar Gud er alt og tilhører ham evigt."

Denne Lære vil maaske forekomme nogle Mennesker for oversanselig til at være praktisk, men dette er ikke Tilfældet. Aandelig Sandhed er praktisk, hvad alle, der forstaar Kristen Videnskab, har ført Bevis for. Men de Regler, der styrer dens Anvendelse, maa læres og anvendes paa rette Maade. Der er ingen som helst Vanskelighed heri. Børn lærer med Lethed at godkende og bevise de enkle Sandheder, som læres i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog.

Den aandelige Sandhed blev fremsat af Paulus i hans andet Brev til Korinthierne, hvor han siger (5:1): "Thi vi vide, at dersom vor jordiske Teltbolig nedbrydes, have vi en Bygning fra Gud, en Bolig, som ikke er gjort med Hænder, en evig i Himlene." Dette Skriftsted giver os den "modsvarende Kendsgerning" til Troen paa Tab og Tilintetgørelse. Aandelig Forstaaelse stadfæster Beviset for det uforgængelige gode.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Hans Christian Andersen Lived a Fairy Tale

ON APRIL 2, a hundred and thirty-five years ago, in one of the most ancient and richly traditioned cities of Denmark, a city that claimed no less a personage than Odin for its first burgomaster, Hans Christian Andersen began the best of all possible fairy tales—his own life. . . . And his life was to be a Jacob's ladder from a wilderness of stones to golden balconies of fame, with kings and queens smiling down on him from the upper storeys and heaven at its summit. . . . Although he failed, and failed again, was often threadbare and hungry and too sensitive to confess it, he never lost faith in himself, in the future or in Providence. . . .

Almost every dream of his youth came true. Kings were his nursing fathers, or, at any rate, lavished on their promising protégé pensions that slowly crept from £50 . . . to a clear £116. 3s. 4d. And the bare circumstances of his early years had so sharply instilled thrift into him that for sixteen months he travelled, through France, Italy, the Tyrol and Germany, on well under this latter sum. Fairy-tale traveller he was. He found Cherubini sitting at a piano, with his cat upon his shoulder. Victor Hugo gave him his autograph (high up in the right-hand corner of the paper). He burnt his shoes on the slopes of Vesuvius. . . .

His enterprise, his indomitable faith and courage, his consummate vanity and self-confidence are traits which men of rare talent frequently share who have no 'bag of magic' to spill in a glittering heap at the feet of the children of men. . . . These fairy tales flung open the gates of every capital in Europe—Berlin; Paris with its (no longer cautious) Hugo and dangerous Heine, its mocking Balzac, and, 'dearest of them all,' the jovial Dumas; buzzing London, with its affectionate Prince Consort, its Lady Blessington, its haughty and artless aristocracy, and its 'dear, noble Charles Dickens,' with 'his beautiful long hair falling down on both sides' and a 'heart equal to his mind.' . . . Constantinople, in mosque and minaret, dreamed his dreams before his eyes. Sweden, Portugal, Holland, Norway—it was all the same story. . . . Rank and fashion had wistfully whispered, as he paced the fashionable Østergade, 'There goes the poet!' 'Ancient Sapphoes' continued to dazzle but never dazed him. Jenny Lind shared a cosy little Christmas-tree with the 'good old poet.' And all the world's little people, generation after generation, have blessed the name of Hans in the same breath with that of St. Nicholas.

—WALTER DE LA MARE, in "Pleasures and Speculations." (London: Faber.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in six languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1940

Speed Marks Camp Edwards Building Work

Structures rising at rate of 25 a day as plans progress for housing of 27,000 soldiers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, FALMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 2—With the barracks building program well ahead of schedule, the 20,000 men employed on the construction work here were able today to extend their efforts to include the actual construction of 93 buildings in a single group and the erection of the three new towers for the expanded water supply.

Completed barracks, waiting only for the heating systems and plumbing to be installed, may be found on the four sides of the quadrangle, while the rows of mess halls, warehouses, and service buildings between the inner and outer roads are springing up daily.

A rate of 25 foundations laid each day, with about an equal number of buildings being finished was shown by figures from the Walsh Construction Company, which added that there were about 650 buildings now under construction with 20,111,985 feet of lumber having been laid since the first nail was driven last month.

In order to supply the 27,000 soldiers expected here with abundant water, three new water tanks are to be built. The first one is now being erected on its skeleton frame, next to the old water tank on the southeast corner of the camp. Each of these new tanks will have a capacity of 400,000 gallons.

On Tuesday the Camp Edwards Fire Department held its first trial alarm practice when a smudge pot was set off in one of the completed rows of barracks. Due to the organization of police and fire departments, the alarm was answered immediately and water was on the "fire" in less than eight minutes.

At this encampment, the supply and administration will be handled by the Corps Area Service Command. This command is established by the First Corps Area. Major Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General, and already most of the staff officers have arrived. Colonel Charles B. Meyer of the Coast Artillery Corps, is in command. Major James V. Walsh is the Camp Adjutant and Capt. James E. Regis, press and public relations officer.

A call for enlistments in this command was sent out today from headquarters, and young men who are particularly fitted for duty as chauffeurs, signal men, radiomen, storekeepers, clerks, are invited to get in touch with Major Walsh. Enlistment would be for this special command and in the regular army. It was pointed out that such men enlisting now would be in a position to advance rapidly as the command was expanded to its expected 1,500 personnel.

Seaplane Channel Project Pressed

Further steps to obtain Federal appropriations for the oft-turned-down seaplane channel project for Boston Harbor were taken by the New England Council, when Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President, wrote to New England Senators and Representatives, it was announced today.

The Rivers and Harbors Act, signed by President Roosevelt Oct. 17, authorizes the project, but no appropriation has yet been approved. Estimated cost is $2,300,000.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Rain ending late this afternoon; clearing with little change in temperature tonight. Minimum temperature tonight near 43 degrees. Sunday fair with moderate temperature and moderate to fresh southeasterly winds shifting to moderate west to northwest early tonight.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Rain, except snow in higher elevations in north portion, today; clearing early tonight; Sunday fair; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Rain today, clearing early tonight and in west portion this afternoon; Sunday fair; moderate temperatures.

Connecticut and Rhode Island— Rain today, clearing late this afternoon; fair tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler along coast tonight; moderate temperatures Sunday.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by rain, today; clearing and warmer tonight; Sunday fair; moderate temperatures.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	43	New Orleans	59	59
Chicago	43	42	New York	55	52
Denver	36	23	Norfolk	61	60
Kansas City	51	47	Philadelphia	59	50
Los Angeles	59	57	St. Louis	50	43
Miami	72	72	San Francisco	58	55
Minneapolis	42	40	Washington	56	55

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 2.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:38 p. m.; height, 11.8 feet.
Sunday, 1:13 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Sunday 1:31 p. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Monday 2:06 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:07 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:06 p. m. Sunday.

Two Men Lose Vote In N. H. Ghost Town

By the Associated Press

Livermore, N. H., Nov. 2

As the Presidential campaign roared toward its crescendo, two New Hampshire men learned they could not vote Tuesday because election machinery and officials were lacking in their ghost town.

The men, Joseph Platt and William McDonald, are the sole remaining inhabitants of this little community of 22 acres since most of the township has been incorporated into the White Mountain National Forest. Caretakers for the Saunders Company mill properties, they make their home in the former store and office of the concern.

Acting Attorney General Frank R. Kenison ruled that the absence of election facilities in the town barred them from voting.

Close Races In Bay State Are Indicated

Up and Down Beacon Hill

As the Republican and Democratic Parties prepared today for their campaign-climaxing rallies tomorrow night in the Mechanics Building and the Boston Arena respectively, the three major contests for President, Governor and United States Senator appear very close.

It is believed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall still retains a small lead over his gubernatorial opponent, Attorney General Paul A. Dever; Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, has a real chance to capture Massachusetts' 17 electoral votes, while Senator David I. Walsh appears to maintain an advantage over Henry Parkman, Jr., his G. O. P. opponent.

Political observers are still attempting to assess the results of President Roosevelt's visit to Massachusetts on Wednesday. While there is little agreement among the observers on the subject, they are agreed that Massachusetts is one of the really doubtful states in the Presidential race.

Lodge Chief Speaker

The G. O. P. rally Sunday night will present Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts as the chief speaker. G. O. P. circles are hoping that Senator Lodge will come out 100 per cent for Mr. Parkman. Some G. O. P. leaders have been disturbed that the Junior Senator has failed to do so before this.

The entire Republican State ticket will speak at the rally which will begin at 7:30 p. m. The doors will be opened at 6 p. m.

Senator Lodge, it is understood, will be appearing as a representative of Mr. Willkie from whom he is expected to bring a special message to the audience.

At the Democratic rally the entire party State ticket will appear as well as James M. Curley, former Governor, John Roosevelt, son of the President; Representative John W. McCormack, Majority Leader in the United States House of Representatives, and Representative Thomas A. Flaherty. The rally will start at 8 p. m.

It is not expected any outside speaker will be presented at the Democratic rally, although there has been some talk that Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, might be persuaded to speak.

Curley to Be Watched

Some Democratic leaders were disappointed that President Roosevelt, at the Boston Garden Wednesday, failed to endorse publicly Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and Democratic nominee for Governor.

In the present close fight such an endorsement might have aided the Attorney General sufficiently to make certain his election.

Nor did the President say anything in favor of Senator Walsh, who has opposed him on several issues, including Selective Service.

Political observers are watching to see whether former Governor Curley will capture the Boston Arena crowd as he did that at the Boston Garden prior to President Roosevelt's appearance.

Such receptions as that which he gained at the Boston Garden undoubtedly will strengthen the former Governor's ambitions for a 1941 attempt to obtain a fourth term as Mayor of Boston.

Edgar M. Mills

Paul Revere's Ride Delayed

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 2 (AP)—Paul Revere rode again today—after a two-hour delay.

Finding an unoccupied automobile "double-parked," with the key in the ignition, City Marshal James E. Sullivan locked it and took the key to the police station to await the owner.

Two hours later nobody had called for the key, but several had concerning a "traffic blockade."

Marshal Sullivan went back to the car and said he found the owner there, wondering what had become of the key. The marshal returned it—with a warning. The man rode off after giving his name as Paul Revere, an antique dealer.

FM Radio To Flow From Mountaintop

New Shepard Chain soon to provide northern New Hampshire with staticless reception.

"Staticless" radio programs—affording most of northern New England its only adequate daytime radio listening—will begin to emanate from the top of Mt. Washington—the ridgepole of the northeast and favorite rendezvous of trampers and summer vacationists—by Dec. 1, and possibly before that time, it was announced today by John Shepard, III, President of the Yankee Network.

The Mt. Washington station—which was licensed yesterday by the Federal Communications Commission to transmit FM (frequency modulation) or staticless programs of high fidelity, has been a meteorological and weather reporting station for the Yankee Network's Weather Service which is radiocast over the network daily. Built over a year ago it stands close beside the end of the Cog Railway trestle on the summit nearby the Mt. Washington Hotel.

The new station on Mt. Washinfton—which will be appropriately called WMTW—is to employ the transmission methods perfected by Major Edwin H. Armstrong. The system of frequency modulation, or FM as it is more commonly known, produces a high quality signal which is said to cover the area around the transmitter much more thoroughly than broadcast, or medium waves.

At the beginning of the year the Federal Communications Commission will permit FM stations to radiocast commercial programs. According to Mr. Shepard, the Mt. Washington station will at first radiocast with a power of 1,000 watts which will be later stepped up to 5,000 watts. On account of the height of the mountain and the line-of-sight character of FM signals, Mr. Shepard estimated that the Mt. Washington station would deliver a first-class signal in a circle approximately 100 miles in radius around Mt. Washington.

By means of a unique radio link the Mt. Washington station will be served by programs from Boston. The programs will be sent over the relay FM link which now sends programs from Boston, by means of a directional array on the roof of the Hotel Buckminster, to the Shepard FM transmitter now operating at Mt. Asnebumskit near Worcester, which now serves the Boston area. The Paxton signals will be picked up by a receiver on Mt. Washington and re-transmitted out on the Mt. Washington mast to central New Hampshire.

Later Mr. Shepard will set up a relay radio link between Paxton and Mt. Washington such as now exists between Boston and Paxton. Thus, a radio network serving most of New England will be linked together solely by radio rather than than telephone connections.

The programs emanating from Mt. Washington, will, like those at Paxton, be picked up by FM receivers, which are not capable of receiving standard radiocast signals. However, a number of radio manufacturers already have such receivers on the market. Mr. Shepard said that by next June there would probably be many more FM stations on the air. The F. C. C., Mr. Shepard said, has only begun to issue permits to construct FM stations.

Christmas Gifts For Needy British Children Sought

A committee of seven prominent Harvard faculty members, including the Master of Lowell House, issued today an appeal to the University and the public to "bring some happiness to England this Christmas" by providing clothing, food and toys for children whose homes have been lost in the war.

Machinery for the acceptance and distribution of gifts has been set up at 33 Holyoke Street, Cambridge, in co-operation with the English Speaking Union. Care will be taken that the most deserving British children receive the gifts put in the hands of the committee.

Nov. 15 is the deadline for gifts to be received in Cambridge. Heading the committee is Dr. John G. Hawthorne, instructor in Greek and Latin, and included on his committee are Dr. Eliot Perkins, Master of Lowell House, and Prof. Roscoe Pound, former dean of the Harvard Law School, now University Professor.

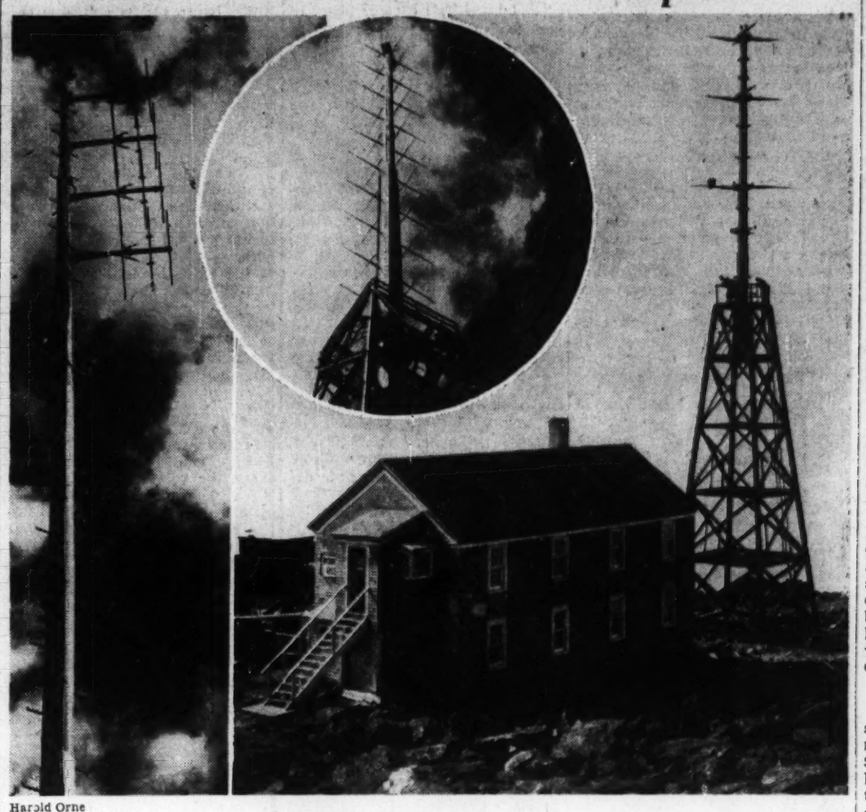
Other members of the committee are Professors E. K. Rand, Theodore Morrison, Francis Lee Higginson, Kenneth P. Murdock and John H. Finley.

Two Contracts Awarded For Chicopee Air Base

Lt. Col. M. A. McFadden, Construction Quartermaster at Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., has announced the award of an $89,277 contract to the Bradford Construction Company of Hartford, Conn., for a fire station, guard house and communications center at that air base.

He also announced the award of a $77,478 contract to the Arnold N. Diamond Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a steam distribution system.

Radio Link to Serve New Hampshire



Harold Orne

New Mt. Washington Station

Programs from the Yankee Network studios in Kenmore Square, Boston, will be relayed from the mast (left) on top of the Hotel Buckminster, where they will be received at Paxton, Mass. The programs will then be radiocast out over Paxton's own mast (circle). At the Mt. Washington station (right) the signals from Paxton will be picked up and sent out over the mast shown at the right of the weather observatory and transmitter building on the summit.

Saltonstall Slams Opponent; Dever Hits Governor's Record

Republican Campaign

Coming down the home stretch of a hotly contested political campaign Gov. Leverett Saltonstall opened out on his Democratic opponent last night in a militant speech before thousands of cheering supporters in Springfield, while in Boston former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, who calls himself an independent voter, in a radio address urged the re-election of Governor Saltonstall.

The Governor, who rarerly uses such language, gave the crowd a straight-from-the-shoulder speech declaring that his Democratic opponent had been engaged in a "barefaced fraud."

The fraud, Governor Saltonstall alleged, had "every appearance of having been formulated by his sponsor, the dean of the old crowd, who has finally emerged in the open. I refer to the king of pardon and parole racket, Daniel H. Coakley."

Hands Tied

Stating that Councilor Coakley's hands had been tied under his administration, the Governor charged that "Coakley says he needs my opponent in the Governor's chair."

Protesting vigorously against Attorney General Dever's alleged duplicity in using the Governor's signature without authorization on a political pamphlet designed to mislead the war veterans of the Commonwealth, Governor Saltonstall went on to blast at the attempts of the "old gang" to return to positions of power in the State House from which they were driven in 1936.

The failure of the people of Massachusetts to re-elect Governor Saltonstall for another term "would be a blot upon the good name of the Commonwealth," former Governor Fuller said in his wholehearted endorsement of the Republican executive.

Show Appreciation

"If Massachusetts citizens won't bestir themselves to honor him for his services and show their appreciation of his administration then we should indeed cry out—God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Mr. Fuller declared.

"There is every reason to believe that his second administration will be even better than his first. We cannot afford to take a chance with the opposition, concerning whom we must have the gravest doubts," he declared.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator, also speaking at Springfield, told his audience that neither the Republican candidate for President, Wendell L. Willkie, nor President Roosevelt himself has endorsed the re-election of the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

Chairman Edward D. Sirois of the Republican State Committee predicted today that the Republican candidates from Willkie and Saltonstall down will sweep the State by a margin of 200,000 to 250,000 on Tuesday.

Democratic Campaign

With President Roosevelt's appearance in Boston last Wednesday night—the spark plug for the local Democratic candidates—an increased tempo in campaign activities has been noted throughout the State, with Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Democratic candidate for Governor, marshalling the field.

A series of rallies will be held over the week end with Attorney General Dever and United States Senator David I. Walsh, candidate for re-election, the principal speakers. Others who will address the various rally groups include Owen A. Gallagher, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Mrs. Katherine A. Foley, candidate for Secretary of State; John J. Donahue, candidate for State Treasurer, and Thomas J. Buckley, candidate for State Auditor.

Youth Opportunity

In a radio address from Lawrence last night Attorney General Dever accused Governor Saltonstall of neglecting to provide opportunity for youth, of being against Labor, and failing to work for adequate old-age assistance.

"I do not have to repeat the promises made by the present Governor to our youth two years ago," Mr. Dever said. "They and their anxious fathers and mothers remember only too well. They voted for the Governor two years ago only because of the hopes he raised in their hearts. . . ."

Mr. Dever charged that the Governor's term of office was nearly over before "he even started to find out what the problem of youth was all about."

Striking out sharply against Governor Saltonstall's handling of old-age assistance Mr. Dever said that "16 cents a month is the extent of the fulfillment of his (Governor Saltonstall's) promise to liberalize old-age assistance."

Added 16 Cents

"On an additional 16 cents a month our humane Governor expects the aged to find security and comfort during their declining years" the Democratic candidate for Governor said.

Mr. Dever told his audience that Governor Saltonstall has been 100 per cent against labor while he has been 100 per cent for labor.

Answering the charge that he was an obstructionist, Senator Walsh said in a campaign speech last night that he was enough of an American to obstruct those who would have this country engaged in war.

"On the question of war and peace at least, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Willkie agree with me," the senior Senator said. Mr. Walsh declared that after debate was finished on the question of a two-ocean navy, 10 Senators arose and expressed their approval of his work as Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, including Hiram Johnson of California, staunch Republican.

N. E. Students' Union Convenes at Simmons

The New England Chapter of the American Students' Union convened at Simmons College for its annual meeting today, with 100 delegates, representing 11 colleges attending. The plans included a round table discussion, out of which it is hoped to formulate a "positive peace program for the United States," according to the organization's announcement.

Old Maps and Charts On Exhibition at Tufts

An exhibition of old maps and charts, illustrating the growth of the technique of map-making, is now being held in Williams Memorial at Tufts College. The maps are a part of a collection of some 50 originals owned by Prof. Roland W. Lefavour, of the Tufts faculty. Oldest in the collection is an Italian map which can be traced to a period in the neighborhood of 1490.

Wellesley To Conduct Mock Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 2—Although only a small proportion of Wellesley College students are twenty-one, they will all cast a vote for President—at a mock election sponsored by the Wellesley College Forum Monday evening at the college.

Ardent campaigners of the campus Willkie and Roosevelt clubs have been passing out buttons, making posters, and holding rallies during the past week in a final attempt to persuade their fellow-students down to the last freshman to vote for "the right" candidate.

In the face of these workers, a "third party" has sprung up as an organized minority to protest against both of the major candidates. This third group, the self-styled "Peace Group," charging that there is no difference between the policies of the two major parties, feels that their group is needed to preserve the two-party system and prevent a headlong rush toward war which, they contend, would destroy democracy.

Using facsimiles of the official Massachusetts ballot, faculty and students will register their opinions in secret, marking only their year in college. Results will be announced at the conclusion of a torchlight parade which Forum and Agora Society, a semi-social group in the college which studies modern politics, has organized.

W. C. T. U. Strikes Blow At Plea for 'Yes' Vote

Advertisements sponsored by the "Massachusetts License Committee; Herbert P. Ward, Chairman, Springfield," appearing in Boston newspapers and urging voters to mark "yes" Nov. 5 on the three questions referring to granting licenses for local sale of beer and liquor had their claims of "benefits" to workers and to the State challenged by the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Under the caption of "Let common sense guide your vote on the license questions," the advertisement said a "yes" vote meant "regulated business and lower taxes." Forty-five thousand people in Massachusetts, employed in the alcoholic beverage industry, are paid $59,150,000 yearly, the liquor advertisement said. It added, "Thousands of others are directly benefited."

Taking exception to these claims, Mrs. Grace M. Putnam, Secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Massachusetts, at 302 Marlboro Street, said that she, too, advocated voters using common sense to guide their votes, but felt assured if they did in the light of known statistics they would vote down licenses in their home districts.

Judge Zottoli Quoted

Mrs. Putnam quoted Judge Joseph Zottoli of the Roxbury Municipal Court as stating that the $6,000,000,000 spent annually on liquor would go a long way at this time in the nation's defense program.

"In Massachusetts last year 9,800 places for the sale of liquor were legalized, not including wholesalers and brokers," Mrs. Putnam said. She cited this figure, she said, as having a bearing on highway accidents in the Commonwealth. In a total of 402 accidents, 55 of which listed fatalities to 62 persons, these 55, she said, were reported due to drunken driving or pedestrians under the influence of liquor.

In this connection, Mrs. Putnam pointed out that according to the National Safety Council, each fatality in such cases involves a financial loss of at least $50,000, averaging in the cost of the damaged car, insurance, hospitalization, work hours lost and litigation.

The same source, the Council, Mrs. Putnam said, attributes 25 per cent of the 37,800 highway accidents in 1936—9,450—to drink.

Such figures outweigh, she said, monetary benefits to 45,000 persons employed in the liquor industry in this State.

On "thousands of others directly benefited," Mrs. Putnam again quoted statistics compiled by Judge Zottoli. In this he listed one out of every four fatal accidents as due to liquor, and termed the use of alcohol the major health problem of the day. The judge said 91 per cent of the persons in jails, houses of correction and State farms are there from use of alcohol or crimes related thereto; and that 67 per cent of the juvenile offenders are from broken homes, caused in 50 per cent of the cases by indulgence in alcohol.

Quincy Situation

"The liquor dealers of Quincy must feel themselves in an uncertain position today, or the coming election would not cause them so desperately to exaggerate their claims," said H. J. Mainwaring, chairman of the movement for no-license in Quincy. "Quincy voters should be well aware beforehand of the true facts and not allow themselves to be misled by deceiving statements.

"It is high time voters were aware that the liquor men are juggling the supposed number of their 'employees' and the 'wages' and 'rentals' paid. There are just about the same number of license holders now as two years ago. Yet from a previous dubious total of 500 employees, they have swollen the total this year to over 1,000. And from a payroll of only $360,000 four years ago, they have strangely increased the figure to over a million dollars! In other words—and businessmen generally should be interested—the Quincy liquor men say that they now pay $20 a week, instead of $14 a week, to over twice as many employees as they had four years ago! Is this another 'gross exaggeration' of the sort for which the Quincy liquor dealers' association was so roundly rebuked by State authorities three months ago?

"This holds true, apparently, of the rentals the liquor-sellers claim now to pay. Only this time they have increased their previous figures only 60 per cent!

"Would business go to other communities if Quincy should vote no-license? In my opinion, not so that one could notice it, except perhaps the liquor business, and many believe that would be a great gain for the community.

Under No-License

"Quincy for years was well-known as an exceptionally fine place in which to live, because it was a no-license town and free from barrooms and their consequences. Under no-license it became the South Shore's leading city.

"As things are, the liquor business is sucking the life-blood of normal retail trade in Quincy. It is diverting from that trade, according to the impartial business authority, 'Media Records,' $36 a year per resident of Quincy; and since we have 76,605 population, the liquor trade here is therefore getting over $2,750,000 a year from the people and from our normal retail trade. Think what even half of that would mean if restored to the purchase of desirable and essential commodities in Quincy! When the liquor men cry 'Keep business in Quincy,' they mean the liquor business, not the other 87 per cent of Quincy retailers, who do not sell liquor.

"The claim that there has been 'excellent' control of the liquor situation here may be an attempt at humor, but it is very far from the truth. Only last August the liquor dealers association was censured for gross misstatements. It is only a short time since the Mayor cited liquor sales to young people under age and to drunken persons, and demanded better keeping of the liquor laws. It is only a short time since a Quincy newspaper editorially and emphatically declared that 'conditions are now offensive to everyone but the most chronic drunks,' and 'a serious mess.'

"Police records reveal, also, that while in the last four no-license years, drunkenness arrests in Quincy were only 3,523, or 21.19 per cent of all arrests, such drunkenness arrests in the last four liquor-license years total 5,281, or nearly 50 per cent of all arrests in Quincy. Then it is remembered that the arrest of an intoxicated man or woman often represents not only social shame and inconvenience but the first of many costs to the taxpayers."

Minor Parties Still Looking to Future

Convinced of the ultimate triumph of their respective causes although their candidates do not expect to win this year, four minor parties are actively campaigning in Massachusetts, as the history-making Nov. 5 election approaches.

By means of pamphlets, letters, radio speeches, political symposiums, open-air rallies and door-to-door canvasses these groups are seeking to win new followers and to keep before the voters what they feel are neglected and ultimate issues. The four parties are the Prohibition, Socialist, Socialist Labor, and Communist.

Opposition to war—and specifically to conscription—form the major issue being pushed by the Socialist and Communist groups. The Socialist Labor Party likewise basically opposes the so-called "capitalist" foreign policies of the Democratic and Republican candidates, but makes no specific issue of the matter.

Babson Heads Prohibitionists

The Prohibition Party ignores the peace-war and conscription questions as specific issues, but with a broad platform dealing with a number of social questions urges a spiritual awakening as basic to national strength and progress.

Letters, speeches and circulars, with some specific appeal to church groups, constitute the backbone of this party's campaign. The Rev. E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition candidate for Governor, has mailed letters to 2,000 Bay State religious leaders and others. Roger W. Babson of Wellesley, candidate for President, has been campaigning in New York State and plans to speak in Massachusetts during the closing stages of the campaign. The campaign includes two radio speeches by Mr. Babson.

Guy S. Williams of Worcester, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is appealing to the young people of churches. The party may do some advertising in publications before the election. It is distributing handbills and circulars—a year-round activity. It has candidates for all major State offices, President and Vice-President, U. S. Senator, and Congressman from the Fourth, Seventh and Thirteenth Districts.

What Party Opposes

The party opposes "the liquor traffic, harmful narcotics, commercialized gambling, indecent publications, block-booked movies, misleading radiocasting, political graft and injustices of all kinds."

All four "minor" parties exhort the voters, in effect: "Why waste your vote on a major party candidate? The major parties are not solving society's problems anyway!"

The Socialist Party is in the awkward plight of having its candidate for Governor, Jeffrey W. Campbell, stranded in England. Mr. Campbell was studying in London when war broke out; he stayed on to help with refugee work. Now he can't get to Lisbon, Portugal, to take a clipper plane home. How he would get home if elected, party workers couldn't say.

Is Active in Campaign

Campaigning is active, however, with a concerted campaign to have speakers appear at as many meetings of clubs, discussion groups and other organizations as possible, and with 75,000 letters and circulars being distributed. The latter activity is to an extent a year-round affair.

Norman Thomas, the Party's presidential nominee for the fourth time this year, is scheduled to wind up his national campaign with an appearance and radio speech at Springfield Monday noon, Nov. 4, and a radio speech and a rally at New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, that night.

The Party describes Wendell L. Willkie and President Roosevelt as "Tweedledum and Tweedledee"; condemns conscription and asks repeal of the Selective Service Act; tells America's 9,000,000 youngest voters that "war is unnecessary"; and urges citizens "not to throw your vote away" by voting Republican or Democratic.

Browder Campaign Restricted

Because the Communist Party's presidential candidate, Earl Browder, is being confined to the jurisdiction of a New York court pending appeal of a conviction for passport fraud, the party faithful are obliged to play up State candidates at their Bay State rallies, and to convey Mr. Browder's words by means of electrical transcriptions.

The campaign in Massachusetts includes some 30 radio programs, half of which have been given.

The Communists urge: "Don't give your vote to the twin parties of war and Wall Street"; propose a "Washington-Moscow-Chungking Axis"; and conveniently disregard Soviet Russia's recent military exploits as "not involved in the present campaign."

The Socialist Labor Party, whose viewpoint is described as more doctrinaire and uncompromising than that of other left-wing groups, is staging outdoor rallies as often as New England's fall weather will allow, at Boston Common, Cambridge, Worcester, Lynn, Lawrence, and other points.

The campaign will reach a climax Sunday, Nov. 3, with a banquet at Hotel Bradford in honor of John W. Aiken of Chelsea, candidate for President. Mr. Aiken is scheduled to speak over the radio at that time, and to appear at a rally here later in the day.

House-to-house canvasses and the distributing of circulars also form an important part of the campaign.

The party declares there can be "no peace without Socialism"; insists war is useless; and says it is useless to take sides on specific issues so long as capitalism is the basic structure of our society.

The candidate for Governor is Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge. Like the other three minor parties, the Socialist Labor group has candidates on the ballot this year for all major State offices.

Panama Railroad Company Acquires Diesel Locomotives

Foreign Trade Flashes

Diesel electric locomotives are to replace some of the old steam locomotives in the service of the Panama Railroad Company, and the first of five new 1,000-horsepower engines has been landed at Cristobal. Contract to supply the equipment was awarded to an American firm last November, at a unit cost of $87,750, for a total of $438,750, it was disclosed by Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In addition to the new diesels, five new steam locomotives costing $221,600, have been delivered These, too, were ordered from a second American company.

The diesels, of the multiple-engine type, are constructed so that the engines may be used independently or together. Two will be in yard service on the Atlantic side of the canal, two in similar service on the Pacific side, and one will be in main line service.

Turkish Trade Up

Trade of the United States, with Turkey, increased during the first half of 1940, with Turkish exports to America valued at 8,761,666 Turkish pounds, or 13.42 per cent of aggregate Turkish export trade, compared with 3,013,678 pounds or 5.25 per cent, during the corresponding six months of 1939. Imports into Turkey from the United States in the first half of 1940, amounted to a value of 6,408,734 pounds, or 15.78 per cent of total imports, compared with 5,507,687 pounds or 8.06 per cent, in the similar period the previous year. Turkey ships out shelled filberts, raw cotton and dried raisins. It imports textiles, petroleum products and machinery.

Nazis Eye Soviet Wood

German Government authorities are giving considerable attention to the increase in Russia's production capacity of timber, due to the recent territorial expansion of the Soviet Union. Authoritative sources estimate that such expansion has increased Russian timber production capacity by 29,100,000 cubic meters, a figure which compares with an average production within the former frontiers of the Soviet Union of 280,000,000 cubic meters. As sources of wood supply to Germany, these recently acquired Soviet territories are of special interest, in view of their high ration of exports to production.

South Africa's Lumber

Activity in South Africa's domestic lumber industry has been expanding steadily since the outbreak of the war, and the subsequent cutting off of supplies from Scandinavia. Lack of sufficient mills is the immediate problem, however, and several new ones have been constructed recently, both in the Cape Province, and the Transvaal. Some of the mills formerly producing only box lumber, railroad ties, poles, and mine props, are now turning out moderate quantities of building lumber. Demand for box lumber is far beyond the scope of the output and inquiries for American supplies are particularly strong. But the chief barrier is the relatively high freight rates.

Truck Route Unlikely

Indications are that the motor truck route between Switzerland and Portugal, planned by Swiss business interests to expedite the movement of Swiss foreign commerce, will not be established. Numerous factors militate against such an enterprise, among the most important of which are the shortage of gasoline in Switzerland, the fact that no motor fuel could be secured in France, and the difficulties encountered in obtaining transit operation facilities from the French, Spanish and Portuguese authorities. In anticipation of the route, a fleet of 50 heavy type diesel trucks had been purchased in the United States.

Coast Service Of Lykes Line Discontinued

Discontinuance of the coastwise freight service maintained for years by the Lykes Coastwise Line, Inc., between Boston and ports in the Gulf of Mexico, is announced today by local agents, following sale of the four vessels heretofore maintaining the service.

British interests bought the ships.

Resumption of the service is expected at a later date. Last northbound sailing will leave Corpus Christi Nov. 20, going only to Baltimore and Norfolk. The last sailing that comes to Boston will leave Corpus Christi Nov. 14. Final sailing from Boston will be Nov. 26 for Houston, Galveston and Corpus Christi.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Monday, Nov. 4

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Nov. 4

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Nov. 3

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc and 11.79mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program. OAX-4R, 15.15meg, 19.8m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"For the Children." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Entertainment and Dance Music. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Choir; Poetry and Songs, Imre Pallo and Ferenc Kiss; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Japanese Music—Koto. JZK, 15.16meg, 19.7m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English; DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg, 25.4m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. George Slocombe. GSC 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DJZ, 11.80meg, 25.4m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49.8m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Marimba of the National Police Force. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

For Sunday, Nov. 3

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; Military Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Guatemala—8 p. m.—Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Choral Selections. JZK 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Greetings from Home for German Sailors. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 14.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Finnish Relief Concert

Tauno Hannikainen, Finnish 'cellist and conductor, and his wife, Arviida Hannikainen, former Finnish opera star, will give a concert for the benefit of Finnish Relief this evening, at Temple Hall, 521 Cambridge Street, Allston, under the auspices of the Finnish Relief Committee of Boston.

Annual Fall Flower Show, Nov. 7-10, to Be Last of Year

With a burst of color from a multitude of flowers, the ninety-sixth annual Fall Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society bids farewell to 1940. The show, which is held in Horticultural Hall, will be open at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Nov. 7, and close Sunday night, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock.

Thanks to the skill with which gardeners have defied frosts and storms, chrysanthemums, the characteristic blossoms of the season, will be a feature of the show. Thousands upon thousands of them will be massed in a riot of color.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield of Marblehead will stage a chrysanthemum garden as will Edwin S. Webster of Chestnut Hill, the President of the Society, and Mrs. E. D. Brandegee of Brookline. The Gardner Museum will offer a display of the institution's cascade chrysanthemums. Alex Cummings, Jr., of Bristol, Conn., who has won international fame as a breeder of hardy outdoor chrysanthemums, will have several of his new developments on parade.

Other exhibitors will display chrysanthemums too — flowers ranging in size from that of a dime to that of a head of cabbage and running the gamut of color—red, white, bronze, yellow and gold. One mum of particular interest will be Indicum, the original Chinese chrysanthemum which was taken by the Japanese centuries ago and developed into the great shaggy flowers so popular today.

Then in addition to four glamorous displays of orchids and banks of winter-flowering begonias, late fruits, house plants and new carnations—this last staged by the New England Carnation Growers Association—the show will have three other striking features. One is the annual Christmas decoration contest sponsored by the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc.

The second feature will be four of the dioramas being constructed for Harvard University. These dioramas, which feature 300 years of the forest history of New England, will be permanently placed at the Harvard Forest in Petersham after the show and thus will be the only time they will be on public display in Boston.

The third special feature will be the annual Fall Festival of the New England Gourd Society. This show within a show will occupy an entire hall and will represent an open-air Chinese market.

Mrs. Larz Anderson of Brookline has loaned the show her rickshaw, the vehicle which she used when in the Orient. An additional attraction of the festival will be the collection of North American Indian gourds made by the University of Pennsylvania under the direction of Prof. Frank Speck. The gourd festival, which will also offer demonstrations of gourd culture including the use of the new horticultural chemicals such as Vitamin B1, is being arranged by Mrs. Charles J. Lincoln of Amherst, N. H., and Mrs. Laurence Winchester of Reading, Mass.

Freight Rates To Nantucket Face Increase

Within two weeks, the State Department of Public Utilities will give approval to a new schedule of freight rates intended to increase receipts $20,000 a year for the New England Steamship Company, which serves Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Woods Hotel and New Bedford, it has been announced at the State House.

This action, it is hoped, will enable the company, which is the only one supplying steamer freight service to Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, to continue operations.

The increases affect a large number of individual commodity rates and vary in extent from 10 to 15 per cent.

The Public Utilities Commission rejects a petition protesting the proposed increases by certain citizens of the affected areas. Those bringing the protest included Representatives Robert S. Backus of Nantucket, William A. Jones of Banstable, Joseph A. Sylvia of Oak Bluffs, and Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham.

The Commission found the weight of evidence presented against the proposed increase was insufficient, and ruled the new rates would not be discriminatory.

The Steamship Company, whose expenses of operation are said to have increased in recent years because of federal taxes, minimum wage requirements, and the cost of replacing boats, is owned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

Boston Symphony Concert

The Arts in Boston

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is honoring at this week's pair of concerts a distinguished American musician, Arthur Shepherd, by presenting, under the baton of the composer, his Symphony No. 2 in D minor.

Mr. Shepherd was born in Idaho, musically educated in Boston, where he has also taught, was for some years assistant conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, and is presently head of the music division of Western Reserve University, in Cleveland. A prolific composer, Mr. Shepherd has been represented previously on the Boston Symphony programs only by his Fantasy for piano and orchestra, introduced by Pierre Monteux in 1921, with Heinrich Gebhard as soloist.

This Symphony in D minor is a scholarly work which reveals its author's mastery of classical form, his familiarity with orchestral sonorities, and his ability to write a complex score transparently. On a first hearing, the most immediately effective section seemed to be the Scherzo, which abounds in lively rhythms and musical wit. The theme of the Trio, said to be a Mexican cowboy song, is of an odd and not very appealing shape. There is an interesting and well worked-out fugal section in the Finale. The composer conducted unobtrusively but effectively. The work was cordially received by the Friday afternoon audience.

The other items of the program were Beethoven's Third "Leonore" Overture, which received under Dr. Koussevitzky's direction the usual highly dramatic performance, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" Suite.

L. A. S.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—World Youth Program.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"America Looks at World Affairs."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

For Sunday, Nov. 3

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
4:00 p. m.—American Missions Abroad.
4:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
5:00 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:30 p. m.—"Living Literature."
6:00 p. m.—"In the College President's Study."
6:30 p. m.—"Half Hours with the Composers."

New Haven Road 'Holiday Specials'

A long holiday week end in the nation's capital or in its busiest metropolis, at attractively low travel-cost, is offered by The New Haven Railroad's "Armistice Day Coach Specials" to Washington and New York.

The "Holiday Special" to Washington will leave South Station, Boston, at 8:50 o'clock Saturday evening (Nov. 9), and Back Bay 8:55 p. m., due Washington, 7:35 a. m., Sunday

Travelers will have two days for sightseeing or taking in various holiday observances in the beautiful city on the Potomac. The return-train will leave Washington at 8:50 p. m. Monday (the holiday), due back in Boston early Tuesday in plenty of time for work or school.

The "Two-Day Special" to New York will leave South Station, Boston, at 12 midnight Saturday (Nov. 9), Back Bay, 12:05 a. m., due New York early Sunday morning. The return-train will leave Grand Central Terminal, New York, at 12:30 a. m. Tuesday, due back in Boston 6:00 o'clock in the same morning.

In addition to these "Two-Day Coach Specials," The New Haven is operating regular "week-end excursion" trains to New York throughout November, leaving South Station at midnight every Saturday, due back in Boston early Monday morning.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	H. C.-Colgate game	Northwestern-Minn. game	Yale-Brown game	Harvard-Princeton game	B. C.-Manhattan game
3:15	Holy Cross-Colgate	Northwestern - Minnesota	Yale - Brown football	Harvard-Princeton foot-	Boston College - Manhat-
3:30	football game	football game	game	ball game	tan football game
3:45	Holy Cross-Colgate	Northwestern - Minnesota	Yale - Brown football	Harvard-Princeton foot-	Boston College - Manhat-
4:00	football game	football game	game	ball game	tan football game
4:15	Holy Cross-Colgate	Northwestern - Minnesota	Yale-Brown game	Harvard-Princeton game	Boston College - Manhat-
4:30	Piano and organ	football game	Matinee in Rhythm	Jerry Livingston's Orch.	tan football game
4:45	Network speakers	Northwestern - Minnesota	Matinee in Rhythm	Sport program	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Buffalo Presents"	football game	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Buffalo Presents"	Northwestern-Minnesota	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	'America Prepares':	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45	speakers	"The Kickoff"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sport comment	Sports Roundup	Walter E. Hill, talk	Review
6:30	H. Horlick Presents	Talk, Sinclair Lewis	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	Political talk	Election talk	Swapper"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	'People's Platform':	Religious program	'Grand Ole Opry'	Concert Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Charioteers Quartet	News Service
7:30	Dorothy Thompson	Democratic State Comm.	Better Business Bureau	Political talk	Political talk
7:45	Dorothy Thompson	Democratic State Comm.	"Confidentially Yours"	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Political talk
8:00	"Marriage Club";	Democratic State Comm.	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15	quiz program	Democratic State Comm.	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Political talk
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	Republican State Comm.	Truth or Consequences':	Gabriel Heatter	Variety program
8:45	chestra; War news	Political talk	quiz program	Thomas E. Dewey	Variety program
9:00	President Roosevelt	Political talk	President Roosevelt	Thomas E. Dewey	'Pages From the Classi-
9:15	President Roosevelt	Paul Laval's Orchestra	President Roosevelt	Republican State Comm.	cal Album"
9:30	President Roosevelt	News; talk	President Roosevelt	Republican State Comm.	'Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Sen. Norris, Neb.	Political talk	Senator B. C. Clark, Mo.	Republican State Comm.	cal Album"
10:00	Sen. Norris, Neb.	Wendell L. Willkie	"Station E-Z-R-A":	Republican State Comm.	News Service
10:15	Wendell L. Willkie	Wendell L. Willkie	comedy sketch	Democratic State Comm.	'Dance Parade'
10:30	Wendell L. Willkie	Wendell L. Willkie	Harold L. Ickes	Political talk	Darrell Calker's Orch.
10:45	Wendell L. Willkie	Wendell L. Willkie	Harold L. Ickes	News Service	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	George Olson's Orchestra	The Majestics
11:15	E. Hoagland's Or.	World's Greatest Music	Local news; weather	George Olson's Orchestra	The Argentines
11:30	"Swing Club"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Eddie LeBaron's Orch.	California Melodies";	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Eddie LeBaron's Orch.	vocalists; orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Ma-	War news; Music	War news; Organ and	Radio Carollers	
8:15	tinatta"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	Your Morning Pick-Up
9:15	Clyde Barrie, songs	'Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen; Quartet	nade"; recording	'Your Morning Pick-Up
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Tuneful Tunes'
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	gram	loists; orchestra	nade" recording	'Tuneful Tunes'
10:00	Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Melody Market"	'Down Memory Lane'
10:15	Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	National Youth Ad-	Southernaires; Negro	"Chills and Thrills";	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	ministration Orch.	male quartet	Ross Sisters	Church service	Religious Service
11:00	News; "News and	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Rhythm"	Luther-Layman Singers	Temple Israel Service	Church service	'Music in the Modern
11:30	Trinity Church; Dr.	Irving Miller's Orchestra	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Radio Hour
12:00	News; weather	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Hour
12:15	Piano soloist	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	'Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Hour
12:30	"Star Quest"	conductor; Jan Peerce,	"Wings Over America";	Italian string music	Radio Hour
12:45	"Star Quest"	tenor	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Hour
1:00	"Star Quest"	News Service	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Ahead of the Headlines;	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	"March of Games";	Committee for Political	"On Your Job"; drama-	The Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	"Marc hof Games"	Action	tization	The Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Political talk	Communist Party of	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Political talk
2:15	Political talk	Massachusetts	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Political talk
2:30	Gifford Pinchot	Political talk	"Waltz Time"	"Nobody's Children";	Political talk
2:45	News; Music	Political talk	Political talk	dramatization	Murray Twins
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Socialist Labor Party	NBC String Symphony	Drama and music	Zelma Larson's Music
3:15	Symphony Or.; J.	Political talk	NBC String Symphony	Drama and music	Zelma Larson's Music
3:30	Barbirolli, cond.	Daniel H. Coakley	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Young People's Church	Zelma Larson's Music
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic	Daniel H. Coakley	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larson's Music
4:00	Symphony Or.; J.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Twentieth Century	"Strings and Things"
4:15	Barbirolli, cond.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade"	orchestra
4:30	"Invitation to	News; Music	"The Shadow"; drama	"Playtime on the Air"	"Swing It"
4:45	Learning"	Studio program	"The Shadow"; drama	"Concert Album"	"Swing It"
5:00	"Design for Happi-	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"The Musical Steelmak-	"Castles in the Air"
5:15	ness"; orchestra	Olivio Santora, yodeler	ditions of the Opera	era"; variety orchestra	"Castles in the Air"
5:30	Col. Stoopnagle's	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"Your Dream Has Come	Democratic State Comm.	Irish Minstrels
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	Political talk	True"; dramatizations	Political talk	Musical program
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing";	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	Religious program
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45	with Gene Autry	program; orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Political talk
7:00	News of the World	Sunday Evening News	Jack Benny's Program:	National Committee	"Friendly Singer"
7:15	News of the World	Republican State Comm.	variety; orchestra	to Uphold Constitu-	"Sweet Music"
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	"Speak Up, America";	"Bandwagon"; Frankie	tional Government;	Political talk
7:45	ter; drama	quiz program	Masters' Orchestra	speakers	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	Republican State Com-	Edgar Bergen; Donald	Massachusetts Republi-	Dan Coffey, tenor
8:15	ter; drama	mittee	Dickson; orchestra	can State Committee	"Classical Album"
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Republican State Com-	"One Man's Family";	Massachusetts Republi-	"Classical Album"
8:45	drama; News	mittee	dramatic sketch	can State Committee	"Classical Album"
9:00	"Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Democratic Rally from
9:15	Hour"; Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Boston Arena
9:30	Orchestra; Rise	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Democratic Rally from
9:45	Stevens, soprano	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Boston Arena
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Democratic State Com-	Democratic Rally from
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	mittee	Boston Arena
10:30	Political talk	"Good Will Hour"; John	Madrigal Singers	Democratic State Com-	Democratic Rally from
10:45	News; Weather	J. Anthony, director	"The Voice Beside You"	mittee	Boston Arena
11:00	Headlines, Bylines,	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Hockey comment	Army Recruiting Program
11:15	Bobby Day's Orch.	Election program	Local news; Weather	Jerry Livingston's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30	Teddy Powell's Or.	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Teddy Powell's Or.	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	News Service	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster"	World's Greatest Music	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	"Melodic Tones"
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	"Harvey and Dell"	The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Magic Green Carpet"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; Noonday Review	"Dark Victory"; drama	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Organist; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	"Stage Stars"	Dramatic sketch	Don Dewhirst, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Cheer Up Gang	ducts"; soloist; orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	'Hymns of All Churches'	Cedric Foster, news	"Homes on the Land"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Frank Ross, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	Musical program
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	M. McBride, speaker	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Studio speaker	Western Serenade
3:15	What Women Can Do	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	El Paseo Troubadours	"Console Capers"
3:45	Decorating talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Muse and Music"	Speech School
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Network program	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Network program	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	Norman Thomas	Election program	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News Service	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance; Talk	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Election program	Political Program	News Service	Alpiners
6:45	Political talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Political talk	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Political talk	"Defend America"	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Political talk
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Democratic State Comm.	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Political talk
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Curtain Time"; drama
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	and music
8:30	Thomas E. Dewey	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Democratic State Comm.	Political talk
8:45	Thomas E. Dewey	"True or False"	symphonic Orchestra	News Service	Studio Program
9:00	Theater: Basil	Alfred E. Smith	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Massachusetts Republi-	Republican State Com-
9:15	Rathbone, Ida	Alfred E. Smith	program	can State Committee	mittee Rally
9:30	Lupino in 'Wuther-	News; Political talk	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Massachusetts Republi-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	ing Heights'	Political talk	Bob Strong's Orchestra	can State Committee	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Democratic National	Democratic National	Democratic National	News Service
10:15	Wendell L. Willkie	Committee; President	Committee; President	Committee; President	The Rhythm Five
10:30	and Charles L. Mc-	Roosevelt from Hyde	Roosevelt from Hyde	Roosevelt from Hyde	Russ Brown's Orchestra
10:45	Nary	Park; others	Park; others	Park; others	Danny Cool's Orchestra
11:00	President Frank-	Democratic National	Democratic National	Democratic National	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:15	lin D. Roosevelt	Committee; President	Committee; President	Committee; President	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30	and Henry A.	Roosevelt from Hyde	Roosevelt from Hyde	Roosevelt from Hyde	"Day's End"
11:45	Wallace	Park; others	Park; others	Park; others	News Service

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POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Important Statement by Babson

Many ask me why I am permitting my name to be used next Tuesday by the NEW Prohibition Party as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. My answer is: "I believe in the cause. Others who could afford to accept the responsibility are either fearful of attack or think the cause too hopeless. I, therefore—against the advice of my friends—assumed the burden."

I expect the vote for me will be very small. This, however, will be no reflection on the *principles* of the NEW Prohibition Party; namely to prohibit the *commercializing* of the major evils. These include the liquor traffic, harmful narcotics, destructive gambling, indecent publications, block-booking of moving pictures, mis

Keeping Side of Venison Fresh In Old Days Evidently an Art

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fourteenth century recipes "for to kepe Venison from Restyng" (turning rancid) and "for to do away Restyng of Venison," are included in the exhibition of old cook books and books of etiquette from the collection of Caroline Maddocks Beard at the Wellesley College Library.

Miss Beard, a graduate of Wellesley in 1892, made this remarkable collection while editor of a cooking column in the Chicago Tribune, conducted under the nom de plume of Jane Edington. These books, which she bequeathed to Wellesley College, were placed on display in connection with the recent conference on Science and the Nation's Food, but because of the keen interest in it, the exhibition has been extended through this week and next.

Many the muffled chuckles which have rippled through the quiet Library rooms over the lively color print by Thomas Rowlandson, Eighteenth Century English caricaturist, which depicts a footman serving according to the "directions to footman" printed beneath, which are:

"Take off the largest dishes and set them on with one hand to shew the ladies your vigour and strength of back, but always do it between two ladies, that if the dish happens to slip, the soup or sauce may fall on their cloaths, and not daub the floor. . . ."

The Butler's Companion

Constant companion to every proper butler in the London of 1825 was the "Footman's Director and Butler's Remembrancer," which included such handy information as how "to extinguish fire in female dress," or how "to know whether a Bed be damp or not," and how "to correct Bad Smells." Other chapters offered solemn advice on "Early Rising," "Improvement of Time," "Confidence and Honesty," and "Sundry things which ought to be attended to."

In "Household Hints and Queries," a household sage shrinking behind the modest pseudonym, "The Wise Blackbird," did his, or her, best to solve the perplexities of housewives of 1886. In answer to the plaintive query, "What can one make in the shape of something ornamental for a gentleman's room which is already furnished with whisk broom holder, slipper case, shaving paper case, lambrequin . . ." the Blackbird proposed a felt for a writing mat, with the personal touch of appropriate embroidery. Another suggestion was to "work the stripe for back of a Turkish chair."

Jennie Vilas confessed that she inked her fingers every time she wrote. "It is a bad habit," she admitted, "and my aunt is annoyed about it." The Blackbird had no patience with people like Jennie. "Ink spots are signatures of carelessness," he (or she) began severely, and went on to extoll the virtues of "bookkeepers in stores who write all day" and yet come forth with nary a pin dot of ink on their lily white hands or cuffs.

Kindness to Plums and Cherries

Directions for the "most kindly way to preserve plums, cherries and gooseberries" may be found in "The Queen's Delight," a cook book published in 1696. "Breakfast, Dinner and Tea, viewed classically, poetically and practically," was found most helpful by the hostess of 1860, while "Breakfast Breads, Luncheon and Tea Biscuits" by Lucia Gray Sweet in 1891, contained recipes said to have been in one New England family for half a century.

Flannel cakes, a kind of griddle cake made from Indian meal, with milk, eggs, boiling water, cream of tartar and baking powder, recalled an era when New England breakfasts were substantial enough for the heartiest farmer.

In contrast to the homely New England fare is the book of "A Complete System of Cookery" by John Simpson, "late cook to the most noble, the Marquis of Buckingham and present maitre d'hotel to the right honorable Lord Berwick, . . . being one year's work at the Marquis of Buckingham from the first of January to the 31st of December 1805."

Some 450 volumes, including early American and old European books, make up the unusual exhibition at the College.

Chili Con Carne, Perhaps

By a Staff Photographer

Phyllis Kessel

Columbus, Ohio, Wellesley girl prepares to "cook in Spanish" as she puzzles over an old Spanish recipe in the collection of old cook books and books of etiquette on display at the Wellesley College Library.

Early Songs Program For Art Museum

The second concert in the current series at the Fine Arts Museum, Boston, tomorrow afternoon, will consist of songs from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Miss Isabel French, soprano, will be accompanied on the harpsichord by Claude Jean Chiasson.

Tomorrow, too, the popular Sunday afternoon hour for children will be resumed. The group, under the supervision of Miss Maginnis of the Museum, will meet in the lecture hall at 3:30 o'clock. The subject this week will be the land of the Nile. The program will include a motion picture of the daily life of Egypt, both ancient and modern.

After seeing the picture, the children will be taken on a tour of the galleries. The bookroom for children, class Room C, which has been closed during the summer, will reopen. Books will be available on Sunday afternoons from 2:30 to 4:30 o'clock.

Saturday morning programs for children, inaugurated today, will become a regular Museum feature. The subject of Nov. 9 will be the story of the sphinx.

The Museum's lecture series this season will open on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, with a talk on new discoveries in the Acropolis, Athens, by Oscar Broneer. He is associate professor of archaeology in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J. He will show in lantern slides, which illustrate his lecture, the results of excavations he carried on in Greece, from which Country he returned about a year ago.

Alien Ship Officers Attend Boston Schools

Graduates of colleges in Europe who are officers of Danish, Italian and German vessels tied up at Boston because of the war, are attending Boston public schools three nights a week, to perfect their knowledge of the English language and otherwise improve their education.

Nearly 150 of the seafarers—officers and men—are enrolled in the night courses, which are open to them without charge, because of a ruling of the School Committee that refugee children or alien seamen who are detained here through no fault of their own, are entitled to free tuition. Most of the alien mariners are attending East Boston schools, but several of those seeking higher education are attending English High.

For the mariners, school bells ring Monday, Tuesday and Thursday nights, and the exodus from the five ships held here is almost 100 per cent. The men come from the Danish freighters Rita Maersk, and Herta Maersk, tied up at Battery Wharf, Boston; the German tanker Pauline Friederich, at the same wharf; the Italian freighter Dino at the Hodge Boiler Works, East Boston, and the Danish tanker Emma Maersk, at National Dock, East Boston.

The German tanker has been in Boston longer than any of the others, having arrived here Sept. 2, 1939, for sanctuary when the war broke out. The Emma Maersk arrived April 9, 1940, the Herta and the Rita Maersk, April 16, 1940, and the Dino arrived June 5, 1940. The Dino came to load scrap metal for Italy, but was not ready to sail when Italy entered the war. On the Dino, a large playroom has been isntalled where officers and men enjoy games and recreation.

Shipping Notes

An agreement has been reached between the International Longshoremen's Association, and six coastwise steamship companies operating in the North Atlantic coastwise and Gulf trades, after several weeks of negotiations, whereby the present wage agreement was extended for another year.

Guillermo Garrido-Lecca Firas, has been named consul for Peru, at Boston, succeeding Reinhardt Von Klock. The new consulate office will be at 159 Ward Street, Newton Center.

Gordon W. Ray, son of Clarence F. Ray of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's Boston office, has joined the staff of W. L. Mead, operating daily motor truck service from Boston and near-by New England points to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Boston shipping men are subscribing to a fund to supply three field kitchen units to the British War Relief. The units are being made without profit, it is understood, and will be shipped through the port of Boston bearing plaques noting that they are being donated by the "Port of Boston." Each is said to be able to feed about 500 persons at a time.

Appearance in Boston harbor of the Egyptian flag, over the taffrail of the steamer El Nil, a few days ago, brought back to Robert S. Gale, cargo surveyor and appraiser, thoughts of the previous time that the Egyptian flag was seen on a steamer here. Old records were consulted and it was found that the Carston, arriving Sept. 21, 1922, from Port Talbot, Wales, with a cargo of coal, was an Egyptian steamer.

Log of the Port of Boston

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Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Colonial—
"Twelfth Night," starring Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Copley—
"Here Today," by George Oppenheimer, starring Ruth Gordon. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"A Man From the Band," comedy by Martha Pittenger, presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. (357 Charles Street.) (Last week.)

Playhouse—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder, presented by the New England Repertory Theater Company. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"The White-Haired Boy," by Charles Martin and Beatrice Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Musical Play

Shubert—
"Night of Love," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth, Marguerite Namara and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Marian Anderson. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Program of songs from the 13th to the 18th Centuries with harpsichord. Isabel French, soprano; Claude Jean Chiasson, harpsichord. 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Marcel Grandjany, harpist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Newsreel direct from England via the Clipper.

Fenway—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Calling All Husbands," with George Tobias. 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"A Little Bit of Heaven," with Gloria Jean and Hugh Herbert. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10. "The Long Voyage Home," with Thomas Mitchell and Ian Hunter. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglan and Frances Farmer. 3, 6:20, 8:40. "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelley. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"No Time for Comedy," with James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Father Is a Prince," Grant Mitchell and Nana Bryant. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "London Can Take It." 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:35, 10:15. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Paramount—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Gay Caballero," with Cesar Romero. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:50, 10:15. Stage show: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche. 11:15 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:15. "Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"London Can Take It," Bing Crosby "Musical," "Midseason Football Review," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.

Telepix—
"London Life in Wartime," "Red Army Songs and Dances," "Rockne's Football Techniques," "National Philharmonic Orchestra," "Screen Snapshots," "Passing Parade," cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Break of Hearts," with Charles Boyer. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. "Fugitive from a Prison Camp," with Jack Holt. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15.

Tremont—
"The Man Who Talked Too Much" 9 a. m., 12:20, 4, 7:40. "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. 9:55 a. m., 1:35, 5:15, 9:05.

Uptown—
"Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea, Laraine Day and George Sanders. 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers and Robert Sterling. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Three Men From Texas." "Sun Never Sets." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Flowing Gold." Pat O'Brien. "Hired Wife." Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Four Sons." Don Ameche "Tear Gas Squad." Dennis Morgan and John Payne.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Sandy is a Lady." 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 5:15, 8:15. "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.
Cleveland Circle: "Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. "The Quarterback." 1-11.
Harvard: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara and Louis Hayward. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Public Deb No. 1." Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. "Chan at the Wax Museum," 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. 1:40, 5:31, 9:07. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 3:37, 7:48.
Dorchester: "Earl of Puddlestone." "Black Diamond." 2, 7-11.
Franklin Park: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 2:05, 5:45, 9:10. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1, 4:40, 8:05.
Strand: "The Quarterback." 1, 4:44, 8:06. "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, Hedy Lamarr. 2:22, 6:02, 9:24.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. "Mummy's Hand." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2, 5:49, 9:38. "South of Pago Pago." 4:04, 7:53.
Park: "Florian," Roland Young and Helen Gibert. "House Across the Way," 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "I Love You Again" William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. "Sporting Blood," R. Young and Lewis Stone.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Phantom Raiders," Walter Pidgeon.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Lady in Question." Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Lucky Partners," Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.
Mystic: "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly and Roland Young. 2:15, 5:20. "The Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones and Rosemary Lane. 3:40, 6:45.
Maplewood: "Earl of Puddlestone." Higgens Family. "Painted Desert." 1:45 and 7.
Orpheum: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "The Quarterback." Wayne Morris. 12:45, 4:30, 7:57. "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:09, 5:54, 9:20.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: The Great McGinty." Brian Donlevy. "Eternally Yours," Loretta Young. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "River's End," Dennis Morgan. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Captain Is a Lady." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Public Deb No. 1," George Murphy and Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Ramparts We Watch." "Public Deb No. 1," Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Lucille Ball and Maureen O'Hara.
Guild: "Triple Justice," George O'Brien. "Out West with the Peppers," Edith Fellows.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Margie," Nan Grey and Tom Brown. "Hidden Gold," William Boyd and Russell Hayden.
Strand: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy and Clark Gable. "Slightly Tempted."

REVERE — Bouvelard: "Lady in Question." Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. 2:26, 8:25. "I Married Adventure," Osa Johnson. 3:47, 9:47.
Revere: "Lady in Question." Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. 3:52, 9:52. "I Married Adventure," Osa Johnson. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 2 and 8:30.
Davis Square: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "Hold That Woman." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "You're Not So Tough." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Public Deb. No. 1," George Murphy and Brenda Joyce. "Pier 13." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.
Broadway: "Mystery Sea Raiders," Henry Wilcoxson and Carole Landis. "Framed." 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Maryland," Victor McLaglen. "South of Pago Pago." 1:45. Continuous from 6:30.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Girl From God's Country," Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 3:30, 9:20. "Cross Country Romance." 2:19, 9.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, Hedy Lamarr. 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "The Great McGinty." Akim Tamiroff. "Florian," Robert Young. 2 and 7:45.

WATERTOWN SQUARE: "Four sons," Don Ameche. "Granny, Get Your Gun." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Gambling on the High Seas." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2:30 and 7:45. Daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew. 3:47, 8:15. "Phantom Raiders." 2:27, 6:40, 9:48.

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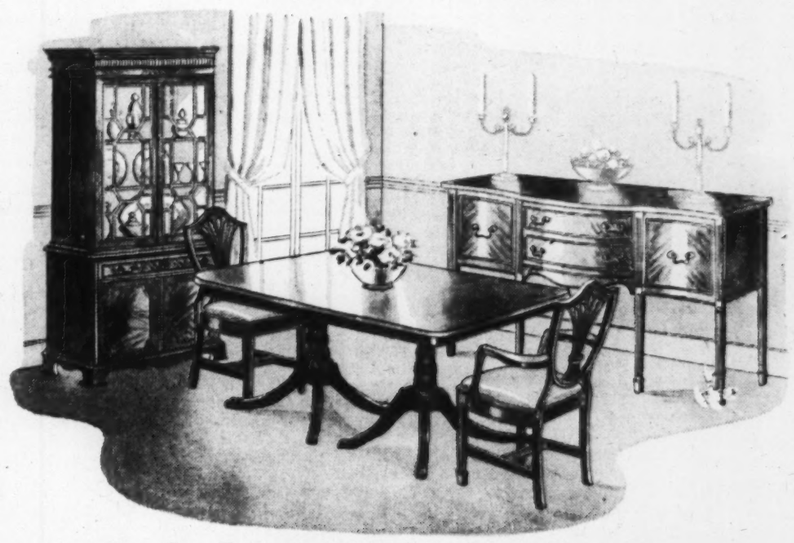
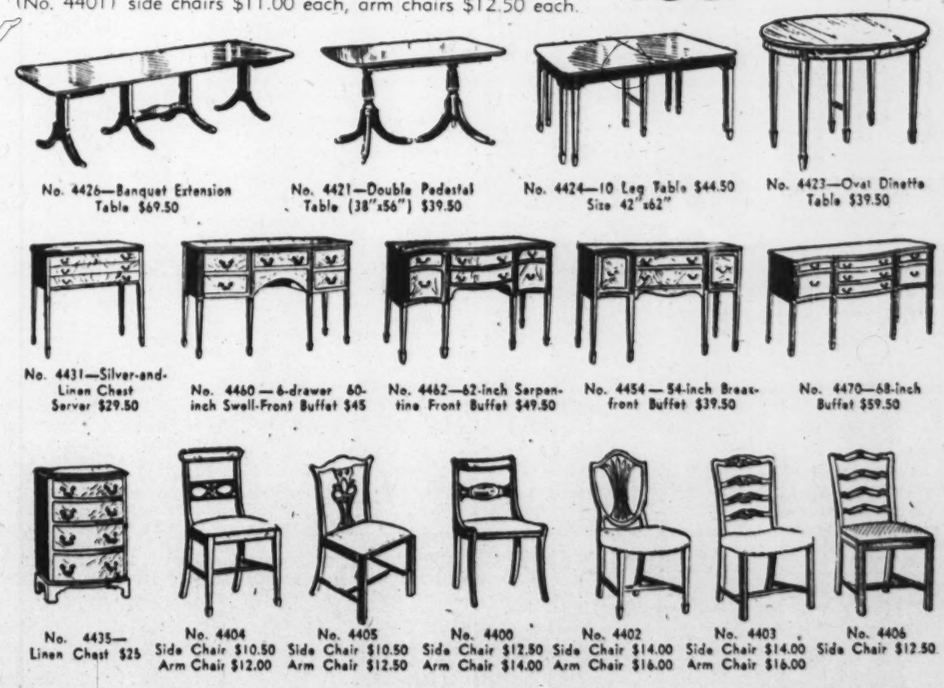

8-pc. Set: Table, Buffet, 5 Side Chairs, 1 Arm Chair
No. 4410 China Cabinet shown $55.00. Prices on other individual pieces shown above: 66-inch buffet (No. 4465) $47.50, Duncan Phyfe table with 4-leg pedestals (No. 4425) $44.50, shield-back (No. 4401) side chairs $11.00 each, arm chairs $12.50 each.
$159.50
No. 4416 Corner Cabinet $59.50
No. 4412 China Cabinet $59.50
No. 4432—Console-Card Table Server $25

No. 4426—Banquet Extension Table $69.50
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No. 4424—10 Leg Table $44.50 Size 42"x62"
No. 4423—Oval Dinette Table $39.50
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No. 4460—6-drawer 60-inch Swell-Front Buffet $45
No. 4462—62-inch Serpentine Front Buffet $49.50
No. 4454—54-inch Breast-front Buffet $39.50
No. 4470—68-inch Buffet $59.50
No. 4435—Linen Chest $25
No. 4404 Side Chair $10.50 Arm Chair $12.00
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Shaughnessy-Inspired Stanford Indians Still Keep Rolling Along to Victory

Last Season's Power Teams Standing Pat on Lineups

The National Hockey League season which gets under way in Toronto tonight when the New York Rangers and Toronto Leafs meet, finds the three most powerful teams of the last season, the Boston Bruins, New York Rangers and Toronto Leafs, standing pat on their lineups, and the other four clubs, Canadiens, New York Americans, Chicago Black Hawks and Detroit Red Wings, relying upon new and younger players to challenge the veteran clubs.

Toronto has sold Pep Kelley to Chicago and Murphy Chamberlain to Canadiens, has installed Happy Day as coach in place of Dick Irwin who has gone to Canadiens, and Red Horner as good will ambassador. But the Leafs otherwise, from Syl Apps at center to Turk Broda in goal, are the same squad which battled Rangers in the final play-off round.

Hamill With Hershey

Rangers have not made a change. The Bruins have not made a change, except that they are keeping Red Hamill with Hershey until he is needed. Hamill played a utility role a year ago. All three teams —Bruins, Rangers and Toronto— had numerous amateurs and minor league players in their training camps, but not in one instance could one of the newcomers crash the opening season lineups.

Rangers start with Dave Kerr in goal, Art Coulter and Murray Patrick, Ott Heller and Babe Pratt on defense, and with their three fast, smooth passing lines of Alec Shibicky, Neil Colville and Mac Colville, Phil Watson Bryan Hextall and Dutch Hiller, Clint Smith, Lynn Patrick and both Alfie Pike and Kilby Macdonald at right wing in the Smith line.

Toronto looks for an improved team with the additional year of seasoning for its younger players. Turk Broda is in goal, Bingo Kampman, Reg Hamilton, Jack Church, Bucko MacDonald and Wally Stanowski on defense.

Four Lines

The Leafs have four lines and will carry 18 players as was done a year ago. The lines are Syl Apps, Gordie Drillon and Bob Davidson; Sweeney Schriner, Gus Marker and Nick Metz; Hank Goldup, Tex Chisholm and Red Herron; Billy Taylor, Don Metz and Pete Langelle.

The Bruins, hopeful of not only retaining their National League Championship but winning back the Stanley Cup again, start with Frank Brimsek in goal, Capt. Dit Clapper, Jack Shewchuk, Jack Crawford and Desse Smith on defense, Flash Hollett utility and their three veteran lines, Milton Schmidt, Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart; Bill Cowley, Roy Conacher and Mel Hill; Art Jackson, Eddie Wiseman and Herb Cain. Art Ross continues as manager, and Cooney Weiland as coach.

Chicago, which has one of the youngest squads in the League, will start with most of its 1940 playing strength, but Manager Paul Thompson has three rookie forwards, Paul Platz of the Winnipeg Monarchs and Bill Masienko and George Johnston, both of Saskatoon. The Black Hawks defense is veteran with two rookies, John Mariucci, hockey and football star at University of Minnesota, and Dave McKay from Edmonton, trying to break into the veteran combination of Joe Cooper, Earl Siebert, Art Wiebe and Jack Portland.

St. Paul Goalie in Reserve

The Hawks have Paul Goodman in goal who played so well finishing out the season for them a year ago, and have in reserve the St. Paul goaler, 22-year-old Sam Lo Presti. The Chicago centers are Cully Dahlstrom, Bill Carse, Bill Thoms and 21-year-old Max Bentley, brother of Doug Bentley, the Chicago left winger. Other left wings are Johnny Gottselig, George Allen and Bob Carse. The Chicago right wingers are Mush March, Johnny Chad and Phil Hergesheimer with Regis "Pep" Kelley spare forward.

The New York Americans, for years made up of veterans, will present a much younger team. Red Dutton is going to take his grief until he can get his youngsters seasoned. One entire forward line is up from the amateur ranks and consists of center Bill Benson, formerly of the Winnipeg Monarchs, left wing Bus Wycherley of the Brandon Elks and right wing Squee Allen of the Rivervale, New Jersey team of the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League.

Another line has Harvey Jackson at left wing, Buzz Boll at center and Jack O'Flaherty of the Toronto Goodyears right wing. The first line has three veterans, Murray Armstrong, center, Tommy Anderson, left wing, and Lorne Carr, right wing. On defense, a newcomer, Pete Slobodzian from Regina, an amateur, will pair with Charlie Conacher and Wilfie Field, one of the good rookies of last season, will pair with 22-year-old Pat Egan up from Springfield in the American League. Johnny Sorrell will be spare forward and Hooley Smith utility. The Americans' goal will again be guarded by Earl Robertson.

Radical Change

Les Canadiens have been radically changed. They have eight new men on a squad of 15. Holdovers on Canadiens are Red Goupile and Doug Young, who will be paired on the starting defense. Also Charlie Sands right wing. Toe Blake left wing and Paul Haynes center their first line. And additional veterans are Ray Getliffe and Paul Demers.

Most important of the newcomers is Bert Gardiner, the Canadiens' new goal keeper. Gardiner has been the Rangers' reserve goaler, playing with Philadelphia, but has long been recognized as of major league ability. He played the net for Rangers in the Stanley Cup series of two years ago with the Bruins. He gets his chance now, Rangers having released him because of his path being blocked by Dave Kerr. Additionally, Canadiens bought Murphy Chamberlain from Toronto to handle the utility job, and 20-year-old Jack Adams, a forward from Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League.

Five new amateurs in the Canadiens squad are Ken Reardon of Edmonton and Tony Grabowski of the Sydney Millionaires, defense; Johnny Quilty of Ottawa and Elmer Lach of Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, centers; and Joe Benoit of Trail, B. C., right winger.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

New York Rangers at Toronto.

American Leagu

Indianapolis at Cleveland.
Hershey at Pittsburgh.
Providence at Philadelphia.
New Haven at Springfield.

Sunday

National League

Boston at Montreal.
New York Americans at Detroit.

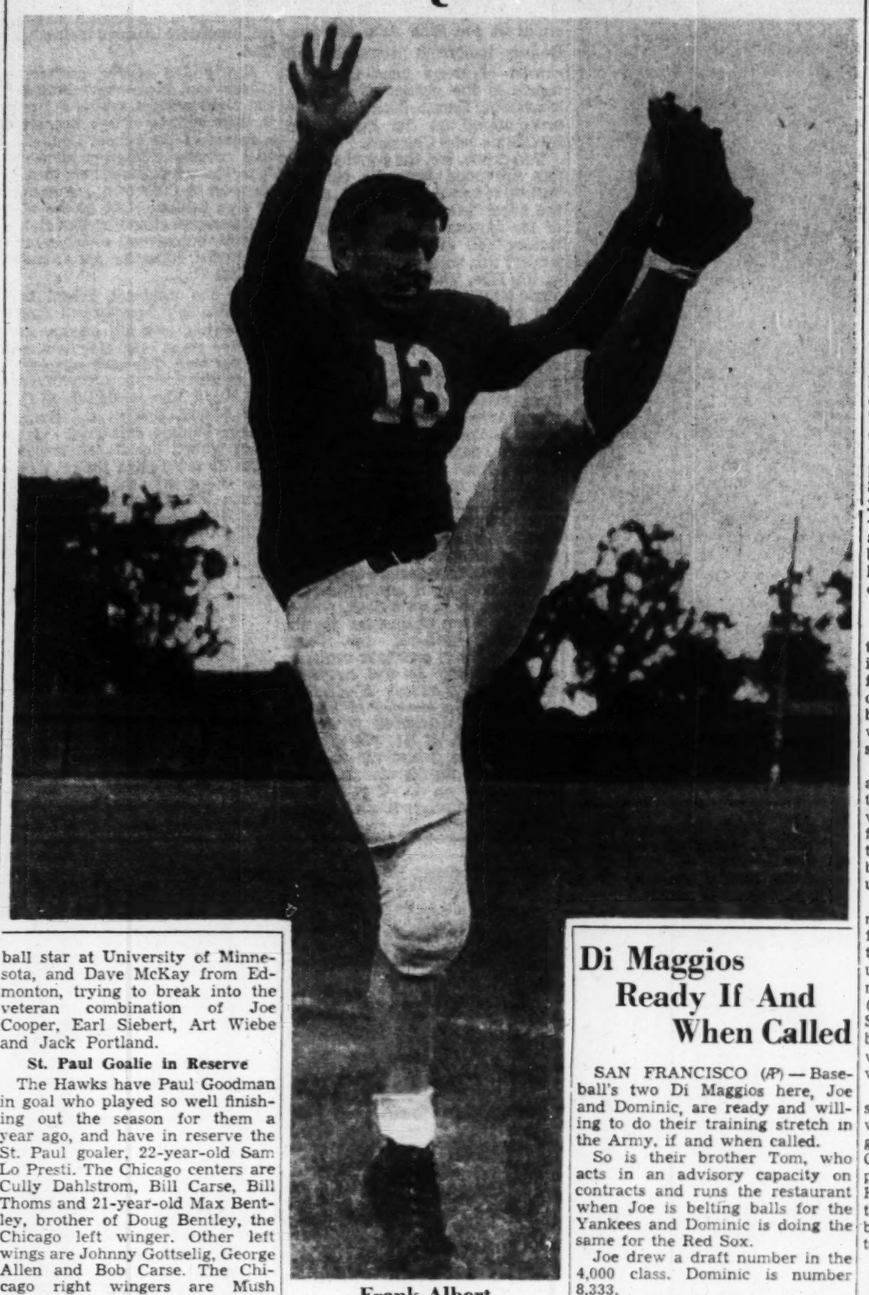
American League

Hershey at Indianapolis.
Cleveland at Buffalo.
Springfield at New Haven.
Pittsburgh at Providence.

Last Night's Results

No games scheduled.

Stanford's Quarterback



Frank Albert
His left-handed passes and left-foot kicks thrill Coast football fans.

Win Brilliant Triumph Over Southern California

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Like "Ol' Man River," the revitalized and Shaughnessy-inspired Stanford Indians are still rolling along to victory . . . taking all their games in stride . . . either holding a winning lead from the start, breaking a deadlock, or coming from behind to win . . . relentlessly attacking all the time . . . refusing to be discouraged when some of their plays don't click . . . playing heads-up football at all times . . . including Oct. 26 had met and vanquished five opponents . . . handed the formidable University of Southern California its first defeat in 18 games . . . and have brought a new and much-needed interest into the Pacific Coast Conference race.

The Stanford-U. S. C. game at Stanford on Oct. 26 couldn't have been more interesting and sensational if it had been planned by a Hollywood scenario writer—especially from the Stanford viewpoint. The Indians opened the scoring, 6m. 40s. after the game started, when Quarterback Frank Albert passed to Pete Kmetovic on U. S. C.'s 26-yard line and the speedy youngster ran on to a touchdown —the first the Indians had scored against U. S. C. since 1937. Albert kicked the conversion to put his team out in front by a score of 7-0.

Penalty Helps U. S. C.

U. S. C.'s seven points came in the second quarter when a pass-interference penalty against Stanford put the ball on the Indians' one-yard line and Jack Banta bucked over for the touchdown with De Lauer making the conversion.

All through the third quarter and up to within 67s. of the end of the game the two teams struggled vainly to break the deadlock. Stanford had tried a field goal in the third quarter from a difficult angle but the attempt had ended in failure.

Thus U. S. C. had for over 49 minutes prevented the Indians from scoring and it looked as if they would be able to hold them off until the final gun. Then, just when nearly everyone in the Stadium (with the exception of Coach Shaughnessy and quarterback Albert) had figured that Stanford would play safe and be satisfied with a tie, things began to happen.

The ball was in Stanford's possession on its own 20-yard line with three and a half minutes to go. Albert called on diminutive Al Cole to carry the ball on the first play and he made a nine-yard gain. Hugh Gallerneau made another three for a first down. Albert fumbled a bad pass from center but teammate Robesky recovered back on the 23-yard line—a loss of eight yards on the play. Undismayed, Albert threw a pass to Cole, placing the ball on Stanford's 49-yard line and the huge crowd leaped to its feet seething with excitement and sensing that something sensational was going to happen.

Called for Play Over Again

Albert's next pass was knocked down by Jones, but the succeeding one landed in the waiting arms of teammate Tomerlin down on U. S. C.'s 25-yard line. Another Albert pass was knocked down, but the confident youngster called for the same play over again and this time Meyer caught it on the four-yard line. Albert's three completed passes had brought the ball from Stanford's 23-yard line to U. S. C.'s 4—a distance of 73 yards.

The stage was then set for the Norman Standlee play which has proved so successful whenever the Indians have got down within the 10-yard line. Once again the big fullback boomed over for a touchdown. Frank Albert made the conversion and the Indians were in the lead—14-7. Thus in eight plays, under the hardest kind of pressure, the Stanford boys had sensationally covered the 80 yards which had separated them from the U. S. C. goal line when they started their drive.

Scores on an Interception

Stanford kicked off and when Woods of U. S. C. threw a desperation pass, Albert charged in to make the interception and ran over for another touchdown without a single Trojan putting a finger on him. Then to keep his kicking record for a day perfect he proceeded to kick his third conversion. These two touchdowns and two conversions had all been scored in the incredibly short space of 22 seconds and cinched the game for Stanford. With victory certain and only 45 seconds left to play, Coach Shaughnessy sent in practically a whole new Stanford team and greeted Frank Albert with a grateful hug as he trotted off the field. Without a doubt, Albert had been the deciding factor in the game: his generalship had been superb, his left-foot kicks had made all three conversions, and his left handed passes had gained 208 yards. (By comparison, the Trojans attempted 10 passes and failed to make one completion.)

This was Stanford's first victory over U. S. C. since 1937 and the Indians had been able to score a combined total of only two points in the 1938, 1939 games while the Trojans had rolled up an aggregate of 46 points. And to make the Stanford triumph more remarkable still, this year's Stanford team was practically the same that had been unmercifully annihilated by the Trojans in 1939 by a score of 33 to 0. Under such circumstances it is little wonder that the Stanford fans hardly could be restrained from rushing onto the field during the closing seconds of the game when a certain victory was assured over the redoubtable rival from Los Angeles.

Three Big Games Ahead

Twenty-four games have now been played between Stanford and the University of Southern California. Twelve have been won by the Trojans, eleven by the Indians, and one tied. In the last 13 games between these two colleges, Howard Jones'-coached Trojans have won nine, shut out the Indians five times, and scored an aggregate of 163 points to 60. Only once has Stanford been able to win three games in a row from U. S. C. and that was accomplished by the "Vow Boys" in 1933-34-35. (The name of the "Vow Boys" was given to Grayson, Hamilton, Mueller, Moscrip, and the rest of the team because they made a vow at the end of their freshman year never to allow themselves to be defeated by U. S. C.—a resolution they successfully carried out.)

Stanford has three more formidable opponents ahead in the University of California at Los Angeles, University of Washington, and the "Big Game" against California. However, the Indians have only to retain their present condition and enthusiasm also to take those colleges in stride and then be in line to represent the Pacific Coast Conference at the Pasadena Rose Bowl classic on New Year's Day, 1941.

H. A. R.

Di Maggios Ready If And When Called

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Baseball's two Di Maggios here, Joe and Dominic, are ready and willing to do their training stretch in the Army, if and when called.

So is their brother Tom, who acts in an advisory capacity on contracts and runs the restaurant when Joe is belting balls for the Yankees and Dominic is doing the same for the Red Sox.

Joe drew a draft number in the 4,000 class. Dominic is number 8,333.

Joe makes no claims as a home run hitter in the public speaking league. Of military training he said: "It's something that has to be done. I'm ready any time they are. So is Dominic. The pitching can't be any tougher than it is in the American League."

Tom, the businessman of the family, was only two months short of missing the draft.

Vince, the next oldest brother, is 40th on the draft list at Hermosa Beach, but has a wife and child as dependents.

* * *

Vitt still has baseball it: Oscar Vitt, tossed out after managing the Cleveland Indians into one second place and two third place finishes, already has received two offers to pilot minor league clubs. He isn't much concerned whether he remains in the game.

Of the offers, which he declined to amplify, Vitt said:

"I came up from the minors and I'll go back to them—if the price is right." Oscar and his big smile probably will be present at the major leagues meeting in December. Despite his Cleveland baseball demise, he has received word some of the other club owners think highly of his capabilities.

Rutgers Schedules Three Newcomers

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 2 (AP)—Syracuse, Brown and Alfred will be newcomers on the Rutgers University football schedule next year, Athletic Director George E. Little announced.

Syracuse will be met Oct. 25, the first grid clash between the two schools since 1930. Brown returns after a year's absence on Thanksgiving Day. Alfred, meeting the Scarlet for the first time since 1927, will open the Rutgers season, Sept. 27.

Traditional games with Lehigh and Lafayette are again listed, as are tilts with Springfield, Maryland and Connecticut. Princeton, St. Lawrence and Marietta will be the 1940 missing opponents.

The schedule:

Sept. 27, Alfred.
Oct. 4, Springfield; 11, Lehigh; 18, open; 25, Syracuse at Syracuse.
Nov. 1, Maryland; 9, Lafayette at Easton, Pa.; 15, Connecticut; 20 or 27 (Thanksgiving Day), Brown at Providence, R. I.

By-Plays

College Football

With the college football season entering on the last half of its schedule it may be well to take a survey of the situation and see how nearly the predictions made in September are holding up.

To date the season has furnished the usual number of thrills and fully as many upsets as have its predecessors. Some of the teams that were rated as potential champions are still in the running. Some of the players who were expected to win all-America honors are also making good. A few teams which were not too highly regarded have exceeded expectations and, as usual, some new players are showing a class of football that will win many all-America votes.

As was predicted Cornell and Boston College are the teams which are holding up for the East. Neither has been defeated and the chances of both going through unbeaten seem oright. Boston College will probably receive its hardest pressure from Georgetown Nov. 16, while Pennsylvania appears to be the most serious test left for Cornell and on the outcome of this game should rest the Ivy League title for 1940.

Big Nine honors rest between Michigan, Northwestern and Minnesota. Ohio State must now be regarded as out of the picture with two defeats already charged up against it. Michigan meets Minnesota, Northwestern and Ohio State in order beginning next Saturday and, if the Wolverines can maintain the kind of football they have played to date, they should be the 1940 champions. At any rate the title is as sure as anying can be to go to one of the first three colleges named. And outside of the conference Notre Dame is very much in the race for National honors.

On the Pacific Coast Washington, which was one of the favorites, is still in the running; but Southern California with one defeat and two ties has already lost its chance for Rose Bowl honors. Stanford, with its victories over Oregon, Washington State and Southern California, is the surprise of the conference and will undoubtedly fight it out with Washington for the title at Palo Alto next Saturday.

Tennessee started as a very strong favorite to repeat in the Southeastern Conference and nothing has as yet come up to change the confidence placed in the Volunteers. Right now Clemson is given the call in the Southern Conference with North Carolina and Duke following along behind.

In the Big Six Nebraska still has the call with their game against Oklahoma today deciding the issue.

And speaking of the gridiron battle between the United States military and naval academies which will take place Nov. 30, the Navy will go into it a decided favorite to win, for the Midshipmen have one of the very best teams that has been turned out at that academy in some time.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 1

East

Wake Forest 18, George Washington 0.
Villanova 33, Kansas 0.
Moravian 59, Juniata 0.
Marshall 33, Morris Harvey 6.
Princeton J. V. 14, Harvard J. V. 6.
Navy "B" 6, Penn State "B" 0.
Yale 150-pounders 12, Princeton 150's 6.
Pennsylvania 150's 14, Rutgers 150's 0.

South

The Citadel 7, Wofford 2.
Chattanooga 28, Howard 0.
Union (Ky.) 20, Hiwassee 7.
Elon 18, High Point 7.
Milligan 20, Tusculum 0.
W. Tenn. Tchrs 31, Troy (Ala.) Tchrs. 7.
Tenn. Wesleyan 40, Bluefield (W. Va.) 6.
West'n Carolina-Catawba cancelled, rain.

Mid-West

South Dakota State 7, N. Dakota State 0.
St. Louis 13, Wichita 6.
Beloit 6, Grinnell 0.
Luther 7, Simpson 6.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 18, Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 0.
Kirksville (Mo.) T. 10, Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 7.
College of Emporia 7, McPherson 0.
Graceland 7, Moberly (Mo.) Junior 6.
Chillicothe Business 12, McKendree 7.
Wentworth Military School 19, New Mexico Military Inst. 7.
Peru (Neb.) Tchrs. 22, Hastings 0.
Doane 10, Nebraska Wesleyan 7
Midland 40, York 0.
Northern Normal (Aberdeen, S. D.) 14, Wayne (Neb.) Normal 6.
Kearney (Neb.) Normal 34, Buena Vista 0.
De Sales 31, Grand Rapids 0.
Illinois State Normal 38, Western (Ill.) Teachers 0.
Moorhead (Minn.) Teachers 18, Duluth Teachers 0.
St. Cloud (Minn.) Teachers 13, Winona Teachers 7.
Bemidji (Minn.) Teachers 13, Mankato Teachers 7.

Southwest

Texas Tech 61, Miami (Fla.) 14.
Bradley Tech 14, New Mexico A. and M. 7.
Hendrix 7, Monticello A. and M. 0.
Ouachita 21, Arkansas Tech 7
East Central (Okla.) State 14, Henderson (Ark) State 0
North Texas Teachers 22, Southwest Texas Teachers 0

Far West

San Jose State 27, Loyola (Calif.) 12.
San Francisco State 24, La Verne 6.

Leafs Pare Roster

TORONTO, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs took the first step toward paring their roster to National Hockey League limits yesterday by sending Defenseman Bucko McDonald and Center Normie Mann to Providence of the American League on option.

McDonald's departure leaves the Leafs with four rear guards—Jack Church, Walter Stanowski, Reg Hamilton and Bingo Kampman.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

81,018 saw Notre Dame score three touchdowns on passes, in fourth period, to score uphill victory over Ohio State, 18-13.

Around the Hub

Harvard's three-year domination of eastern intercollegiate cross-country running was snapped yesterday when Princeton, unexpectedly, won the Harvard-Yale-Princeton meet, held over a 5.1-mile course in the Middlesex Fells Reservation, Medford. The triangular affair was scored on a dual-meet basis so Princeton actually won two races, defeating Harvard and Yale by like scores, 26 to 29. Harvard bested Yale, 27 to 29. The freshman meet was won by Yale. The Bulldogs led Harvard, 25 to 32, and Princeton, 28 to 30, while the Tigers beat the Crimson, 25 to 35.

* * *

Harvard's junior varsity football team bowed to Princeton jayvee's yesterday, 14 to 6 at Soldiers Field . . . The Tigers scored twice in the opening half and then added a safety in the final quarter . . . Harvard scored in the second period . . . Boston English High School journeyed to Southboro yesterday and won a 7-to-0 victory over St. Mark's.

No Evidence

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Asa Bushnell, who assigns officials for Eastern football games, said yesterday an investigation showed no evidence of Coach Carl Snavely calling signals in last Saturday's game at Ithaca, N. Y., between Cornell and Ohio State.

The reports of the officials "include no evidence of coaching from the sidelines and some definite indication of opinion that it was non-existent," said Bushnell in a letter to L. W. St. John, athletic director at Ohio State.

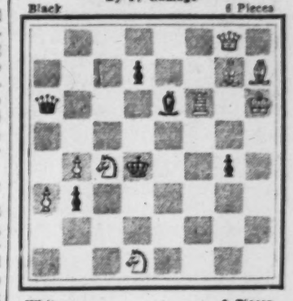
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

November 2, 1940
Problem No. 2293
By F. Gamage

Black 6 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Special Prize for the best problem in the Revista Portuguesa de Xadrez, 1940. The Brockton composer is certainly upholding the reputation he first established some forty years ago.)

Problem No. 2294

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (No 2294 St. John Globe, 1904.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2291 R×QBP
No. 2292 1 Q-Kt6 K-B5
2 Kt-K2ch
1 K-Q7 or K×Kt
2 Kt(Kt5)-B3ch
1 P×Kt
2 Kt-K2 P-B7
1 Q×KRP

End-Game No. 535. White draws: 1 B-B5ch K-R4, 2 Kt-K3, Q×P; 3 Kt-Q5, Q-K4; 4 Kt-B4ch, Q×Kt; 5 B-K16ch, K×B; 6 P-R8ch, K×P stalemate!

End-Game No. 535

Black 14 Pieces

White 13 Pieces

Black plays B×P—why?

Fine's Tour

Following his Dallas triumph, Reuben Fine, New York grand-master, visited many southern, northern and western chess centers. Altogether, he played 285 games, winning 260, drawing 20, and losing only 5. He went as far South as Baton Rouge, as far North as Winnipeg, and as far West as Los Angeles. In a blindfold exhibition at Denver he won 4, drew one and lost.

Steinitz Memorial Tournament

The Steinitz Chess Club, 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, is sponsoring a tournament which will attract a number of local players, among them five refugees.

Ventnor Tournament Book

Roy Dessauer, of Margate, N. J., is published a book containing all of the games, annotated by the players themselves, of the second invitation tournament which took place early in July last summer. Bernstein and Hanauer shared first honors in this tournament, barely a ahead of Weaver Adams, of Boston.

Dallas Game

Here is one of Fine's apparently effortless victories.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Fine White	Steiner Black	Fine White	Steiner Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 B-K3	KKt-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 KR-B	Kt-R5
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	23 Kt-B3	Kt×Kt
4 P-K1	Castles	24 R×Kt	R-Kt
5 B-Q3	P-Q4	25 BxBP	Kt×B
6 P-QR3	BxKtch	26 R×Kt	R-K16
7 PxB	P-B4	27 KR-B3	QR-Kt
8 P×QP	KPxP	28 R-B7	P-B3
9 Kt-K2	P-Kt3	29 P-KR4	KR-Q
10 Castles	B-R3	30 K-R2	P-Kt3
11 BxB	Kt×B	31 KR-B6	P-QR4
12 Q-Q3	Kt-B2	32 R-B6	R-KB
13 P×P (a)	PxP	33 P-R5	P×P
14 P-QB4	PxP	34 R×RP	R-Kt6
15 QxP	Q-Q4	35 RxRP	RxRP
16 Q×Q	QR×Q	36 R-QR7	P-R5
17 P-B3	KR-K	37 KR-R3	K-Kt2
18 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	38 RxP	R-K6
19 R-R2	QR-B	39 R-R8	Resigns
20 R-QB2	P-KR3(b)		

(a) Now Fine feels that he can prove the weakness of Black's center pawns
(b) 20 R-K3 might be better, but Black's QBP appears to be indefensible.

New York Championship Game

This game should be heartening to those of us who make blunders at critical moments, for the loser obligingly simplified his opponent's task, just when a long pawn ending looked likely.

Indian Defense

Blumin White	Santasiere Black	Blumin White	Santasiere Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 P-QKt3	K-B2
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	16 CastlesKR	KR-Q
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	17 QR-Q	P-QR4
4 Q-Kt3	PxP	18 Kt-K	B-B2
5 QxBP	B-Kt2	19 P-B4	P-R5
6 Q-R4ch	Q-Q2	20 P-B5(a)	Kt PxP
7 Qx Qch	QKtxQ	21 KPxP	B-Q4
8 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	22 KtxB	KtxKt
9 B-KB4	P-B3	23 R-B3	PxP
10 Kt-B3	Kt-R4	24 PxP	R-R7
11 B-K5	P-B3	25 R-B2	K-Kt2
12 B-B7	B-R3	26 B-B4(b)	BxPch
13 B-K2	Kt-KB5	27 K-B	Kt-K6 mate
14 BxKt	BxB		

(a) This leaves White with a ragged pawn position, but the alternative of P-QKt4 is not inviting.
(b) A blunder, but Black should soon be able to win a pawn or two.

To Coach All-West

CORVALLIS, Ore. (AP)—Coaches Orin "Babe" Hollingbery of Washington State and L. M. "Biff" Jones, Nebraska University, will coach the All-West team in the East-West charity football game at San Francisco New Year's Day, Percy Locey, Oregon State athletic director, said here.

D. X. Bible, University of Texas coach, again will aid the committee in choosing men from the Southwest Conference for the western team.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 1

At Amherst, Mass.: Amherst 3, Massachusetts State 1.
At Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Frosh 4, Lawrenceville 2.

Trans-Miss. Golf

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The forty-first annual men's Trans-Mississippi golf tournament will be played at the Sunset Golf Club here next June.

Tentative dates for the meet are June 17-22, said Edgar Jennings, president of the club.

Art Doering of Chicago is the 1940 champion.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 1

At Cambridge, Mass.:
Princeton 26, Harvard 29.
Princeton 26, Yale 29.
Harvard 27, Yale 28.
Yale Freshmen 25, Harvard Freshmen 33.
Yale Freshmen 28, Princeton Freshmen 30.
Princeton Freshmen 25, Harvard Freshmen 35.
(Scored as dual meets.)

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Commerce and Finance

World Shipping Conditions Tighten—Charter Rates' Rise Seen

Business and Industry

Other Offices Of SEC To Accept Filings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced that, as an experiment, it would establish facilities for registering new issues under the 1933 Securities Act at its San Francisco and Cleveland regional offices.

At the same time, the SEC decided to extend to all of its nine regional offices the consultation and assistance facilities which were set up experimentally at San Francisco six months ago.

Jerome Frank, commission chairman, said at a press conference that the two moves, both tending toward decentralization of SEC functions, were expected to be of considerable help to small businesses by providing personal contact with the Government officials with whom they must deal and by saving the expense of trips to Washington.

Aid to Small Companies

An important feature, he said, would be the help it would furnish to small companies engaging in defense work, such as those making machine tools or turning out small parts.

The Commission said in a statement that the regional registration step would "if proved successful, constitute the most far-reaching administrative change ever taken by the Commission."

Both new steps are to be in full operation by Feb. 1, the Commission said, with a decision to be made by Oct. 1, 1941, on whether the regional registration arrangement should be expanded or abandoned.

The consultation provisions will be extended to regional offices at New York, Boston, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, Fort Worth, Denver and Seattle. Under this plan, it was announced, prospective issuers may discuss their proposals with SEC officials in those cities and solve most of the problems of registration before actually filing their statements in Washington.

Final Decision in Washington

The registration set-up will make it possible to complete the entire registration process in either San Francisco or Cleveland. Staffs will be sent to those cities from headquarters here.

The final decisions on registrations will continue to be made in Washington. Filing of issues of companies subject to the Public Utilities Holding Act or the Investment Companies Act will be limited to the Washington office. Companies, no matter where located, still will be permitted to file in Washington rather than at regional offices if they prefer.

Filings at Cleveland will be limited to companies which are located in or whose principal underwriters are located in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky. The San Francisco area will include California, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

The Commission said that Cleveland and San Francisco were chosen for the experiment "because of their widely different industrial characteristics and geographical locations."

Public Offerings Reach High Total

NEW YORK (AP)—New security issues came on the market in fairly good volume this week, public offerings during the week ended Oct. 31 totaling $81,820,404, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The total was somewhat below the previous week but well above average.

About 37 per cent of the week's offering represented a demand for new money, but most of it was taken by municipalities. Corporate issues were principally for refunding purposes.

Comparisons follow:

	This Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Municipal	$25,945,000	$49,772,000	$7,563,000
Pub utility	1,800,000	45,590,000	
Railroad	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,225,000
Industrial	45,500,000	11,040,000	
Miscel	84,000	300,000	190,000
Stock	5,491,404	6,559,080	828,500
Total	81,820,404	116,261,080	11,806,500

Army Shoe Awards Total $10,869,492

WASHINGTON (AP)—Awards of contracts totaling $10,869,492, chiefly for 2,300,000 pairs of army service shoes, has been announced by the War Department.

In addition to 22 contracts for the shoes, awards included $1,970,119 to the Eclipse Aviation Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation of Bendix, N. J., for fire control equipment, and $1,554,986 to Autocar Sales & Service, Ardmore, Pa., for tractor trucks, and $837,737 to O'Driscoll & Grover, Inc., New York, for temporary housing at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Missouri Pacific to Buy $2,263,050 Equipment

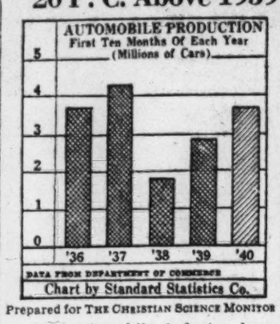
ST. LOUIS (AP)—Trustee Guy A. Thompson of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was authorized by Federal Judge Charles B. Davis to purchase 31,750 tons of rail and accessories for 1941 requirements at a cost of $2,263,050.

The new rail, in 90- and 112-pound weights, will be used to replace 185 miles of lighter track on principal main line sections.

Average Copper Price Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering and Mining Journal said the average price of copper, net at Atlantic seaboard refineries (about .225 cents under Connecticut Valley), declined during the week ended Oct. 30 to 11.838 cents a pound compared with 11.929 cents the previous week.

Auto Output Seen 20 P. C. Above 1939



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The automobile industry has swung into new model production this fall with record speed. Output for the year is expected to be 20 per cent larger than during 1939.

Retail Sales Show Increase Of 6 to 12 P.C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Stimulated by colder weather, buying at retail stores showed new gains this week and averaged 6 to 12 per cent above last year for the Nation as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"As retail trade again edged forward, most merchants reported that October was ending with good gains in sales over last year despite spottiness early in the month," the credit agency said.

"Shoppers' interests in higher-priced items was frequently mentioned as an important factor in boosting sales totals.

"Other signs of better consumer sentiment were (1) an increase in the number of people coming into stores, and (2) a substantial improvement in the rate of collections.

"Improved turnover in ready-to-wear helped spread sales increases over a wider front.

"Durable types of merchandise continued to account for the broadest gains over last year in most centers. Automobile dealers, helped by an earlier start on the new model season, noted especially sharp increases in sales.

"Although not so considerable, an improvement was also common among general dry goods outlets and grocery stores."

Retail sales in the New England area on the week showed gains of 3 to 6 per cent above last year, the East 8 to 16 per cent; the South 9 to 12 per cent; Middlewest 5 to 15 per cent; Southwest 4 to 10 per cent, and Northwest and Pacific Coast 4 to 7 per cent.

Unevenness ruled merchant buying in wholesale markets, the agency added. Recorders emphasized holiday goods and cold-weather merchandise.

Chicago Exchange Business Greater With Added Hour

CHICAGO (AP) — Chicago Stock Exchange officials said that the added hour of trading in each session the past four weeks had brought substantial business into the securities market.

Figures of trading volume since Sept. 30, when the extended session went into effect, showed that with the added hour each day through Friday and the extra half hour on Saturday, trading increased 14.2 per cent compared with the previous four weeks. Without the volume traded in the added time, there would have been a decrease of 3.9 per cent.

Officials said a study of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, where the trading period has not been increased, showed that in this same period since Sept. 30 volume of transactions declined 1.3 per cent compared with the previous four weeks.

Of the total 466,000 shares traded in the past four weeks, 74,300 were traded in the added time, or about 16 per cent.

Exchange Transfers Highest Since June

NEW YORK (AP)—Transfers on the New York Stock Exchange in October amounted to 14,484,485 shares, the best month since June, and compared with 11,940,210 shares in September, the exchange announced. In October, last year, sales totaled 23,734,934 shares.

Sales of bonds aggregated $150,041,825, the highest since last May, and compared with $125,965,000 in September and $170,089,000 in October, 1939.

Canada to Buy Less U. S. Oil, More From Venezuela

TORONTO (CP)—Crude oil purchases from the United States will be curtailed by the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, Limited, and imports from company controlled sources in Venezuela will be increased according to information available in Toronto. The Imperial Oil Company Limited preferred not to comment on the report.

It understood the company has been bringing in about 40,000 barrels of oil from the United States daily and these imports will be reduced by half. The Sarnia refining plant is to be operated at greater capacity and about 10,000 barrels of South American crude is to be handled there daily.

One reason for the change is said to be the need for conserving United States dollars but it will also help Imperial's subsidiary, International Petroleum, whose foreign business has suffered because of the war.

Greece at War, More Sinkings Give Impetus to U. S. Shipping

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For at least three reasons—all due to the war—it begins to look as though world shipping conditions were due to tighten up materially, and even more halcyon days may be yet ahead for American shipping.

The Italian invasion of Greece removes virtually the last important merchant fleet except the American from the neutral role. There are none of any importance left except the Swedish and the American fleets, and most of the Swedish fleet is tied up in the Baltic, unavailable for world trade. The little Nation of Greece, like Norway, has maintained a merchant fleet of 1,500,000 tons, far out of proportion to its population. This fleet, though mostly old, consists chiefly of large "tramp" steamers or contract carriers which have filled in on ocean runs depleted by the British need to pull their ships onto the dangerous trans-Atlantic run.

Particularly in recent months the Greek ships have been the only ones available between the United States and Mediterranean ports, and a number are now en route between New York and the Piraeus via Gibraltar.

Sale of Greek Shipping

The Swiss have chartered Greek ships to take cargoes of Swiss products from Genoa to New York and for the reverse voyage. A dozen chartered Greek ships are now en route from the United States to Japan with goods shipped before the recent embargo fell, and a fairly large number of Greek ships are under time-charter to the British.

The same thing has now happened to the Greeks as happened to the Norwegians and the Danes. The Greek fleet has come under the protection—and control—of the British Ministry of Shipping. And that means Greek ships are likely to be pulled off various other world runs and put onto the convoyed trans-Atlantic run. That, in turn, means more business for American ships, now virtually the only ones left free to take over the routes abandoned by the British, French, German, Norwegian, Dutch, Danish, and Belgian liners and tramps.

The second tightening influence on world shipping facilities is the increase in sinkings. While German sinkings are sporadic, in one week recently they equalled the peak rate of April, 1917. Their planes reconnoiter and discover the convoys, and German submarines have a wider range and more ports to work out of.

The convoy system slows down all but the slowest ships, and harbor bombings are causing the British apparently to keep their ships in port as briefly as possible, so that some are returning to this country light. As a result the British were shopping here two months ago for medium-sized freighters, picked up most of the Maritime Commission's recent offering of overage ships, and are now in the market for any 10,000 American-registered ships they can get, price of minor importance.

Better Outlook for Shipping

The third tightening factor is the increasing effort of both the U. S. Army and Navy to acquire auxiliaries. The Army recently requisitioned the President Roosevelt of the United States Lines for a troop ship, taking it off the Bermuda run from which it was transferred after the Neutrality Act cut it out of European waters. The Navy has recently taken over five ships of the Panama Pacific Line, one of them exclusively engaged in intercoastal business, four sailing regularly between the Atlantic Coast, the West Coast, and the Far East.

It has also just taken over four of America's newest and fastest tankers, which will make quite a dent in the trade's carrying capacity for the Gulf to North of Hatteras run this winter with heating and fuel oils. The prospective heavy demand for lumber and cement for the Army is also expected to take up most if not all the slack in the inter-coastal shipping business in a month or two.

As a result already American ships are finding more and more openings. They have taken over the largest part of the run from the United States to East, South, and West Africa through Seas Shipping Company (Robins Line) and American West African. They are getting a larger share of incoming sugar business as Norwegian and Danish ships are requisitioned off the Cuba and Philippines runs. They are taking care of the large increase in South American business both East Coast and West Coast.

In the Far East, the Japanese merchant fleet is now almost exclusively engaged in transporting raw materials to Japan and military supplies to China, and American lines, particularly Isthmian and American President, are getting an increasing share of the trade with the Asiatic mainland, the East Indies, the Philippines and Australia.

Growth of the Navy

On balance the American fleet is now slightly smaller than when the war broke out. Some 750,000 tons have been sold off. But their places are being rapidly replaced with the new and speedy freight boats coming off the ways under the Maritime Commission's program of 50 ships a year, which has been so speeded up that it is now practically two years ahead of schedule. On the same fuel these new ships will go about 50 per cent faster and 50 per cent farther than the out-moded ships being sold off.

Not so many months ago the Maritime Commission was worrying about how it would find markets among American ship operators for the later contingents of this new fleet; but that worry has vanished. The Navy is already taking over some of them as fast as they come off the ways, and the operators are finding plenty of places to put the rest.

Ship charter rates seem therefore likely to take another roller coaster rise. They rose fast at the outbreak of the war. Then when the European neutral fleets were virtually pushed into the hands of the British by German invasion, they fell nearly as fast. But now, with Britain losing ships much faster than she can build them, with world trade greatly expanded, and with more and more ships being drawn into the trans-Atlantic run which is forbidden to American ships, American ship operators are looking for a rise in cargo rates, charter rates, and also in the price of ships. And every possible device is being used to speed up American shipbuilding operations.

Tax Policy League, Inc., Becomes Affiliated With the Wharton School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The Tax Policy League, Inc., organized in 1932 and operated since that time as a national research and public information service in the field of public finance, with headquarters in New York, has become affiliated with the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, where it will be known hereafter as the Tax Institute.

Legal transfer was made on authorization given at a formal meeting of the League membership Oct. 24. Dr. Mabel L. Walker, executive secretary of the League since its organization, will continue as director of the Tax Institute, which will maintain headquarters at 135 South Thirty-sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Sloan Foundation Grant

The transfer was made possible by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, which has awarded a grant to the University to support the work of the Tax Institute during its first year.

The organization, which has a membership and subscription list of almost 1,000 individuals and groups scattered throughout the country, seeks as its primary objectve to furnish prompt, accurate and unbiased information on all aspects of public finance.

Its Advisory Council includes such distinguished authorities as Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University; Clarence A. Dykstra, recently appointed National Selective Service Director; Franklin Spencer Edmonds, Philadelphia attorney and Pennsylvania State Senator; Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Jones and Lamson Machine Company; M. B. Folsom, Treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company; Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation; Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Beardsley Ruml, Treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co.; William Howard Schubert, Vice-President of the Bank of Manhattan Company; and Dr. John H. Williams, Dean of the Graduate School of Public Administration at Harvard University.

Policies to Continue

Continuing the policies of its predecessor, the Tax Institute will carry forward at the University of Pennsylvania the following five major functions: (1) preparation of an annual compilation of tax collection findings, based on data furnished by Federal, State, and local officials; (2) publication of a monthly information bulletin, each issue related to one particular tax topic and containing notes on new tax legislation and publications; (3) publication of a semi-monthly information sheet; (4) organization of a national symposium once a year on some tax problem of current importance; and (5) maintenance of an information service for the purpose of answering queries of both members and non-members.

Informed speakers representing various points of view participate in the annual symposium and their papers subsequenty are published in a symposium volume. The 1940 symposium will be held in Chicago on Dec. 2 and Dec. 3, with "Tax Barriers to Trade" as the central theme.

Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of The American City, has been President of the Tax Policy League since its inception.

Howard Aircraft Plans Output of Training Planes

CHICAGO (AP)—The Howard Aircraft Corporation of Chicago will begin production next month of a new training plane which was previewed here recently and put through maneuvers by pilots connected with the Chicago School of Aeronautics, the company announced.

Howard officials said the plane was designed especially to meet the need for primary trainers for secondary and instructor courses of the civilian pilot training program. It is a low-wing monoplane powered with a 125-horsepower engine.

Senate Group Charges Road 'Fixed' Books

WASHINGTON (AP) —The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee reported that an investigation had disclosed alleged falsification of the books of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad System in connection with the purchase of Lehigh Valley and Wabash Railroad stocks.

In a statement accompanying a preliminary report, Chairman Wheeler (D) of Montana and Senator Truman (D) of Missouri, members of a subcommittee, charged that between 1924 and 1927 the Delaware and Hudson system had "submitted false or misleading balance sheets to the New York Stock Exchange and to the public, concealed a tremendous write-up of assets from bond purchasers and in general painted a picture of financial transactions to government agencies and the public which bore remarkably little resemblance to the facts."

The report summarized testimony dealing with the marginal purchase by the Delaware and Hudson of approximately $40,000,000 of stocks in the Lehigh Valley and Wabash. Senator Wheeler and Senator Truman charged that while part of this purchase price was borrowed from bankers, the borrowing was not entered on the railrord's books as a liability.

"Another part of the purchase price," they said in this statement, "was raised by the sale of securities from the treasuries and reserve funds of railroads or other subsidiaries in the Delaware and Hudson system; the fact that these securities were sold was not entered on the books of account.

"Ultimately, the bulk of the purchase price was financed through sale of bonds to the public by a Delaware & Hudson subsidiary, the Hudson Coal Company. Although this coal company was caused to spend more than $20,000,000 on stocks which Dalaware & Hudson executives wished to acquire, the purchases were not entered on the coal company's books.

"The public invested nearly $35,000,000 in Hudson Coal Company bonds without being informed that the assets of the coal company had been 'written up' about $30,000,000. These bonds are today selling for less than a third of what the public originally paid for them."

The report charged that the Delaware & Hudson failed to report stock holding and stock acquisitions to the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1924, 1925, and 1926, as required by law.

"The whole amazing set of transactions, in the opinion of this subcommittee, reveals the need for effective enforcement of railroad accounting regulations, and for a reform of the system by which railroads are able to accomplish secretly through subsidiaries what they cannot legally accomplish in their own names," the statement concluded.

Navy Has Three Offers to Build 8 Mine Sweepers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy received offers from three shipbuilding companies for construction of eight mine sweepers.

The General Engineering and Drydock Company, Alameda, Calif., agreed to build two vessels at Alamada for delivery at the Mare Island Navy Yard for a fixed price of $1,850,000 each, or for $1,750,000 each on the basis of cost-price adjustments.

The Winslow Marine Railway and Ship Building company, Inc., Winslow, Wash., offered to build two vessels for a fixed price of $1,749,493 each, or for $1,699,492 on an adjusted price basis.

Harry J. Defoe and Frederick W. Defoe, Bay City, Mich., offered to build two vessels for $1,787,600 each on a fixed price basis; or four for $1,718,100 each on a fixed price basis.

On an adjusted price basis the Defoes offered to build two for $1,647,000 each; three for $1,604,400; and four for $1,577,500 each.

Engineering Awards Largest in 10 Years

NEW YORK, (AP)—Private engineering construction awards for the week ended Oct. 29 were the largest for any week in the last 10 years, Engineering News-Record reported.

Big increases in commercial and industrial building lifted private contracts to a level approximately four times the corresponding week last year and more than double the previous week.

Total construction awards were $157,754,000, the third highest of the year. This was a gain of 216 per cent over the same week of 1939 and 24 per cent higher than the previous week.

Public engineering contracts were 158 per cent greater than a year ago but 13 per cent smaller than the week before.

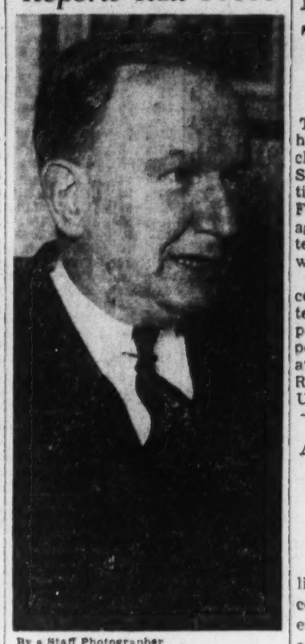
Comparisons follow:

	Latest wk	Prev wk	Yr ago
Private	$77,107,000	$34,391,000	$18,755,000
State and municipal	27,114,000	29,211,000	23,017,000
Federal	53,533,000	63,715,000	8,268,000
Total	157,754,000	127,317,000	50,040,000

Studebaker Loss $499,814

CHICAGO (AP) — Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., reported for the three months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net loss of $499,814 compared with $395,365 for the corresponding 1939 period. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the corporation reported net profits of $457,495, equal to 21 cents a common share, compared with $378,949 in the like 1939 period, or 17 cents a common share.

Reports Rail Probe



By a Staff Photographer

Burton K. Wheeler

Democratic Senator from Montana and Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.3 P. C. In Week of Oct. 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.3 per cent in the week of Oct. 26, according to the United States Department of Labor, and brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices to 78.6 per cent of the 1926 average. This is the highest general level for wholesale prices since early May of this year and is about 1 per cent lower than last year at this time, when prices were near their speculative peak, following the declaration of war abroad.

The most pronounced increases in any group of commodities was in hides and leather products, which advanced 1.2 per cent. An active market, with small unsold stocks, brought a marked increase in prices for hides and skins. Higher prices for grains caused the farm products group to rise 0.4 per cent. Building materials advanced 0.6 per cent, to a three-year peak, primarily because of higher prices for yellow pine and spruce lumber. Prices of textile products and chemicals and allied products advanced 0.1 per cent. Because of lower prices for fruits, vegetables, and meats, the foods group index dropped 0.3 per cent. Quotations for fuel and lighting materials declined 0.1 per cent and metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

The raw materials group index rose 0.3 per cent to the highest point since late in May; semimanufactured commodities advanced 0.4 per cent; while the index for manufactured commodities remained unchanged. Prices were slightly higher for nonagricultural commodities.

Commodity groups	Oct. 26 1940	Oct. 19 1940	Oct. 28 1939	% changes to Oct. 26 '40 from Sept. 28 1940
All commodities	78.6	78.4	+0.3	+1.2
Farm products	67.0	66.7	+0.4	+2.0
Foods	70.8	71.0	−0.3	0
Hides & leath prods	101.9	100.7	+1.2	+2.6
Textile prods	73.6	73.5	+0.1	+2.1
Fuel-light mat'ls	72.2	72.3	−0.1	+0.6
Metals & metal prods	97.4	97.4	0	+1.8
Build mat'ls	95.6	95.0	+0.6	+1.0
Chemicals & allied products	77.0	76.9	+0.1	+0.4
Housefurn gds	90.0	90.0	0	0
Miscellaneous	77.0	76.8	+0.3	+1.2
Raw materials	71.2	71.1	+0.3	+2.1
Semimanu articles	79.7	79.4	+0.4	+1.8
Manu'd commods	82.1	82.1	0	+0.6
All commods other than farm prods	81.1	81.0	+0.1	+0.9
All commods other than farm&fds	83.7	83.5	+0.2	+1.3

Tire Firms' Profits Rise $17,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission said that 14 companies making tires and other rubber products had a combined net profit of $40,000,000 last year, an increase of $17,000,000 over 1938 net profits.

The combined volume of business last year was $778,000,000, compared with $643,000,000 the previous year, the SEC said.

The report was one of a series of SEC studies of major industries.

Insurance Role Seen Vital For Post-War Savings

CHICAGO (AP)—J. G. Parker, Toronto, general manager of the Imperial Life Insurance Company of Canada, said that a vicious circle of higher prices following increased spending stimulated by peak employment of war industries in Canada must be prevented.

He told a meeting of the Association of Life Agency Officers and Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau that Canadian life companies were playing a vital role in forestalling that development.

"Through the medium of life insurance we can create for the earners of today a backlog of savings to stand in good stead at a time when employment will not be so great. . . .

"With the war having been brought to a successful conclusion the savings of the people will be one of the great influences in assisting our country to re-establish itself again in the ways of peace," Mr. Parker concluded.

Latin American Nations Plan To Quicken Exchange of Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The Argentine-Brazilian trade pact has encouraged trends already clearly defined for more inter-South American exchange. Argentina, according to Finance Minister Federico Pinedo, expects a similar agreement with Chile, and the latter country, in turn, is negotiating with Peru.

Continental economic hopes are centered chiefly in two group tendencies. The first will find expression and, what is more important, record surprising progress at the forthcoming conference of River Plate Powers — Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia. These countries will get down thoroughly to exchange and carriage, with Bolivian oil as a main item in bargaining.

Seek Group Progress

Secondly, there is the advocacy by President Getulio Vargas of Brazil of a Conference of River Amazon Powers, whose group, apparently, is compsed of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil. This gathering would be concerned with improving fluvial communications and developing rubber and tropical production. Both group tendencies are in accord with Pan-American recommendations for geographical group progress.

Chile, it will be observed, is the only one of the South American states ineligible for classification in either of these groups. This does not condemn it to continental isolation. The Aguirre regime has intensified negotiations with neighbors and succeeded in increasing trade.

The Argentine Minister of Agriculture visited Santiago this month. His trip coincided with the ratification of an additional protocol to the existing trade treaty, yielding further mutual tariff reductions. There will be a higher quota of duty-free cattle for Chili, where meat is expensive, in return for more sales of nitrate, sulphur, timber, and legumes in Argentina.

Chile and Brazil are also revising their trade ties to increase interchange. In this case production is more complementary. Brazil, already first South American consumer of nitrate, is able to absorb even more of the fertilizer, while Chile can do with Brazilian cotton, coffee and sugar.

Chile has its greatest South American trade with Peru but is at a disadvantage. It buys eight times more than it sells. The adverse balance is due to imports of sugar and oil. Investigators are seeking a remedy. Peru would like to buy more from Chile but so far has found little there that it actually requires.

Chile Seeks Way to Pay

To pay for sugar and oil from Peru, Chile's principal aim is to expand and improve its manufacturing capacity. Peru and other Pacific littoral republics are disposed to accept more Chilean manufactured goods. The United States, where it has lent money for this class of Chilean industrial perfection, has thus contributed to the prospective solution of an acute local exchange problem.

Argentina, similarly, aspires to supplying up-river neighbors with some lines of manufactures. In the River Plate group, Bolivia or the southern portion of it, and Paraguay, will obviously become more closely associated with this country, whose planned industrialization began before the war.

Early in October an Argentine industrial exhibition was opened in Montevideo, the Uruguayan capital. Brazil has dispatched a trade mission to all South American countries. Reciprocal visits to Rio de Janeiro have been announced from Colombia and Venezuela.

Americans Seen As the World's Greatest Savers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—All other beliefs to the contrary, Americans collectively are the world's greatest savers, James F. Twohy, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, said in discussing savings trends.

"The casual observer of the American scene, reading the newspapers, might believe that we were a decidedly improvident people, out on an installment-buying spree and mortgaging our future, but the other side of the picture deserves examination," he said. "While Americans can't be described as 'thrifty' in comparison with other peoples not blessed with our abundance, we are beyond doubt the world's greatest savers collectively.

"Our people have persisted in saving despite all inducements and persuasions to the contrary, and despite the adversities of many periods of economic stress. One of the phenomena of the past decade is that, in the heart of the depression, Americans still put aside for investment a good share of their income and, as recovery gained, more and more dollars went into the nation's reservoirs of thrift. Many respected economists hold that excess savings have led modern society into trouble, and are struggling to devise offsetting means to dissolve them.

"Even as far back as in 1920, the American people had nearly $18,000,000,000 in savings institutions. The amount rose steadily through the good times of the early twenties and literally surged in boom days, until in 1929 the American people could boast savings of more than $44,000,000,000—even, mind you, while they were on that historic spending spree.

"The effect of the great financial crash did not show in savings in 1930, when they reached a high of $46,000,000,000, but the deepening of the depression brought its inevitable consequences. In 1933, savings were down to slightly more than $40,000,000,000.

"That was the bottom. Savings rose again until at the end of 1939, the last date for which complete figures are available, the long-term savings of the American people stood at $54,609,000,000—3? billions of dollars above 1920 and more than eight billions of dollars above the once-high mark of 1930."

Mr. Twohy said that it is very evident that the small savers of the nation today seek safety rather than speculative return.

Dodge Trucks For U. S. Army

DETROIT (AP) — Chrysler Corporation announced that its Dodge division has begun assembly operations on a $16,500,000 order for 21,500 specially designed trucks for the United States Army. It expects to complete the order by next April.

All the trucks are to have four-wheel drives and instead of the customary straight hood, have a slanted hood with protruding rounded front end.

Pere Marquette Issue Is Awarded

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway awarded a $2,220,000 issue of 2 per cent serial equipment trust certificates to a group consisting of Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, Dick and Merle-Smith, and Stroud & Co., Inc., on their bid of 101,425 and accrued dividends, an interest cost basis to Pere Marquette of approximately 1.727 per cent.

Several other bank groups submitted bids on the issue, which will be dated Nov. 15, 1940, payable in 10 equal annual installments. Subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval, the issue will pay part of the cost of new equipment costing approximately $2,487,000, the road announced.

Tank Gasoline Prices Cut In South by Standard Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co. of N. J., effective Nov. 4, will reduce tank car and tank wagon prices of regular and high test gasoline by half a cent a gallon throughout Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, except where prices are already subnormal, said an announcement.

Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana also will make a similar reduction throughout Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 12
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 12
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 2

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	410,000
Previous day's sales	1,258,905
1940 volume to date	169,570,365
1039 volume to date	225,821,720

Stock Trend Indefinite In Narrow Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Narrowly mixed prices changes today left the stock market without a definite trend.

A few utilities, steels, rails and motors did fairly well from the start but slipping tendencies developed in other departments near the final hour. Dealings were relatively slow.

Mild support was accorded Bethlehem Steel, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Chesapeak & Ohio, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Western Union, Sperry, Eastman Kodak and Union Carbide.

Inclined to give ground were U. S. Steel, Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, General Electric, Standard Oil of N. J., Anaconda, Kennecott, North American, Woolworth and J. I. Case.

Collecting of further profits on the recent advance, brokers said, seemed to offset continued hopes for business and politics. At that, it was observed, the comparative lightness of selling was encouraging. War news provided scant speculative stimulation.

Jap Bonds Rally Sharply

Japanese bonds rallied sharply in a mixed market today.

At one time Japan 6½s were up 6½ to 72 while the 5½s of 1965 were up nearly 2 at 50¾. Taiwan Electric Power 5½s rose more than a point. Small orders were sufficient to swing prices widely.

The upturn in Japanese loans seemed to be influenced by a Japanese hint of a possible settlement of the East Indies oil problem and a statement of Foreign Minister Matsuoka he was unable to explain the withdrawal of American citizens from the Far East.

Up fractions in the domestic corporate list were American Telephone 3¼s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Santa Fe General 4s, Montana power 3¾s, and Nickel Plate 5½s.

Minor losses were chalked up for Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Paper 6s and Northern Pacific 4s. Week-end profit taking was rated by brokers a factor in the decline of issues which had moved ahead earlier in the week.

U. S. Treasury issues were narrowly quoted in quiet trade.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Arden Farms $3 pf	75c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Byers Co (AM) pf	$2.15	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 16
Gr'n & K 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Merch Ref Co pf	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
United Chem pf	75c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 12
Extra				
Auto Fin (Ch'lot)	$1.10		Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Mass Plate Gl In	25c		Oct. 22	Oct. 22
Vick Chem	10c		Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Warren Fdy & Pipe	$1		Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Am Chicle	$1.25		Dec.16	Dec. 2
Creole Pet	25c		Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Fed Com&Warhse	25c		Nov. 30	Nov. 20
Parker Rustproof	50c		Nov.30	Nov. 12
Stand Oil N J	25c		Dec. 16	Nov. 15
Sylvania Ind Corp	25c		Nov. 26	Nov. 15
Van Raalte Co	25c		Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Increased				
Auto Fin (Charlotte)	40c		Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Liquidating				
Am Toll Bridge	75c		Nov. 15	.....
Year End				
American Felt Co pf	6%			
Morse T Drill	$1.50		Nov. 8	Oct. 29
	$2.50		Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Irregular				
Beth Steel	$1.50		Dec. 2	Nov. 12
Exelon Co	30c		Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Ford Hotels Inc	50c		Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Frick & Co	$2		Oct. 25	Oct. 16
Technicolor	25c		Nov. 15	Nov. 7
Vulcan-Brwn P Ltd	2c		Nov. 8	Oct. 31
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co	75c		Nov. 18	Nov. 9
Southington Hardware Co	12½c		Nov. 1	Oct. 29
Initial				
San Diego G&E (n)	7½c		Oct. 31	Sep. 30
Un Bisc Am pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 13
Resumed				
Anglo Huronion	10c		Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Regular				
Am Metal Co Ltd	25c		Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Am Rad&S	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Nov. 9
Do B	$1.25	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 9
Archer-Dan-Mid	35c		Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Am Chicle	$1	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Asso Na Shrs A	8.804c		Nov. 15	.....
Boyerstown B Cas Co	30c			
	25c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 22
Bridgeport Gas Light Co	50c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Bendix Aviation	75c		Dec. 2	Nov. 6
Beth Steel pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 6
Copperweld Steel	20c		Dec. 10	Dec. 1
Do pf	62½c	Q	Dec. 10	Dec. 1
Can Explors Co	10c	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Can Gen Elec	$2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Charis Corp	15c		Nov. 15	Nov. 7
City Baking pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Columbia Brew Co	30c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Cons Amuse Co Ltd	40c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Crane Co pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Creole Pet	25c		Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Dominion Fdrys & Stl pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Flambeau Paper	25c	Q	Nov. 25	Nov. 20
Federal Compress & Warehouse Co	50c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 20
Great A & P Tea	$1.50		Nov. 30	Nov. 8
Gt A&P T 1 pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 8
Gen America Corp	35c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Golden Cycle Corp	50c		Dec. 10	Nov. 30
Graton & Knight pf	90c	S	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Hackensack Wat	75c	S	Dec. 2	Nov. 18
Do	43¾c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Kinney&Co (GR) pf $1	..		Nov. 25	Nov. 13
L of the Woods M	50c		Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Lake Super D Pow 7%				
pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Lee Merc Co	25c	Q	Nov. 25	Nov. 15
Loews Bost Thea	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Market Street National Bank (Phila)	$7	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Mass Plate Glass Insur Co	50c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Macmillan Co	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 12
Do 6% non-cumpf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 8	Nov. 4
Mercantile Acceptance Corp of Calif 5% pref	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 30
Nachua Gummed & Coated Paper Co	50c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Nat Dairy Prod	20c		Dec. 16	Nov. 14
Do A&B	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Nov. 14
Parker Rustproof	25c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 12
Do pf	75c	S	Nov. 30	Nov. 12
Pillsbury Flr M	40c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Piper Aircraft pf	15c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Roch Gas & El 6% pf C	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Do 6% pf D	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Do 5% pf E	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Roxy Thea pf	37½	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 16
Repub Petrol Co 5½% pf A	68¾c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Stand Oil N J	50c	S	Dec. 16	Nov. 15
Stromberg - Carlson Telephone Mfg Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 11
Sylvania Ind Corp	25c		Nov. 26	Nov. 15
Sec Scottish Nor Invest Trust Ltd ord	3½		Oct. 16	Oct. 1
Stand Cap & S pf	40c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Union Inv Co	10c		Nov. 18	Nov. 9
U S Elec L & P Shares Inc (Del) Series D	3c		Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Un Bisc of Am	25c		Dec. 1	Nov. 13
Van Raalte Co	50c		Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Wolverine Tube pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 18
Vic Chem	50c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Warren Fdry & P	50c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15

Fajardo Sugar Co. Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Fajardo Sugar Co. of Porto Rico and associated organizations reported for the fiscal year ended July 31 profit of $710,711 after expenses and depreciation but before federal income taxes, compared with profit of $776,026 in [illegible] preceding year.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	55½	55	55½	+ ⅝
53⅜	34⅛	Acme Steel (3)	1	53	53	53	— ½
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 30
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	18	42½	42⅛	42¼	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	¾	¾	¾	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	4	10½	10¼	10¼	N'v 1
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	11	11	11	— ⅜
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
26½	15½	Alleg-L Sti (3⅛e)	19	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10	10	10	— ½
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	171	171	171	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 31
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	21	13½	12⅜	13½	+ ⅝
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	72⅛	72	72	Oct 30
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch M (1e)	5	37¾	37½	37⅝	+ ¼
17¼	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	4	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 1
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 23
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	N'v 1
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	5	15¼	15	15¼	— ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	14	62½	61¾	62	— ¾
12⅜	6	Am Bank Note	6	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
45⅜	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
2⅜	1¼	Am Cable & R	12	1½	1½	1½	N'v 1
116½	87	Am Can (4)	4	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	N'v 1
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	30¼	29⅞	30	— ⅛
63¾	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	4	62¼	62	62	— ½
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	10	21⅜	21½	21⅜	— ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ 1¾
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	121½	121½	121½	N'v 1
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	N'v 1
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	5¾	5½	5¾	N'v 1
15¼	8	Am Crys S (⅛e)	1	10	10	10	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	N'v 1
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 11
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24¼	9½	A&EFP $6pf(.90k)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Oct 24
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	11	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	2	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35	18	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	5	21¼	21	21	Oct 31
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	16	4¼	4	4	N'v 1
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 22
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	5	85½	85	85¼	—1¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	4	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	7	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	105	105	105	N'v 1
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	41	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
63	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	5	55½	54⅝	55½	+1
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	5	48½	46¾	48½	+1
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	21	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	37	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	N'v 1
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 31
5	30⅛	Am Sm & R (2e)	5	43½	43⅛	43¼	— ½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142½	142½	142½	N'v 1
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53	52¾	53	+ ¼
33⅜	19½	Am Sti F (1½e)	6	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (1½e)	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	N'v 1
17¼	11	Am Stove (1½e)	1	13½	13½	13½	N'v 1
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	73	72⅞	73	Oct 31
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	15	15	15	— ¼
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	8	163⅞	163½	163⅝	+ ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	74½	73⅝	74½	+ ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	N'v 1
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	38	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
101½	83⅜	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	Oct 31
12	6	Am Woolen	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	51	51	51	— ¾
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
50	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	50	50	50	N'v 1
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	32	25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Oct 30
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	32½	32½	32½	Oct 31
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	5	108	108	108	Oct 29
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	50½	50½	50½	— ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr'40
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (1e)	7	33	32½	32½	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	8½	8½	8½	N'v 1
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¼	Asscd Dry Goods	6	7	7	7	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 28
86	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	1	86	86	86	Oct 31
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35½	36½	35½	Oct 31
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	14	17⅞	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	2	52⅛	52	52⅛	+ ⅜
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	8¼	Atl G&W Indies	2	12½	12½	12½	Oct 22
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	4	17	17	17	
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	11	24	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	Oct 31
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	2	⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	N'v 1
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64½	64½	64½	Oct 31
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 31
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	27	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	20	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5½	5½	5½	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	6	9	8⅝	8¾	N'v 1
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	N'v 1
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	N'v 1
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	7	28⅜	28	28⅜	N'v 1
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23¼	23	23¼	N'v 1
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun1
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	118	118	118	N'v 1
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(13⅛e)	13	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
56¾	49¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Oct 31
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	— ¼
90¾	63⅜	Beth Steel (5e)	50	89⅛	88¾	88⅞	+ ¼
127¼	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	127½	127½	127½	+ ¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅜	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅜	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	20½	20½	20½	
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	28	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
32⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	Oct 29
29¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	19	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
25¼	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	16	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
3¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 22
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	37	37	37	+ ¼
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¾e)	8	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
25½	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	21	25⅛	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	N'v 1
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	45½	45½	45½	N'v 1
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	10	4⅞	4	4	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Oct 31
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
10⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	10	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	3	5⅛	5	5	
7½	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	39	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
40	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	4	35	35	35	
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	9	30⅜	30	30	N'v 1
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	7	18½	17⅞	18	N'v 1
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	12	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
52½	50½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 26
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	12	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	4	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	3½	3½	3½	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1⅝e)	3	38¼	37½	37½	Oct 28
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4½	N'v 1
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	12	3½	3½	3½	N'v 1
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	9	58¼	58	58	— ¾
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	9	48¼	48	48¼	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	7	27¼	27	27¼	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
26¾	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
22½	15	Cent Foundry	19	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¾	Cent RR N J	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Oct 31
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	9	23¼	32¾	33¼	+1
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	5	5	5	
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21	21	21	N'v 1
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	Oct 26
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
42⅞	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	9	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	96⅞	96½	96⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	9	3½	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	6	1¼	1	1	N'v 1
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	N'v 1
14⅜	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	5	13½	13½	13½	
39½	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	
50	41	C P T pr pf (5½)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Oct 29
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 21
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 1
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 28
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Seu 6
16½	9	ChickashaC(¾e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	N'v 1
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 1
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	25	84	83½	83¾	+ ½
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (.90e)	1	9	9	9	
4⅜	2	City Stores	3	3	3	3	Oct 31
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
43¼	26	Clev-Gr B(1.20e)	3	33⅜	33½	33¾	N'v 1
41½	25½	Climax M (1.2e)	6	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	2	32½	32½	32½	— ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	2	109½	109	109½	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N. E. Business Up Moderately In September

The level of general business activity in New England in September was moderately higher than in August, after allowances for customary seasonal changes, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported in its current monthly business review.

The highest increases were noted in metal trades, building and wool consumption.

Consumption of raw wool, on a daily average basis, was higher than in any month since December, 1936, and was nearly 30 per cent above that of August, the report said.

The value of total construction contracts awarded was $30,605,000, which was 19.0 per cent higher than in August and 38.0 per cent above the New England total reported in September of last year.

Total construction contracts awarded in the district during the first nine months of the current year were $222,596,000, as compared with $191,358,000 in the corresponding period in 1939. Public works contracts decreased 19.0 per cent, but the other three major classifications increased, non-residential contracts 27.1 per cent, residential contracts 32 per cent and utilities contracts 110 per cent.

Raw cotton consumed by mills in September was fixed at 72,477 bales, as compared with 73,140 bales in August and 72,047 bales in September, last year, but the consumption during the first nine months of the current year, 658,070 bales, was practically the same as in the corresponding period of 1939.

Production of boots and shoes in September was estimated at 12,281,000 pairs, as compared with 13,972,000 pairs in August and 13,190,000 pairs in September a year ago. The production for the first nine months of the current year was estimated at 107,140,000, nearly 10 per cent under the total for the corresponding period a year ago.

The total number of wage earners employed in representative Massachusetts manufacturing establishments in September was 3.3 per cent larger than the number employed in August and aggregate weekly pay rolls were 6.2 per cent higher.

Prices of Soybeans Raised in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Soybean prices advanced 1 to 2¼ cents in active trading here today after release of estimates by Chicago crop experts indicating the 1940 harvest will be substantially less than had been expected.

Three experts, R. O. Cromwell, C. M. Galvin and Mrs. E. H. Miller, said their surveys of the soybean belt suggested the harvest of beans may range from 75,173,000 bushels to 82,647,000 bushels. The last government forecast was 81,541,000 bushels and earlier in the year authorities predicted a harvest as high as 100,000,000 bushels. Last year the crop totaled 87,409,000 bushels, largest on record.

Soybeans for December delivery here sold up above 86 cents a bushel compared with 97¼ cents a year ago. The estimates of the crop experts represented reductions ranging from 5,000,000 to about 10,000,000 bushels, compared with a month ago. Mr. Cromwell estimated the crop at 37,647,000 bushels in Illinois, 15,150,000 in Iowa, 9,864,000 in Indiana and 8,861,000 in Ohio.

S. O. (N. J.) to Pay 25c Extra Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share, a reduction from the 50 cents extra paid in June because of serious curtailment of European business and declining prices in the domestic market.

These factors "also led to the budgeting of minimum capital expenditures over next year," the company announced.

The extra dividend, plus the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents, will be paid Dec. 16 to holders of record Nov. 15.

The management "has faced an ever-growing number of complications as the tide of war has swept over Europe," the company added. "Our European business . . . in some countries has practically ceased.

"This situation naturally reflects itself in current earnings, which will be considerably less for the last half of 1940 than were reported for the first half of the year." W. S. Farish, President, estimated first half earnings at around $85,000,000 in July.

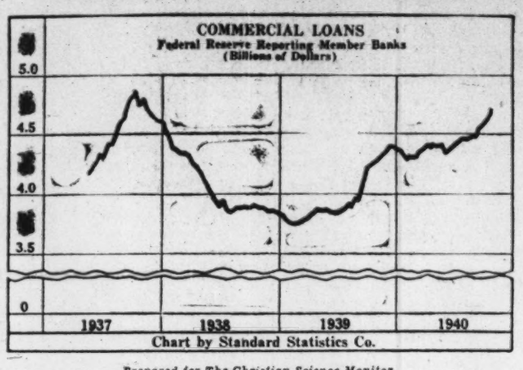
"In the domestic market, fortunately, the company has enjoyed an increased volume of business but price declines in recent months have depressed earnings below previously prevailing levels."

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—We should be inclined to defer attempts to freshly appraise the position of the market pending developments over the week end.

Poor's Investment Advisory Service, Boston—Although the market has displayed strength, neither industrials nor rails have been able to break through former highs. This marred an otherwise favorable market picture during the past week. A Willkie victory would be the basis for a bullish demonstration of at least temporary duration and would justify short swing investments of cash reserves.

Rise in Volume of Commercial Loans 10 P. C. in Past Year



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The total volume of commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans has risen about 10 per cent in the past 12 months. Most of the rise has taken place since June, reflecting expenditures for new plants and inventory as well as for working capital needed in connection with national defense orders.

U. S. Store of Industrial Diamonds Held Sufficient

WASHINGTON (AP)—The desperate reshuffling of prized mineral supplies by nations at war gave the United States its first adequate store of industrial diamonds.

This fact is not only important to national defense but it sharply illustrates the endeavors of a group of government experts to have the nation build up from imports huge reserve stocks of minerals of the kinds that America uses more of than it produces.

These experts on the development and use of American ores would have the American mineral resources conserved while those of foreign nations were imported, stored and used. Then, they say, if the United States were drawn into a prolonged armed conflict it would have untouched materials to draw upon while aggressors faced exhaustion.

These men are civil service employees of long experience. They were personally associated with mineral problems of the World War, problems which, they say, would be infinitely magnified if Uncle Sam should march again, and in modern stride.

Leaders Get Information

Under the professional anonymity of the civil service they have given their views to administration leaders and on request, to members of Congress. Some say an attempt may be made this winter to revise tariffs on mineral imports or to subsidize government accumulations of foreign supplies. Obviously, such an attempt might be expected to meet prompt opposition in Congress from the spokesmen for states that have mines producing such minerals.

Government experts say, however, the war's confused rearrangement of control over strategic minerals which unexpectedly shifted the world diamond market to New York, might hold equally fantastic possibilities for American world predominance in aluminum, copper, iron, lead, manganese, tungsten, mercury and other ores.

Elimination of Amsterdam and Antwerp as diamond-exporting centers and the difficulty of moving supplies into and from the London market directed huge South African shippings to America. These added to many millions of dollars worth of gem stones and cut and uncut industrial diamonds on exhibit at the New York World's Fair and to the inrush of diamonds from war zones.

U. S. Self-Sufficient

The Bureau of Mines says New York now has the largest supply of diamonds in the world, among them the first wholly adequate assortment of industrial diamonds for use in making or shaping cutting tools needed in precision foundry and machine-shop work. Even in peacetime the United States and Canada combined use annually almost 2,500,000 carats of industrial diamonds. These needs are vastly multiplied by the defense program and Canada's war needs.

The United States is self-sufficient and has large untapped deposits of almost all minerals needed for national defense with the notable exception of tin, tungsten, manganese and chromium. But, when the deposits are gone or crippled the experts say this country might find itself in the same vortex of international competition for supplies which has engulfed Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Record and Radio Combination Demand Boost to Musical Reproduction Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Evidence of the present revival of the musical reproduction business is seen in the sale of over 60,000,000 phonograph records and 370,000 radio phonograph combinations last year, coupled with the industry's estimate of a substantially greater output for 1940, according to the autumn issue of The Index, published by the New York Trusts Co.

Among the reasons advanced for recovery of the record industry from the low levels of 1932 and 1933 are technical improvements both in making records and in the means of playing them.

"In the face of discouragement (at the bottom of the depression), the phonograph companies set about to find new measures which might win back for the industry a part of its earlier strength, The Index states. "Additional technical progress was made. More recent developments include the crystal pick-up, usually employing Rochelle salts as a vibrating substance. The introduction at low cost of reproduction of a quality not available in magnetic type pick-ups of comparable price also stimulated record sales. Automatic record changers are likewise introduced, which made it possible to play symphonies and other longer compositions without constant manual attention by the listener.

"Another step taken toward rehabilitating the phonograph and record industry was a general lowering of prices made possible both by technical improvements and mass production methods. The power of advertising was also a factor in helping the industry along its path toward better times."

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week according to Fitch Investor Service, are Acme Steel Co., Brown Shoe Co., Coca-Cola Co., Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., General Motors Corp., Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., May Dept. Stores Co., Murphy (G. C.) Co., and Simonds Saw & Steel Co. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, November 4

Coca-Cola Co. (Com. & $3 Cl. "A") (10 a. m.)
Coca-Cola International Corp. (Cl. "A" & Com.) (11 a. m.).
Collins & Aikman Corp. (5½ Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
General Motors Corp. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (4 p. m.).
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Simonds Saw & Steel Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).

Tuesday, November 5

Acme Steel Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
Brown Shoe Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Murphy (G. C.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Sheaffer Pen Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Wednesday, Nov. 6

Atlas Powder Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
Bristol-Myers Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Cl. "A" & "B") (2:30 p. m.).
Cushman's Sons, Inc. (7% Pfd.) (2 p. m.).
Fajardo Sugar Co. of Porto Rico (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Federal Light & Traction Co. ($6 Pfd.) (11 a. m.).

Thursday, November 7

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc. (6% Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.).
Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc. (Pfd.) (4 p. m.).
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).
May Department Stores Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Friday, November 8

Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corp. ($5 & 6.4% Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
Chicago Corp. ($3 Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.).

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Nov. 2

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe †			
Cables	$4.03⅛	$4.03⅛	$4.2397
Switzerland—franc	.2322	.2323	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2387x	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0930	.0930	**.1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950	.1950x	.2061
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0046x	.0046x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2335	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1575	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3850	.3850	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2325	.2325	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0606	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8675	.8687	1.0031
Mexico—peso	.2080x	.2080x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Winter Wheat Crop Outlook Seen Favorable

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—The 1941 United States winter wheat crop is off to a generally favorable start, reports of Chicago crop experts, who have just completed their annual fall surveys, showed today.

Acreage was estimated to be slightly larger than a year ago while the condition of wheat plants is much better, the reports indicated. The 1940 crop got an unusually poor start due to a late summer, fall and early winter drought but made a phenomenal recovery in the spring.

Nat C. Murray, one of the experts, reported the acreage seeded to winter wheat throughout the Southwest and in the Central West and Ohio Valley regions is about 2 per cent larger than last year but the estimates of other experts were slightly less than his. The average of four estimates indicated an acreage of 45,101,000, compared with 45,014,000 seeded a year ago and a 10-year average of 47,467,000 acres planned.

Mr. Murray estimated condition at 83 per cent of normal compared with 62 per cent a year ago. Figuring present conditions as close to average, his preliminary estimate of winter wheat production was 550,000,000 bushels. This would compaare with a 1940 crop of 555,839,000 bushels. Mr. Murray pointed out that if the season should be more favorable than average, production might be greater while the reverse would be true with a less than favorable season.

He estimated acreage planted in Kansas at 13,300,000, with a condition of 87 per cent of normal. Acreage and condition in other principal producing states were as follows: Nebraska 3,269,000 and 72, Oklahoma 5,094,000 and 73, Texas 4,071,000 and 68, Colorado 1,433,000 and 90, Ohio 1,992,000 and 91, Indiana 1,600,000 and 85, Illinois 1,783,000 and 83, Missouri 1,839,000 and 78, Montana 1,437,000 and 98, Washington 1,219,000 and 98.

B. W. Snow, another expert, said there is a lack of uniformity in the current crop prospect as a result of surface moisture experience. Over wide areas in the Southwest, particularly in Kansas and Oklahoma, there was sufficient early moisture for prompt germination but there seems to be only small areas where subsoil moisture has been restored. The Texas Panhandle and Central Nebraska showed much less favorable early prospects. East of the Missouri, particularly in the Ohio Valley, the situation is very irregular.

During the past week moisture that fell at many points in the Southwest brought some relief to areas from which recent complaints of dry weather have been received. This, together with profit taking, caused wheat prices to recede slightly. Before the opening today wheat was 1¾-2⅜ lower than a week ago while corn was 2-2⅜ down, oats ¼-½ off, soybeans ⅛-1¼ higher, and rye 1-1¼ lower.

Continental Oil Net 19c a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Continentl Oil Co. earnings for the third quarter of this year were $911,345. This is equal to 19 cents a share on the issued stock of the company, exclusive of shares held in the treasury, and compares with earnings of $1,528,561, or 33 cents per share during the third quarter of 1939.

For the first nine months of 1940, Continental earned $3,299,631, equivalent to 70 cents per share. Earnings for the same period last year were $4,065,842, equivalent to 87 cents per share.

Continental's total volume of business showed a substantial increase for the nine-month period, but this increase was more than offset by lower prices for refined products, coupled with larger charges against income for reserves and federal taxes.

Gross operating income for the third quarter of 1940 was $21,628,055, and for the first nine months was $63,129,961.

Nitrogen Plant to Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Solvay Process Company, gigantic atmospheric nitrogen factory at Hopewell, Va., is to effect an immediate expansion of its chlorine unit at Hopewell, Gov. James H. Price of Virginia disclosed after officials of the company visited his office.

Reserve Banks Cut Gov't Investments

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has announced that the 12 Federal Reserve Banks reduced their investments in Federal securities by $19,000,000 to $2,333,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 30.

The banks liquidated $7,000,000 of Treasury bonds and $12,000,000 of Treasury notes.

The Board also said that lendable excess reserves of member banks declined $10,000,000 to $6,930,000,000 in the week.

Bank Assets Placed At $80,000,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington

Combined assets of all active banks in the United States and its possessions amounted to more than $80,000,000,000 at the end of June and their investments in United States Government securities topped $19,000,000,000, according to preliminary data issued today by the Controller of the Currency.

The figures disclosed that bank assets and deposits were nearly $30,000,000,000 greater than at the depression low in 1933 and that investment holdings of all kinds were up more than $11,000,000,000.

Wool Mills to Be Busy All First Half 1941 on Army Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—A "solid foundation" of army orders for woolen mill operations through the first half of 1941 was reported by the New York Wool Top Exchange.

"The United States Army," the exchange announced, "has during the past week awarded contracts to mills for 8,515,000 yards of wool flannel shirtings, 6,000,000 yards of light shade serge, 1,000,000 yards of dark serge and 775,000 yards of elastique.

"The contracts brought unfilled orders in the hands of mills to an estimated 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 yards and assured continuance of the present high rate of operations well into the new year. Unfilled orders at this time last year were estimated at about 36,000,000 yards.

"About half of mills' backlogs, however, consist of military requirements. Civilian orders are still smaller than they were at this time last year."

Cattle Prices Irregular; Lambs And Hogs Lower

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The recently developed two-way shift in steer prices continued without abatement this week, strictly choice and prime offerings, especially those with weight, working into higher price ground, while merely good and lower grades lost 25-50c.

Finished bullocks closed around 25 cents higher, thereby widening the price gap between highly conditioned cattle and those lacking finish.

Hogs declined gradually under the influence of increased supplies and declining wholesale pork markets, closing 15-25 cents lower than late last week. Fat lambs also worked downward to finish 25-40 cents off closing at 9:25 down against the week's high of $9.35.

Hogs started the period with a peak of $6.25, dropped to $6.15 and closed at $6.20 down.

Broad demand for finished steers with weight resulted in a 25 cents advance and the establishment of a new high for the last three years when prime 1206 pound bullocks scored $14.75. Best yearlings made $14.25 and there was plenty of cattle sufficiently conditioned to sell upward from $13.50.

Bulls and vealers made little change, closing at $7.10 and $11.50 down respectively. Replacement trade was active early, but lost some of the advance later, although choice western bred steer calves continued to sell up to $12.50, with yearlings around $10.00-$11 and some native stockers at $7-$8.50.

Larger receipts of hogs here and elsewhere provided the ground-work for a decline of 15-25 cents on barrows and gilts which while measurable was not drastic. Outside orders were limited, and with pork markets in a discouraging position, large and small killers asked for and obtained price concessions. The week's top of $6.25 was paid freely Monday, dropped to $6.15 and closed at $6.20. Late sales of good and choice 190-330 pound offerings were largely at $5.90-$6.15, most sows $5.50-$6.

Fat lambs closed at $9.25 down, after having sold up to $9.35, bulk natives and westerns $8.75-$9.25. Feeders steady, mostly $8.65-$9, choice quotable to $9.25. Good and choice fat ewes bulked at $4-$4.50 with common kinds down to $2.75.

Price of Aluminum Cut One Cent Pound

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America announced the price of aluminum would be reduced one cent a pound to 17 cents, effective Nov. 18. This will be the lowest level in aluminum prices ever established by the company and makes the third reduction, each of one cent, this year.

The company said the further cut was in line with its policy of lowering prices due to larger production and research as well as improved facilities.

"The company hopes that a reduction at this time will assist to some extent in meeting the responsibilities which face the country in the present emergency," said the announcement.

Aluminum Company of America is engaged in a $150,000,000 program of expansion. Officials say its output of aluminum will be in excess of 700,000,000 pounds in 1942, more than double its 1939 production.

Corporation Earnings

Third Quarter

	1940 Net	1939 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1940	1939
Amerada Corporation	$439,813	$108,636	$.56	$.14
Bohn Alum. & Brass Corp.	311,116	20,782	.88	.06
Checker Cab Mfg. Co.	†338,597	*88,494	3.12	...
Commercial Inv. Trust Corp	4,315,103	4,229,053	1.19	1.17
Delaware & Hudson Co.	311,641	*786,654	.61	...
Electrolux Corp.	197,115	294,380	.16	.24
Hamilton Watch Co.	296,403	371,555	.63	.83
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	1,892,798	1,926,300	2.10	2.44
Holland Furnace Co.	841,775	640,580	1.87	1.39
Hupp Motor Car Corp.	*77,407	*162,077	...	...
Lambert Co.	342,705	421,247	.46	.57
Lone Star Cement Co.	916,473	967,201	.95	1.00
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	700,789	694,206	1.07	1.04
Martin, Glenn L., Co.	523,493	846,154	.48	.50
Mengel & Co.	102,685	85,115	.14	.05
National Cash Register Co.	392,554	116,272	.24	.07
National Steel Corp.	3,827,311	2,903,881	1.74	1.32
Otis Steel Co.	†464,665	*184,517	.30	...
Penick & Ford, Ltd.	138,297	342,384	.37	.93
Phillips Petroleum Co.	2,400,335	1,704,968	.84	.38
Remington Rand, Inc.	499,999	391,831	.18	‡1.09
Savage Arms Corp.	351,658	185,185	2.09	.92
Skelly Oil Co.	706,943	609,327	.71	.52
Spiegel, Inc.	119,824	94,319	¶	‡.94
Standard Brands, Inc.	2,009,882	1,543,487	.14	.10
Stewart-Warner Corp.	317,430	85,948	.26	.04
Stone & Webster, Inc.	409,356	273,368	.19	.13
Webster Auto Supply Co.	759,607	991,486	1.01	1.32
Wheeling Steel Corp.	1,611,108	1,504,647	1.99	1.81
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	283,225	222,213	.82	.48
Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. Co.	785,760	368,378	.18	.04

*Net loss. †Before allowance for excess profit tax. ‡On preferred stock. ¶Less than one cent.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 4¼s 52-47	121.4	121.4	121.4
2 3s 55-51	111.20	111.20	111.20
11 2⅞s 60-55	109.4	109.3	109.4
10 2½s 65-60	107.31	107.31	107.31
Federal Farm Mortgage			
5 3¼s 64-44	108.5	108.5	108.5
Home Owners Loan			
2 1½s 47-45	102.17	102.17	102.17
New York City Bond			
57 3s 80	99	98⅞	99

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
200 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	82	82	82
2300 Allehany cv 5s 44	94¼	93¾	93¾
1000 Alleghany cv 5s 44	79¾	79¾	79¾
900 Allied Strs 4½s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
300 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108½	108⅝	108⅝
300 Am IGChem 5½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
1100 Am T&T5½s 43	105⅛	105	105
200 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104½	104½	104½
12 Arm Del 4s'55	103½	103½	103½
5 AT&SF 4s'95	106½	106½	106½
2 AT&SF 4½s'48	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 A C Line 4½s'64	54	54	54
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	36	36	36
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	75	75	75
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	73	73	73
9 B&O '95 st A	36¾	36½	36½
5 B&O '95 st C	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
38 B&O cv '60 st	15¼	15	15
4 B&O 4s'48	73⅛	73	73
4 Bell TPa 5s'48 B	114	114	114
4 Beth Stl 3½s'52	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Beth Stl 3¼s'65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Boston&Me 5s '87	72	72	72
1 Bost&Me 4½s '70	18	18	18
10 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	110¼	110	110¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
31 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111⅛	110⅝	110⅞
2 Buf R&P '57 st	43½	43½	43½
3 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	3⅜	3¾	3¾
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	66	66	66
11 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	97	97	97
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Can Nor 4½s '46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Can Pac 5s '54	70	70	70
12 Can Pac 4s perp	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
14 Cen Pac 5s '60	43⅝	43⅝	43⅞
1 C&O 4½s '92	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
9 C & O 3½s '96 D	102	101⅞	101⅞
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Chi & Ei Ill 5s '51	14½	14½	14½
2 Chi I & L 5s '47	19	19	19
4 Chi I & L 4s '47	18	18	18
7 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 CMSP&P a j 5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 CM&StP 4½s '89C	30	29⅞	30
10 CM&NW 4½s '36	19¾	19¾	19¾
4 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
4 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 C R I & P 4s '88	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
1 CStrAtNOMom 4s '31	47	47	47
1 CSL & N O 5s '51 reg	70¼	70¼	70¼
7 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	91	90¾	91
10 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56¾	56¾	56¼
2 Cl Un Term4½s '77C	66	66	66
1 Col F & I 5s '43	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Col F & I 5s '70	80	80	80
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105½	105¼	105½
5 Consol n Coal 5s '60	75	75	75
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Contin'l Oil 2¾s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
16 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	57	52½	52½
25 D&RG West 5s '55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8 D&RG W 5s '55Asd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	106	106	106
1 Det Ed 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¾	16¾	16¾
12 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¾	16¾	16¾
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	36¾	36¾	36¾
6 PhilElec 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
1 PhReadC&I 5s '73	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
4 Phillips Pet 3s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 PCC&StL 5s 78 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 PittCokeAtIr 4½s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	57	57	57
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	57	57	57
2 Por Ri AT 6s'42 unst	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
8 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Readg 4½s'97 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Readg 4½s'97 B	78	78	78
1 Rem Rand 4½s'56 ww	101½	101½	101½
2 Rem Rand 4½s'56 ww	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Republic Steel 5½s'54	105½	105½	105½
12 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104	103¾	104
2 Republic Steel 4½s'56	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Revere Cop&B 4½s'56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	86	86	86
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
11 St L S F 4½s'78	9⅞	9¾	9¾
13 StLSF4½s'78 ct st	9¾	9	9⅝
1 Sante Fe P&P 5s'42	107½	107½	107½
12 Seab A L cn 6s'45	5	4⅞	5
2 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	4½	4½	4½
6 Silesan-Am Tr 41	70	70	70
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102⅜	102½
1 So Bell T & T 3s 79	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	39¾	39¾	39¾
4 Sou Pac 4½s 81	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
15 So Pac 4½s 69	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
6 So Pac 3½s 46	49	48¾	49
1 South Ry 6½s 56	82¼	82¼	82¼
16 South Ry cn 5s 94	95¼	94¾	95⅛
10 South Ry gen 4s 56	57½	57½	57½
10 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Superior Oil 3½s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105½	105½	105½
20 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	90	90	90
5 Tex Corp 3s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Tex Corp 3s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67½	67⅜	67⅜
15 Third Avenue aj 5s 60	19	19	19
2 Un Pac 3½s'47	104	103¾	104
4 Unit Bis Am 3½s '55	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	87½	87½	87½
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Walker H 4s '45	105½	105½	105½
2 West Pen P 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
5 Westn Md 4½s '77A	95¾	95¾	95¾
7 Westn Pac 5s '48 asq	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Western Un 5s 51	75⅞	75	75
3 Western Un 5s '60	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
5 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 Wis Cen 4s '49	29	29	29
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61			

104 9-32 104 9-32 104 9-32

Foreign Bonds

18 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	60¾	60½	60½
1 Argentine 4s '72Ap	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 Argentine 4½s '71	80	80	80
2 Australia 5s '55	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 Australia 4½s56	47	47	47
14 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	12	11⅞	12
2 Buen A 4½s '77	47	47	47
1 Buen A 4½s '75	48	48	48
2 Bulgaria 7½s '68	8½	8½	8½
1 Chile 6s '63 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
8 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	28¼	28¼	28¼
5 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Dom 2nd 5½s '40	50½	50½	50½
1 Ger Gov 5½s '65	14¾	14¼	14¼
4 GtCnEl&Tan 7s '44	64¾	64¼	64¼
1 Ital Car Cons7s'47B	33	33	33
1 Italy 7s 1951	48	48	48
5 Japan 6½s 54	72	67	72
34 Japan 5½s 65	51¼	50⅝	50⅝
2 Milan City 6½s 52	31	31	31
1 Nor

Text of Willkie Radio Speech From Special Car

ABOARD WILLKIE TRAIN IN NEW JERSEY, Nov. 2 (AP)—Following is the text of a radio talk by Wendell Willkie, Republican presidential candidate, from his special campaign train.

For several weeks I have been campaigning across the country preaching the doctrine of production. I have tried to show that industrial and agricultural production is the foundation of national defense as well as of domestic prosperity.

The third-term candidate, in his speech at Boston, finally ate his own words, and admitted that expanding production is essential. In that speech he discussed, among other things, the question of military airplanes. And this is what he said:

"What counts most in sustained air power is the productive capacity of our airplane factories."

And he went on to say that the productive capacity of the United States "will make us the strongest air power in the world."

But he has come to it fearfully late. And even now he does not seem to know the difference between production on hand and production that is just on order. The third-term candidate in that speech repeated his promise to attain a production capacity of 50,000 planes a year in the United States, and he said:

What Record Shows

"Day and night we are working and making progress toward that goal." That sounds good. But let's look into the record to see just when we began to make this rapid progress and see how far we are getting.

But it's very late. Years ago Spain was used as a proving ground for the bombing and fighting planes of the dictators. Whole towns were wiped out by the Nazi bombers in an experiment to test the power of modern war planes. The lessons of Spain and of the Far East impressed our War Department. In June, 1937, Secretary of War Woodring, in his annual report to the President warned us of the need for strengthening our air forces. He said:

"It should be born in mind that modern aircraft cannot be quickly improvised. The construction of airplanes necessarily takes considerable time. Hence our peacetime strength should approximate rather closely our requirements in war."

That was more than three years ago. Yet the third-term candidate in a special message to Congress in January, 1939, has this to say:

"No responsible officer advocates the building up of an air force to the total of planes on hand or of productive capacity equal to the forces of certain other nations."

Note that he said not merely that we didn't need the planes on hand, but that we did not need the productive capacity.

Just After Munich

That was four months after Munich. Nine months later, Poland was blasted into surrender by Hitler's air force. Yet it was not until May 16, 1940, almost eight months after the surrender of Poland, that the New Deal Administration woke up to the fact that the United States had only a few hundred fighting planes. Incidentally, none of those planes was up to the standard of the war in the air that was raging in Europe. Not one of them had self-sealing fuel tanks, armor or sufficiently heavy fire power.

But at that late rate, the third-term candidate made a speech to Congress in which he pictured the possible bombing of our great Middle Western cities, and called for a program of 50,000 military and naval airplanes, plus capacity to produce that number each year.

This was the first real indication that the third-term candidate gave of his interest in airplanes and airplane production. Behind it lay a history of neglect and abuse. Let's run back over that history. It helps to explain the perilous position in which we now find ourselves.

In 1933, when the New Deal first took office, the United States was the acknowledged leader of the world in aviation. When the third-term candidate first took office, we had assistant secretaries of air in the War and Navy Departments. These offices became vacant. Mr. Roosevelt never filled them, and they are vacant to this very day. And listen to the reason he gave.

It was said to be for the purposes of economy.

Saving at Spigot

That was the third-term candidate's shining tribute to governmental economy. He saved a few thousand dollars a year at the expense of our aviation. But since that time he has spent more than $60,000,000,000. These few thousand saved in relation to $60,000,000,000 spent look like a cinder in a path to the moon.

But that wasn't all. Less than a year after he had first taken office the third-term candidate gave a tremendous setback to the development of our civil aviation by cancelling arbitrarily and without warning, all domestic air mail contracts. Every one remembers that tragic episode.

Without instruments, without preparation, and without the specialized training required, the Army was ordered to fly the mail. It obeyed orders, and 12 young Army aviators crashed to their deaths before an aroused public opinion compelled the New Deal to beat a hasty retreat from this disastrous political raid upon our aviation companies.

The only excuse that was ever given was that the canceled contracts had been signed under a Republican Administration. The New Deal never brought into court any charges against the companies or their officials.

Smeared by Black

The contracts were ultimately restored to the same companies which had previously held them. In the meantime, our aviation industry had been given a black eye by a smearing investigation conducted by Senator Hugo Black, who was later elevated to the Supreme Court for no reason understandable to anybody.

In Boston on Wednesday night the third-term candidate related with pride the efforts at rapid expansion that are being made by our private airplane manufacturers.

But I should like to ask him this:

Mr. Third-Term Candidate, what have you ever done to encourage the expansion of our private airplane factories?

The recent expansion in our airplane production has been due almost entirely to orders placed by commercial airlines and foreign governments. Much of the expansion of our airplane industry is due to the orders of the British Government. Until the last few months our major aircraft factories were starved for orders, as far as this Administration was concerned.

The third-term candidate spoke to us about the hum of activity in airplane manufacturing plants, making it sound as though he alone were responsible for it. Let me tell you about one of them. The great rush to expand airplane production at this plant is due not to any encouragement from the New Deal, but is a result of its past neglect. In August, 1939, a contract was signed with this particular manufacturer for 38 large bombers. That contract included an option for 212 additional bombers, but four months later, on Dec. 21, 1939, that option was allowed to expire because the Administration took no action on it.

Another Option Neglected

A second option for the same 212 bombers was given. And that, too, expired because the New Dealers failed to take it up. That option was allowed to expire in March, 1940 — six months after the outbreak of the war, and just two months before the third-term candidate rushed to Congress with his talk about 50,000 planes.

The option for the bombers that are now being made by that plant was not exercised until last April, and then only 42 bombers were ordered.

It was not until 47 days ago that a contract for additional bombers under the emergency defense program was actually signed with this manufacturer.

And at the time, since August, 1939, these options tied up that plant as far as other business was concerned.

The third-term candidate also spoke about the Curtiss-Wright airplane engine plants at Paterson. Well, here's a little history about that.

One of the biggest jams in our program of airplane production has been the effort to produce, at the 11th hour, an efficient liquid-cooled engine. Such an engine was developed some years ago by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. It was called the Conqueror motor and was the only liquid-cooled airplane engine in the United States at that time.

Now Paying Penalty

But in 1936 the Curtiss-Wright Corporation was forced to discontinue the manufacture and perfection of that engine because of insufficient army orders. As a result our airplane program has been slowed down in recent months because of the difficulties in manufacturing a new liquid-cooled engine. This situation would never have arisen if the Government had encouraged the Curtiss-Wright Corporation to keep its Conqueror engine in production.

Of course we are making progress. Our airplane companies are making every effort to obtain production. The credit belongs to these private manufacturers who doggedly kept going and who are now patriotically bending every effort to make up for the loss of time and the discouragement.

The credit for increased production belongs to the airplane industry and to the orders that have been placed here by Great Britain. The credit or discredit for our lack of greater productive capacity belongs elsewhere. And the third-term candidate knows where it belongs.

And now, with deceptive optimism, he tells us we are making "very rapid progress toward the goal" of a production capacity of 50,000 planes a year. He tells us proudly that he has asked for sympathetic consideration for orders that the British Government seeks to place with American manufacturers for 12,000 additional planes. This will bring Britain's present orders for military planes from the United States to more than 26,000 planes.

When Will They Get Them?

But he does not tell us when Britain will get those 26,000 planes, nor when our military forces will get the 50,000 planes he talks about.

For that information, however, we have reliable sources.

William S. Knudsen made a statement about airplane production on Oct. 8 last. This is what he said:

"We are scheduled to turn out 1,133 planes in October. I think we will get around 900 to 950."

In other words, Mr. Knudsen tells us that this month we are scheduled to turn out only 1,133 planes. And yet, we know that Germany is currently turning out at least twice that number each month.

But more than that. According to Mr. Knudsen's figures, our actual production will fall about 200 planes below the schedule; and remember, I am talking in terms of actual planes and not in terms of percentage of undisclosed figures.

In October we will only get from 900 to 950 planes. At that rate, how long will it take to make these 26,000 planes for Great Britain plus 50,000 planes for our own armed forces?

Well, Mr. Knudsen had something further to say on that. He said:

"We hope to reach 1,250 planes by Jan. 1, and 1,500 planes by July 1. After that we should do better up to the spring of 1942, when we hope to reach 3,000 planes."

That means that it will be another 18 months before we are scheduled to produce as many as 3,000 planes a month or 36,000 a year. And if we succeed in fulfilling the schedule, which we are not doing at this time, we will still be far short of the goal of 50,000 planes toward which the third-term candidate says we are making such progress.

Should Look at Facts

Now, in pointing this out, I do not imply any criticism whatever of our airplane manufacturers. They are doing an amazing job in keeping with the finest traditions of American industry. I merely want to say that we should stop fooling ourselves with talk about rapidly reaching 50,000 planes annually, which fools nobody who knows anything about the subject.

Anybody who knows anything about production will understand that after years of neglect and abuse of industry by the New Deal that goal cannot be reached short of a period of years. Mere talk won't bring us closer.

And when the third-term candidate talks about 26,000 planes for Britain, let's not fool ourselves about that either and above all, let's not fool the British people. We must arm Britain with planes, not disarm her with political speeches. Even if we give them complete priority over our own defense needs, it will still take years to fill their orders.

And the tragedy of it is that a little foresight, a little understanding of the facts that industrial production could have made it possible for American industry and American workers to pour out today a stream of airplanes for Britain that would assure her safety against any Nazi invasion.

And American industry—workers and managers together—would be turning out a stream of airplanes for America to make our land impregnable.

Once again the third-term candidate has given us a speech about defenses that are not on hand—but just on order.

Similar Delays Elsewhere

I have discussed only a small part of the defense program—that which relates to the production of airplanes. But the delays and neglect which have hampered our airplane production are typical of the handicaps under which our American industry has had to operate.

We had an administration, which for over seven years has not, and does not have the capacity or the training to understand the facts of production, and has not yet believed in the need for productive capacity.

The third term candidate told us eight years ago that we had no more need for industrial plants. His followers, pursuing this utterance to its logical conclusion, had told us that we could not hope to find employment in private industry for all our people.

All over this country in the last several weeks I have been preaching production. Only by producing what we need can we make our people strong. Only the strong can be free, and only the productive are strong.

Not alone does it make it free and strong, it is the way to more jobs. It is the way to a higher national income which would enable us to pay our taxes and to meet our debts. That is the road to a powerful national defense.

That is the road which America has always advanced toward a higher standard of living. For us this is no 11th hour conversion, this is no political expediency, this is a deep-rooted conviction.

People of America, it is the time to turn our backs on the wasted years of stifled enterprise, neglected industry and chronic unemployment. People of America, it is ime to put an administration in office that is sympathetic with and understands the necessity of America again becoming the greatest productive Nation in the world. An administration that can bring unity between labor and industry and agriculture to make America strong and to keep America free. That is our goal. Elect the Republican ticket this fall and that goal will be achieved.

Willkie Finds Class Division In Roosevelt's Brooklyn Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, MANHATTAN TRANSFER, Kearney, N. J., Nov. 2—Wendell L. Willkie today replied to Franklin D. Roosevelt's Brooklyn speech:

By describing it as an "attempt to create class-conscious divisions among our people."

By characterizing it as using "the tactic of Lenin, the strategy of Hitler, and the preaching of Trotsky."

By disavowing as "discreditable" the alleged quotation of a Philadelphia attorney that only paupers were supporting Mr. Roosevelt and by condemning the use of a remark from "some one having no connection with the national Republican ticket."

By asking the President to tell the American people how long the Nation can continue with an unbalanced budget, why the United States has made no net gains in employment during the past four years, when he will begin to discuss the issues of the campaign of 1940, and finally this question:

"Mr. third-term candidate, tell the American people what argument you have that has not already been advanced by the dictators of Europe as a pretext for continued power for offering yourself to the American people as an indispensable man?"

The Text

The text follows:

I listened to the speech of the third-term candidate last night. It was his fourth defense speech—defense of his own administration. Like the previous ones, it was either obsolete or on order.

To date, the third-term candidate has not discussed any of the real issues of 1940. Instead, he engages in an imaginary debate with straw men and attempts to create class conscious divisions among our people. He complains that the Republican ticket has the support of many different elements of our populations. The answer to that is obvious. It is because our party is today the only one which offers unity to the country. People who differ about details can and do unite on a patriotic principle. They are united in upholding the principle against the third term and in keeping out of war.

In a desperate effort to block this movement of unity, the third-term candidate stooped to the use of an alleged quotation which, if made, was discreditable. This quotation is supposed to have come from some one in Philadelphia having no connection with the National Republican ticket. I could as well condemn the third-term candidate and his whole New Deal party for the irresponsible act of his own secretary in kicking in the stomach a Negro policeman who was only doing his duty, I utterly condemn the alleged utterance of that Philadelphia lawyer, just as the third-term candidate should condemn the act of his secretary.

The whole purpose of the third-term candidate's speech was to stir up class hatred and divide our people. That was the tactic of Lenin, the strategy of Hitler and the preaching of Trotsky.

Forgets Unbalanced Budgets

The third-term candidate attempted to defend his record of continually unbalanced budgets and astronomical expenditures by citing the abnormally low interest rate at which a recent issue of short-term government notes were sold. The shallowness of this argument must be disturbing to anyone with the slightest understanding of economics. There is an obvious reason why the Government's securities find a market at such low interest rate. It is because the policies of the New Deal have so limited the opportunities for investment in productive private enterprise that makes jobs, that money has been driven out of productive employment and into the bombproof shelters of tax exempt Government bonds.

The third-term candidate pretended that the policies of his Administration had been beneficial to the little businessman of America. This is completely false. As a matter of fact, small business has suffered under the New Deal far more than big business. Small business, as a whole, has not made a profit in any single year under the New Deal. According to Treasury figures, in the best year we had under the New Deal, 1937, only 33 per cent of small corporations showed a profit. And that is even less than the number which showed a profit in the depression year of 1931. But big business showed another story. In the depression year of 1931, only 36 per cent of the big corporations made a profit, whereas by 1937, the latest year for which we have figures, 66 per cent of the big corporations showed a profit.

Small Business Hurt

The New Deal pretends to be the friend of little business, yet it has actually hurt small business even more than it has hurt big business. Small wonder that a recent poll among small businessmen shows that practically all of them expect to vote against the third-term candidate in the coming election.

The third-term candidate continues to campaign as though he were still running for his first term. For the benefit of the American people, I should like him to answer these questions:

1. In the past 7½ years the New Deal has spent more than sixty billion dollars and more than doubled the national debt. Tell us, Mr. third-term candidate, how long we can continue with an unbalanced budget? How long can we continue to pile up the national debt without bringing about bankruptcy or the chaos of inflation?

2. There are more than nine million men unemployed today, as many as were unemployed when the third term candidate ran for his second term. Mr. third-term candidate, tell the American people how it is that we have made no net gains in employment under your latest Administration. What is your program for providing our people with jobs? Do you subscribe to the statement of your campaign manager that there can never be jobs in private industry for all our people?

3. Mr. third-term candidate, tell the American people what argument you have that has not already been advanced by the dictators of Europe as a pretext for continued power for offering yourself to the American people as an indispensable man?

4. Mr. third-term candidate, the campaign of 1932 is eight years behind us. When will you begin to discuss the issues of the campaign of 1940?

Medalist

American Chemical Society

Dr. Linus Pauling

California Institute of Technology chemistry head, winner of Nichols Medal for 1941.

Chemists Honor California Man

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, No. 2—Dr. Linus Pauling, head of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering at California Institute of Technology and called "the outstanding theoretical chemist of the United States and probably of the world," has been awarded the 1941 William H. Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Pauling is cited "for his distinguished and pioneer work on the application of quantum mechanics to chemistry and on the size and shape of chemical molecules." The medal will be presented to him at a dinner of the section on March 7, 1941.

According to Prof. Arthur W. Hixson of Columbia, Chairman of the medal jury, "Dr. Pauling has profoundly influenced the whole of chemical thought. His study of 'The Nature of the Chemical Bond,' appearing last year, was acclaimed by critics as the most valuable work on molecular structures in relation to chemistry published for a number of years. It excited more interest and enthusiasm than any treatise on a specialized topic in chemistry since Gilbert N. Lewis and Merle Randall of the University of California published their 'Thermodynamics' in 1923."

Republicans Claim 17 States for Willkie

Continued from Page 1

States. Of these probable States they believe that victory in Michigan and Connecticut, totaling 27 electoral votes, to be the most likely.

Takes a Day Off

Mr. Willkie himself began today the most unusual day of his entire campaign—an unbelievable, to newspaper correspondents a fantastic, day, He plans to do nothing—practically nothing. He began by actually permitting himself to sleep an extra half hour. It was nearly 7:30 o'clock before he was up and all he had before him were a few conferences with political associates, including Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, his national campaign manager, and Samuel Pryor, his eastern manager, a few dozen telephone calls to and from different parts of the country and final preparation of his campaign summation for the climactic Madison Square Garden rally tonight. This was a light schedule, practically nothing at all when reporters begin to tell their grandchildren of what went on in the political year of 1940.

The remaining speeches will undoubtedly be worth listening to, but political observers are agreed that the voting will not be influenced by the campaign oratory of the last two days, that elections are sometimes lost, but never won, in last-minute activity.

Even Special Car Rests

This is for the history books, Mr. Willkie has given only one speech in 24 hours. His special train was pulled to a siding in the meadows near Manhattan Transfer just out of Newark, shortly after noon yesterday and here it has hibernated until Mr. and Mrs. Willkie went on to New York this noon with no other plan than to be in readiness for the last scheduled public meeting at Madison Square Garden where, heretofore, Franklin Roosevelt always concluded his campaigns.

Now readers surely shouldn't be asked to take in many more words about this election of 1940 which is now practically on us, but what is a correspondent going to do who finds, despite all he can do, there is a little more to tell? He apologizes and goes ahead, trusting that if a few readers get this far they will continue to the end.

Mr. Willkie's electoral prospects need to be touched on, his radio speech last night on aircraft production needs to be noted and—reader patience and the copy desk permitting—a quick glance at some of the breaks of the campaign which have aided the Republican candidate might be interesting. Really brief:

The prospects—The 17 States, together with the electoral votes, which the Republican leaders consider certain to be in the Willkie column are Illinois, 29; Indiana, 14; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 9; Maine, 5; Massachusetts, 17; Minnesota, 11; Nebraska, 7; New Hampshire, 4; New York, 47; North Dakota, 4; Ohio, 26; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 36, South Dakota, 4; Vermont, 3; Wisconsin, 12.

Thus they estimate Mr. Willkie's certain electoral vote at 244.

The eight states listed as probable are Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 8; Delaware, 3; Michigan, 19; Missouri, 15; New Jersey, 16; Rhode Island, 4; Wyoming, 3—total 74 electoral votes.

Thus they foresee a not improbable Willkie electoral vote of 318, and they point out Michigan together with any other State in their "probable" lists give Mr. Willkie the election.

They also observe that Connecticut, where Gallup now unexpectedly gives Mr. Willkie the lead, with either Missouri, New Jersey or Michigan could also elect the Republican ticket.

Four States now listed by Republicans as possible, if improbable, are California, 22; Kentucky, 11; Maryland, 8; and West Virginia, 8. If these States too, should unexpectedly go for Mr. Willkie they would give him a victory of landslide proportions, totaling 367 electoral votes.

The basic fact underlying these estimates is that the Willkie trend has been steadily ascended for several weeks, that its upward swing has apparently not been checked by Mr. Roosevelt's last minute political speeches. This trend is reflected in most of the polls and is shown passing the President in important States. On the assumption that this trend, having set in late and strong, will continue to election day. These estimates gain their substance.

Aircraft Production—Mr. Willkie's radio speech last night dealt in detail with Mr. Roosevelt's Boston assertion that "day and night—we are making great progress toward that goal"—the goal of producing 50,000 military airplanes a year.

Mr. Willkie asked Mr. Roosevelt to cite one instance where he had ever encouraged the expansion of the Nation's aircraft factories. He declared that such progress in production as had been made had been achieved despite the "abuse and neglect of the airplane industries by the third-term candidate." He said that increased productive capacity had largely resulted from orders placed by Great Britain.

He mentioned that the President had failed for seven years to appoint assistant secretaries of air in the War and Navy Departments. Had overruled expert warnings to build up the Nation's air force as long as three years ago. Had given American civil aviation a "tremendous set back" by canceling arbitrarily all domestic air mail contracts and then later "retreating from this disastrous political raid upon our aviation companies."

Willkie Breaks—Every political observer knows that small incidents, especially if they accumulate, may exert a considerable effect on an election. Apart from the large issues of the campaign many such incidents have appeared to fall on Mr. Willkie's side of the playing field and whenever there have been opposition fumbles he has been on them with all the speed of a Cornell halfback. Some of the incidents—mistakes of the other side or just breaks—are these:

1. "The voice from the sewers"—the hireling of the Kelly-Nash machine who generated the applause for the third term at the Chicago convention.
2. The throwing of eggs, vegetables and other missiles at the Willkies.
3. Issuance by the Democratic National Committee, Negro Division, of a "smear attack" on Mr. and Mrs. Willkie's ancestry.
4. The incident which brought out a vast crop of "I want to be a captain, too" buttons—the appointment of Elliott Roosevelt as captain in the Procurement Division of the Army Air Corps.
5. The "Good Bye Frank, good luck to you" greeting which "Boss" Frank Hague loosed to the President in Jersey City.
6. Mr. Roosevelt's reference to American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy as "My Ambassador."
7. The physical altercation between Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, and a Negro patrolman in New York.
8. The physical attack made by Mayor La Guardia of New York on a man in Detroit when he was asked if "Boss Flynn was now giving him orders."
9. The Willkie weather. Throughout 51 days of campaigning in 34 States delivering more than 500 speeches, Mr. Willkie had had only one rainy day.

The campaign is about to end. The election is about to begin.

Roosevelt Sees Evil Alliance Against Him

Continued from Page 1

parts in Europe, "the upsurge of the common man more than they fear the menacing might of the dictators."

Sentimental Journey

The Brooklyn visit was a sentimental journey from the standpoint of crowd capacity, for the academy is a pint-size auditorium of the gas-light era, holding fewer than 3,000 persons, as compared to the 22,000 seat capacity of Madison Square Garden in Manhattan, which the President's second major address of his belated campaign filled to overflowing last Monday night.

In Brooklyn, as at the great sports arena meeting, James A. Farley, retired New Deal Postmaster General, genially took his seat for the President's speech in company with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who introduced the President; William O'Dwyer, Brooklyn Democratic leader, and Edward J. Flynn, Farley successor in the Democratic National Chairmanship.

Sentiment notwithstanding, it was a meeting calculated to finish the job the third-term candidate has undertaken to pull New York's 47 electoral votes into his column on election day, and Mr. Kelly saw to it that his cohorts were out in force. Immediately after the President's hour speech, which went over the major national networks, Mr. Roosevelt boarded his train at Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan, to swing north for stops in Rochester and Buffalo, as he speeds to Cleveland, Ohio, for the closing speech of the five-address campaign stint he set for himself when the 1940 race reached its culminating fortnight.

The President was in good-humored, jibing mood for his attack on the "strange assortment of political bed-fellows brought together in the Republican political dormitory," and was loudly applauded when he predicted failure of their objective, based on "secret understandings and promises," to defeat the New Deal.

"There is something very ominous in this combination which has been forming within the Republican Party between the extreme reactionary and extreme radical elements of this country," he declared.

Sees Ominous Combine

"There is no common ground upon which they can unite, unless it be their common will to power and their impatience with the normal democratic processes to produce overnight the inconsistent dictatorial powers they each seek.

"No elements in American public life have made such vigorous attacks upon each other in recent years as have the members of this new unholy alliance against each other."

The Academy of Music meeting harked back to the campaigns of 1932 and 1936, when, likewise, it was the scene of the big rally of the Kings County Democratic organization, traditionally held the Friday night before election. The President reached it through streets lined with thousands of citizens to be the featured spokesman on a program list that included Governor Lehman, Senator James M. Mead, up for re-election; Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., and several local Democrats. Inside the hall, with its imposing guard of uniformed police, detectives and secret service agents, were abundant decorations of American flags, pictures of the President and other candidates, banners with the legend, "Carry On With Roosevelt," and autumn flowers.

A Strange Campaign

A vividly responsive audience applauded the President's ridicule of "inconsistencies" in the Republican canvass.

"This is a strange campaign," he said. "Here it is, almost the day of election, and it is still impossible to determine what are the principles of the opposition party. What is it that the Republican leaders would do during the next four years, if given the chance? They have made campaign speeches on all sides of all questions.

"On a Monday we hear that this Administration has done a good job with its foreign policy; on Tuesday, we hear the foreign policies of the United States condemned.

"On Wednesday we understand that our policy toward agriculture should not be changed, and on Thursday we learn to our amazement that the farmers have been the victims of the New Deal and are forced to exist on a dole.

"On Friday we are treated to the encouraging thought that the social gains of labor during the past seven years should be continued, and on Saturday we are told to weep because labor has been the principal sufferer under the New Deal.

Audience With Him

"That is the way they seek to catch a vote here and a vote there."

His questions whether the people wanted to "hamstring" the various New Deal reforms by delivering them into Republican hands; his charge that "certain insurance companies" were conducting a "fear campaign" among policyholders comparable to the "pay-envelope" campaign of 1936, his assertion that government credit was so good it has been possible to market $100,000,000 of housing bonds last week at an interest rate of only one quarter of 1 per cent, with the issue 18 times oversubscribed, and that the Commonwealth & Southern, formerly headed by Mr. Willkie holds $21,000,000 in United States Government securities—all found eloquent reaction in audience "nos" and boos and cheers.

Sees Something Evil

But the nub of the evening was his picture of the menacing forces he declared had allied themselves with the opposition to thwart his fight for the "great and good causes" of both weak and strong.

"Something evil is happening in the country," he reiterated, "when vast quantities of Republican campaign literature are distributed by organizations which make no secret of their admiration for the dictatorship form of government.

"These forces hate democracy and Christianity as two phases of the same civilization. They oppose democracy because it is Christian. They oppose Christianity because it preaches democracy."

The alliance, he warned, threatened the same disaster to America as that which Nazism and Communism in juncture had brought to European democracy. The people would scorn unpatriotic politicians, the President predicted to loud applause in his denunciation of attempts to set nationalities, races and religions against each other in the campaign, and would use the secret voting booth to vote "as Americans only."

A feature of the rally was the reaction the President got when he again stressed his determination to keep the United States out of war, the audience rising as one man with applause that stopped the meeting for several minutes.

Leaders Are Enthusiastic

Democratic leaders here today were enthusiastic over the reception Mr. Roosevelt got from the time he left Pennsylvania Station to the late evening when he returned to it to board his train for the trip westward. They saw the outpouring as confirming their previous prediction that the five boroughs of New York City, largest voting unit in the nation, would register a vote on Nov. 5 that would swamp any Republican total that might be rolled up north of the city line, where the other half of the Empire State's population resides.

If Mr. Roosevelt has turned the trick, it will be one of the most dramatic episodes in the national political book since the famous incident of Hughes-Wilson campaign in 1916 when Mr. Hughes visited California without proper obeisance to its Senator, Hiram Johnson, and the loss of that State in the election cost the Republicans the Presidency.

New York State has a crucial bearing on this election, and the outcome appears to be in the category of a photo finish, giving the President's politically-knowing visit to populous Brooklyn the impact of a torpedo in Democratic calculations. If it hits its target, it will blast the Willkie trend reported to be in high momentum in the Empire State.

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CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHES, specializing in design for larger figures; alteration; references. 18a Boylston St., Boston. E. Schore. Tel. Ken. 8777.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

PROFESSIONAL woman offers pleasant home in return for light housekeeping and preparing meals. Write Box H-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FOOD PRODUCTS

ENGLISH FRUIT CAKES
Made with fresh eggs, table butter, selected fruits, 70c lb.; 2½ lbs.—larger to order. MRS. BREADMORE, 216 Mass. Ave., Boston.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Early Victorian Sofa; may be seen at Central Storage Warehouse, 34 East Concord St., Boston. MRS. BADGER, Pleasant View Home, Concord, N. H.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIRHAVEN LODGE—Long Island home designed for Christian Scientists; experienced attention; references. Sarah E. Clark, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y. Phone Cedarhurst 0782.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Hollis 5-8464.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., New York—Harmonious surroundings for rest and study, temporary or permanent; recommendation if desired. MRS. MYERS, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Lonq. 1088.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

DODGE-PLYMOUTH

26 YEARS OF HONEST MERCHANDISING

As discriminating buyers of quality merchandise, Monitor readers who are used-car-minded right now will find the cars offered on our Resale Floor to be second to none in appearance, mechanical condition and performance.

This week we have some exceptionally fine reconditioned late model Dodge and Plymouth cars which cannot be told from new. A selected few are described below and we shall welcome your visit of inspection:

1940 Dodge 4-Door Sedan. Radio, heater, white sidewall tires. Practically new and only **$775.** Low down payment.

1937 Cadillac 4-Door Sedan. Black, appearance like new, an exceptionally fine car. Only **$635.** Will trade.

1940 Plymouth Sedan. Gunmetal, radio and heater, low mileage, 4-door model, **$675.** 20% down payment.

1939 Dodge 4-Door Sedan. Golden beige, radio, heater; immaculate throughout. Others in black or gunmetal. **$650.**

Other makes and models from $75 up

Massachusetts MOTOR CAR Company
989 COMMONWEALTH AVE. BOSTON—STADIUM 3500
Open Evenings (Tel. STAdium 3507)

See the NEW
1941 Fords
Now on Display
Best Trade-in Allowance
Hoover Motors
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON
HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Young lady as secretary and chauffeuse desired by Wellesley family; American Protestant preferred; good health and references necessary; good salary. Box F-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Modern house, 4 tile baths; owner's sacrifice immediate sale. Box F-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE—Single frame house, 7 rooms; garage; excellent condition; moderately priced. 264 Mason Terrace. Asp. 3152.

HOUSES TO LET

ORLANDO, FLA., 410 E. Amelia—Attractive seasonal rental, 6 rooms, garage, elegantly furnished, Oriental rug, innersprings, adequate heating.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Charming cottage, newly furnished, fireplace, 2 bedrooms; block from church, walking distance town, ocean. Mrs. George Wright, 217 Okeechobee Rd.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry
M. MILAN
387 Washington Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 696 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOELE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS, PACKERS — Dependable service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms overlooking park; meals optional. Call MRS. PAVEY, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Large, sunny front room; twin beds; newly furnished; near 2 car lines; business people preferred. Sta. 2317.

BOSTON — Real home; not just another room; very comfortable beds, always plenty heat; hot water; live with harmonious people. MRS. REED, 11 Norway, Com. 6058.

BOSTON, 280 Commonwealth Ave.—1-room apartment with Frigidaire and kitchenette, gas stove, fireplaces, studio room, twin beds.

BOSTON, MASS., 160 Bay State Road—Excellent location, Park Street 9 minutes, clean, attractive rooms, double or single.

BOSTON, 409 Huntington Ave. — Pleasant room, walking distance The Mother Church; permanent. Com. 6005 after 6.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, sunny room, top floor, $5 per week. MRS. BURDWOOD, Com. 9223.

BOSTON, St. Stephen—2 comfortable, connecting rooms; reasonable; near church. J. G. COLE Tel. Com. 6195.

BOSTON, 95 Gainsboro Street—New low rates; innerspring mattresses, shower. MRS. COSMAN, Ken. 1022.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant room in private home, semi-private bath; near car line. Asp. 0793.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Harvard St.—Sunny front room in 2nd-floor apartment for 1 or 2 persons. Kirkland 2907.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, N. Y.—Large room, private home; near subway, train; business person. BO. 8-7531.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Attractive front living-bedroom, twin beds, adjacent bath; use kitchen, laundry; garage available; Transits. CI. 3-6346.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, also garden experience; married, age 49, accustomed to elderly people and suburbs; 14 years last place. ALEXANDER HILL, 443 Merrimac St., Newburyport, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, white American, middle-aged, single, clean character. Box M-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

WELL qualified business man available, thoroughly experienced in lumber yard and forest operations; would invest modest capital in established enterprise; personal interview desired. Box D-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE woman (with daughter 6 years) wishes position where she can have child with her; attractive, pleasing personality; can manage home, act as hostess, care for children; excellent references. Box F-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED secretary, business school graduate; good references. Marguerite Harper, 299 Salem St., Wakefield, Mass. Tel. Crystal 1991-J.

NURSE — infants'; 9 years' experience; best of references. Write Box X-60, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes position N. Y. C., with individual or organization; preferably radio, stage, motion-picture field; diversified training; experienced traveler; capable driver; references. Write Box T-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Companion, drives car, good seamstress, light housekeeping. MRS. CAMPBELL, General Delivery.

YOUNG woman as maid, wishes go South; small family; driver's license; refs. RENA WITTER, Antrim, N. H.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CHILDREN'S ART CHORUS WANTS all voices for PRESENTATION. Small fee. COL. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

ORLANDO, FLA., 641 Ridgewood Ave. — 3 rooms, bath apt., charmingly and completely furnished, with heating facilities.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

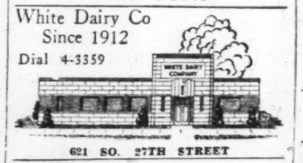
Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

White Dairy Co
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359



621 SO. 27TH STREET

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit **Sears** *New*
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

Florida

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

If Your Hairdress Isn't Becoming to You, You Should Be Coming to Us
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING
PHONE 4-1034

The TIFFIN Restaurant
300 UNIVERSITY DRIVE
Twelfth Year in Coral Gables
Telephone 4-9286
EVORIL B. GRUTE

CORAL GABLES (Continued)

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Install Heating Appliances now—Duo-therm—Power Air Heater—Sunbeam—Winter Air Conditioner—Petro No-Kol Oil Burner.
114 So. Segrave Ph. 329 Daytona Beach

HALIFAX CLEANERS
126 MAGNOLIA AVENUE
Renew beauty and usefulness
Draperies—Blankets
Individually Handled
DAYTONA BEACH PH. 313

AMOCO
TRI PALM SERVICE STATION
Lubrication Guaranteed 1000 Miles
Ridgewood at Volusia Ph. 2894
DAYTONA BEACH

FORT LAUDERDALE

Lauderdale Abstract & Guaranty Title Co.
Abstracts—Title Insurance and General Insurance
227 So. Andrews Ave. J. D. Bryan, Mgr.

SHORE LINE CLEANERS
Dry Cleaning and Laundry
Personal Service
1400 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 271

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

F. P. CROMWELL
23 Hogan St.
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

MIAMI

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4040

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 3-7661

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4081

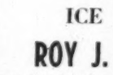
ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

MIAMI (Continued)

MODERN CLEANERS AND LAUNDRY
710-12 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Operating Our Own Plant
D. W. Jones, Owner Phone 25843

Diamonds and Watches
Fine Repairing
of Watches and Jewelry
Bead Stringing Engraving
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS
CUMING'S
108 N. E. 1st Tel. 3-4921
Over 50 Years' Experience

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.



BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
50 S. E. 1ST STREET TEL. 2-5822

Inlaid Linoleum
Asphalt and Rubber Tile
Carpets—Window Shades
THE J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. Second Ave. Tel. 7-2288

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

Fancy and Plain
ICE CREAMS
ROY J. SCHNEIDER
1801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 2-3868
TABLE SERVICE

COLLINS GROCERY, INC.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

BONDED ROOFS
PALMER'S ROOFING CO.
115 N. E. 7th Terrace Phone 2-3429
18 years in Miami
We Repair All Types of Roofs

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs
Phone 2-5621 Miami, Florida

Gay Paree
DRY CLEANERS
RUGS—GLOVES
Delivery Service—Greater Miami

MIAMI (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 33445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EVERGLADES BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
Prestolite Batteries
NORWALK TIRES
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

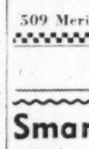
1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair



Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods; private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed
MIAMI SHORES BEAUTY SALON
9612 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-4919

MIAMI BEACH

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-526
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

DUDLEY-SOMES PRINTING COMPANY
309 Meridian Ave. Ph. 5-1385

ORLANDO

Smart
is the word for our new Dresses, Suits, Coats, and Accessories
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
Orange and Central Ave. Phone 4134

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

DATSON DAIRIES, Inc.
Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
148 WEST SOUTH STREET
Orlando Phone 5823
Winter Park Phone 287R
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
★
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Wilson-Chase Store
Central at Third

Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIO
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida 346 *Central Avenue*

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables,
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

Men's Shoes, Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 LAKEVIEW AVE. SOUTH
Grade A raw and pasteurized milk products
Phones 56-115 or 87-343

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
HOWARD'S Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third St. North Phone 65-911

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

TAMPA (Continued)

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
609-615 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 93 5TH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

WE SERVE ONLY THE **BEST**
BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
205 S. Olive Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches Over 25 Years
Your Ford V-8, Mercury 8
Lincoln-Zephyr Dealer
SALES SERVICE
416 3rd Street

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS RANGES
and
FASTEMP HOME HEATERS
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP INC.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
707 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 36 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

New Fall **SHOES**
of nationally known makes featuring Walk-Over and Rhythm Step for women
Walk-Over and Matrix for men
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O SILLAY Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0903 8 Peachtree St.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

GEORGIA
ATLANTA (Continued)

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3171
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Union of South Africa
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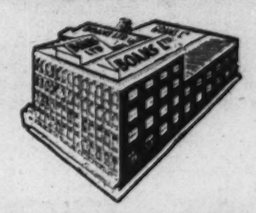

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NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON *(Continued)*

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Escape (MGM)—Adventure film deriving from Ethel Vance's story about an American-born young man who went to Germany to find out what had become of his mother, a German actress. What he learned and how he managed to secure her escape provide the material for a tense and hair-raising narrative, skillfully directed by Mervyn LeRoy and acted by Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor, Conrad Veidt, Nazimova, Felix Bressart, Albert Basserman, Elsa Basserman, and Bonita Granville.—Adults and mature young people.

Father Is a Prince (Warner)—Story of a penurious husband and father who has to be shocked into good manners. Grant Mitchell plays the role. John Litel does a small part with a warm and moving touch. Nana Bryant, Jan Clayton, George Reeves.—Adults and mature young people.

The Great Dictator (United Artists)—Charles Chaplin returning to the screen in a double role, as a little Jewish barber and as Hynkel, the dictator, who resemble each other so closely that they finally change places, the dictator to be dragged off by guards and the barber to mount the podium and denounce oppression and conquest. The film is in the mood of satirical humor, filled with abundant comicalities, until the oration which brings the conclusion. Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie, Reginald Gardiner, Henry Daniell, Billy Gilbert.—Adults and young people.

A Little Bit of Heaven (Universal)—Gloria Jean, the child with the sunny disposition and the lyric voice, returning with her friends and many "uncles" for another comedy which gives her an opportunity to sing. The narrative has something to do with a radio contract, the temporary snobbishness which comes with success, and the steps taken to win back the child's real friends. Robert Stack, Nan Grey, Hugh Herbert, Stuart Erwin.—Family.

The Long Voyage Home (United Artists)—Tragedy derived from four of Eugene O'Neill's short plays setting forth in a series of episodes the crew of the S. S. Glencairn, with their weaknesses, their loyalty to one another, their courage in the face of danger, their loneliness as they drift from port to port, preyed upon by men and women during their brief freedom on shore before they return again to the sea. Not pretty or romantic, but dramatically powerful. John Wayne, Thomas Mitchell, Ian Hunter, Barry Fitzgerald, Wilfred Lawson, Mildred Natwick, John Qualen, Ward Bond, Arthur Shields.—Adults.

Mexican Spitfire Out West (RKO)—Another in the "Spitfire" series. Mistaken identities, beginning in New York and winding up in Reno, arise when Uncle Matt impersonates Lord Epping to protect a liquor deal in which his nephew is interested. Funny now and then for the simple reason that Leon Errol is Leon Errol, no matter what his material may be. Lupe Velez, Donald Woods, Elisabeth Risdon, Cecil Kellaway.—Adults.

No Time for Comedy (Warner)—Movie version of S. N. Behrman's comedy acted last season by Katharine Cornell, now with Rosalind Russell as the actress who finds her playwright-husband drifting off to a flighty other woman who makes him think that she understands him. James Stewart is the husband, Genevieve Tobin the other woman, and Charles Ruggles her husband.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels."

Adults and Young People—"Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Gone With the Wind."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest."

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

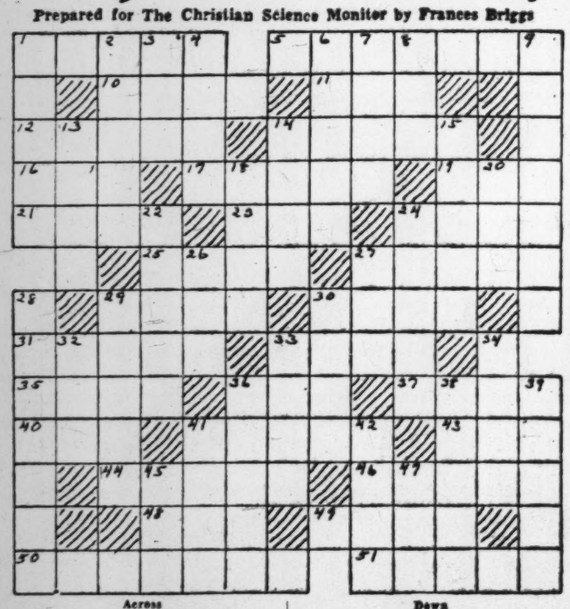
THE REMORA or "sucking fish" is the hitch-hiker of the sea. It fastens itself by the suction disc on top of its head to the undersides of sharks, barracudas, turtles, etc. Wherever they go the remora goes also. Whatever they eat so does the remora eat, for it dines on the scraps dropped from their tables.

A Verse for Today . . .

The heathen raged, the kingdoms were moved: he uttered his voice, the earth melted.—Ps. 46:6.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

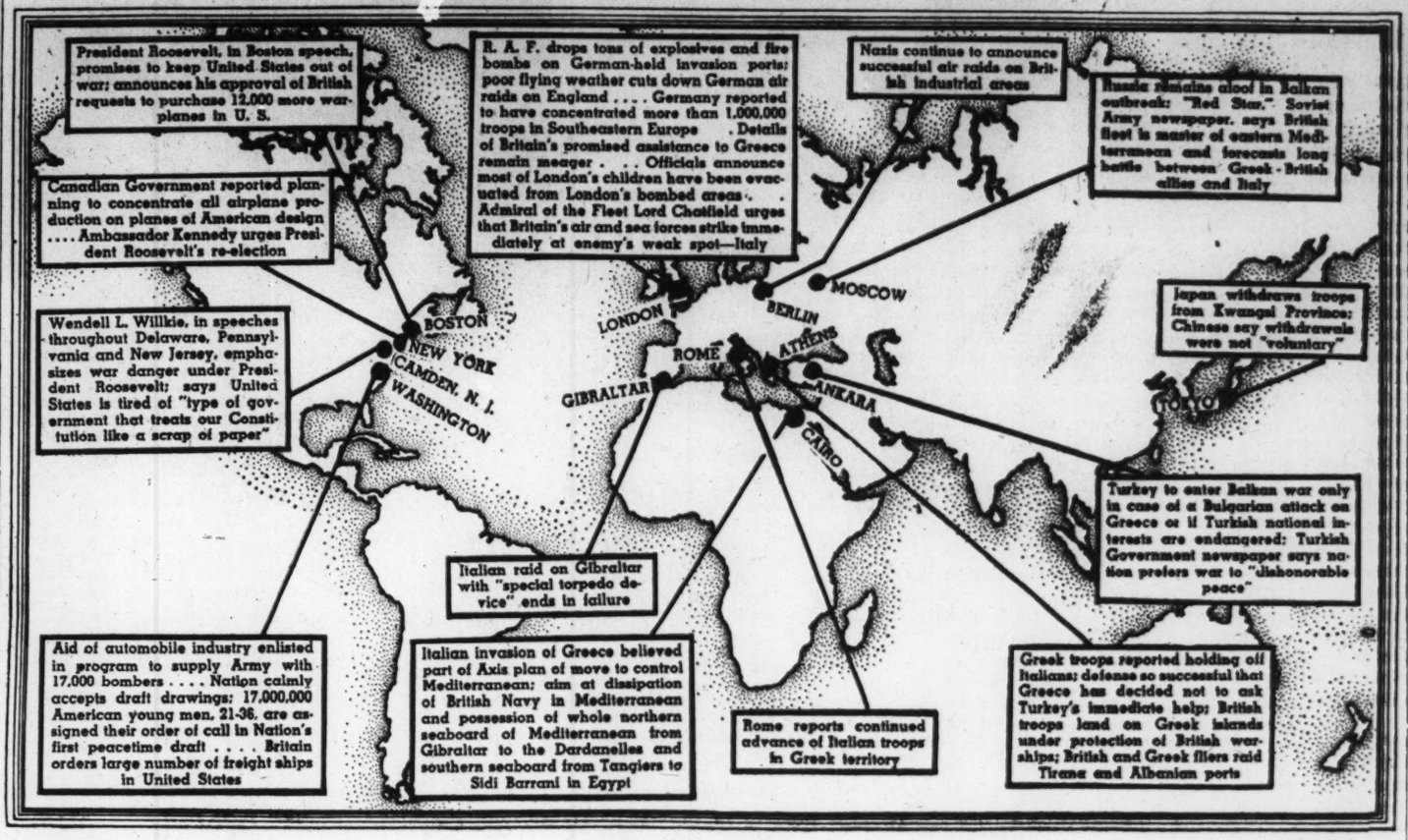
1—We saw angels ascending ladder in a dream?
5—Helena Modjeska was what?
9—What is a manufacturing city of France?
12—What is name of a Negro people in Nigeria, who formerly had strong government and well-disciplined warriors?
13—Irish poet.
14—What is name of a famous street in London?
16—Who is a character in "Die Meistersinger"?
17—Branch of what tree is a symbol of peace?
19—Self.
21—What South American monkey has ruff around the face?
23—What river unites with Swale to form Ouse?
24—Sticks are used in playing what?
25—What is a county of western California?
27—Moritz Moszkowski played what instrument?
29—What is a plant whose stem requires support?
30—A soft food.
31—What is often described as "Seesy"?
33—Who was 11th President of U. S.?
35—Ship is steered by what?
36—What is a Portuguese territory in India?
37—Carnation is State flower of what State?
40—What is a hazel or willow catkin?
41—Who was changed by Zeus into stone?
43—In what month was Samuel Taylor Coleridge born (abbr.)?
44—Coral island is what?
46—What is a city of North Dakota?
48—Marry.
49—What is any of certain birds of hawk family?
50—Who was proselyte of Antioch appointed to be one of seven deacons?
51—A burgomaster corresponds to what?

Down

1—What was first name of the Hoosier Poet?
2—Would a poncho be a canoe, cloak, or dance?
3—What is a rowing implement?
4—What cape is westernmost point of Sicily?
6—What French operatic soprano was a great Carmen?
7—A guatambu is a tree, fish, or bird—which?
8—What do you call striped appearance in mahogany?
9—What king was son of David and Bathsheba?
12—What is the shape of an egg?
14—Hephaestus was Greek god of what?
15—Who was father of Abram, Nahor, and Haran?
18—Parable of two debtors is found in what Bible book?
20—Blunderbuss was what?
22—What is poetical name for Troy?
24—What is an island in Davis Strait, west of Greenland?
26—Conjunction.
27—Who is first Assyrian monarch mentioned in Scripture?
28—What is a lake of New York?
29—What is largest river of Europe?
32—Where was Ruth's home?
33—What is a county of southeastern New Mexico?
33—Bethesda, in Jerusalem, was what?
34—What is an island of Azores group?
38—Who is Rigoletto's daughter?
38—Palestine has been described as a land flowing with milk and what?
39—What is a fish-eating mammal with flattened tail?
41—What is first name of author of "Private Lives"?
45—What tribe of gigantic stature were related to Anakim?
45—How many acts in opera "Fidelio"?
47—What is a city of Paraguay near Asuncion?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


President Roosevelt, in Boston speech, promises to keep United States out of war; announces his approval of British requests to purchase 12,000 more warplanes in U. S.
Canadian Government reported planning to concentrate all airplane production on planes of American design .... Ambassador Kennedy urges President Roosevelt's re-election
Wendell L. Willkie, in speeches throughout Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, emphasizes war danger under President Roosevelt; says United States is tired of "type of government that treats our Constitution like a scrap of paper"
Aid of automobile industry enlisted in program to supply Army with 17,000 bombers .... Nation calmly accepts draft drawings: 17,000,000 American young men, 21-36, are assigned their order of call in Nation's first peacetime draft .... Britain orders large number of freight ships in United States
R. A. F. drops tons of explosives and fire bombs on German-held invasion ports; poor flying weather cuts down German air raids on England .... Germany reported to have concentrated more than 1,000,000 troops in Southeastern Europe . Details of Britain's promised assistance to Greece remain meager . . . Officials announce most of London's children have been evacuated from London's bombed areas . . Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield urges that Britain's air and sea forces strike immediately at enemy's weak spot—Italy
Nazis continue to announce successful air raids on British industrial areas
Russia remains aloof in Balkan outbreak; "Red Star," Soviet Army newspaper, says British fleet is master of eastern Mediterranean and forecasts long battle between Greek-British allies and Italy
Japan withdraws troops from Kwangsi Province; Chinese say withdrawals were not "voluntary"
Turkey to enter Balkan war only in case of a Bulgarian attack on Greece or if Turkish national interests are endangered; Turkish Government newspaper says nation prefers war to "dishonorable peace"
Italian raid on Gibraltar with "special torpedo device" ends in failure
Italian invasion of Greece believed part of Axis plan of move to control Mediterranean; aim at dissipation of British Navy in Mediterranean and possession of whole northern seaboard of Mediterranean from Gibraltar to the Dardanelles and southern seaboard from Tangiers to Sidi Barrani in Egypt
Rome reports continued advance of Italian troops in Greek territory
Greek troops reported holding off Italians; defense so successful that Greece has decided not to ask Turkey's immediate help; British troops land on Greek islands under protection of British warships; British and Greek fliers raid Tirana and Albanian ports
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In Lighter Vein

Radio Political Talks

It's "quote," "unquote,"
"He said," "to wit";
Until we vote,
Get used to it.

Exhausting!

It's a breathless task, election
And the populace enrolls
To decide on its selection
As we Gallup to the polls.

Being Specific

Mrs. Modern (calling to husband upstairs): "Will you bring down my hat, dear?"

Husband: "Well, I don't know the difference between your hat and your handbag. Which is which?"

Mrs. Modern: "The one without any money in it is my hat, darling."—Montreal Star.

So It Seems

Neighbor: "What does your husband want for breakfast?"

Next Door: "Anything that I don't happen to have in the house."—Christian Advocate.

Information Available

"Did you order baked salmon, sir?" asked the waiter.

"Let me see," replied the patient and very hungry diner, "I put it down in my memorandum book, somewhere."

Politics

The Harvard Club's counter sells little gold-and-enamel Willkie buttons, and also has on hand a supply of R-s-v-lt buttons in the same style. Willkie was leading, 14 sales to 1, until last week, when one eccentric member bought 165 of the other kind.—The New Yorker.

Daily Quotation

TO have faith is to create; to have hope is to call down blessing; to have love is to work miracles.—MICHAEL FAIRLESS.

It Has Been Said of Time

We always have time enough if we will but use it aright.—Goethe.

Time will discover everything to posterity; it is a babbler and speaks even when no question is put.—Euripides.

There are no fragments so precious as those of time, and none so heedlessly lost by people who cannot make a moment, and yet can waste years.—Montgomery.

Regret for time wasted can become a power for good in the time that remains. And the time that remains is time enough, if we will only stop the waste and the idle, useless regretting.—Arthur Brisbane.

It is always shocking to hear that a man does not know "how to pass his time."—Cowley.

God, who is liberal in all his other gifts, shows us, by the wise economy of his providence, how circumspect we ought to be in the management of our time, for He never gives us two moments together.—Fénelon.

Daily Anecdote

Loquacious Coolidge

Before Calvin Coolidge left for the White House, so the story goes, his Vermont neighbors decided to recognize his devotion to the old farm by giving him a handmade rake.

They made the presentation an elaborate ceremonial. The orator who presented the rake dwelt on the qualities of the hickory wood from which he said it was made.

"Hickory," he said, "like the President is sturdy, strong, resilient, unbroken," and so on, and so on. Then he handed the rake to Mr. Coolidge and the audience settled back for the speech of acknowledgement.

The President turned the implement over, scrutinized it carefully, and then made his address in a single word.

"Ash," he said.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Thoughtful Gift

New York City

The small child did not have any money for a gift for her sister. Still, she didn't want the important date to pass without giving her some kind of a present.

She talked it over with her mother, and between them they worked out a clever plan.

On colored slips of paper, the child wrote:

Good for two dish washings.
Good for two bed-makings.
Good for two room cleanings.

These slips of colored paper she wrapped up carefully in white tissue paper, and tied the package with a gay piece of yellow ribbon.

The other sister was delighted with the present. As all the children in the family had to do their share of household tasks, it meant that she would be pleasantly reminded of her thoughtful sister each time she "used up" one of the colored slips of paper.

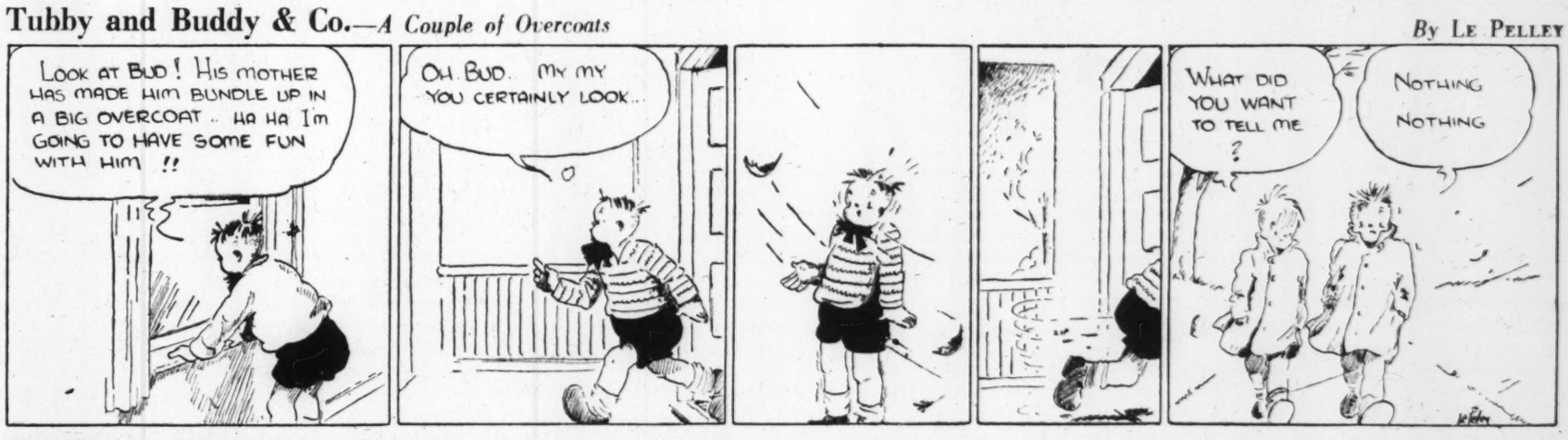
Spider Collection

A collection of 5,000 spiders has just been made in Utah and Arizona for New York's American Museum of Natural History.

"Would that I had more than two sides of the fence to stand on!"

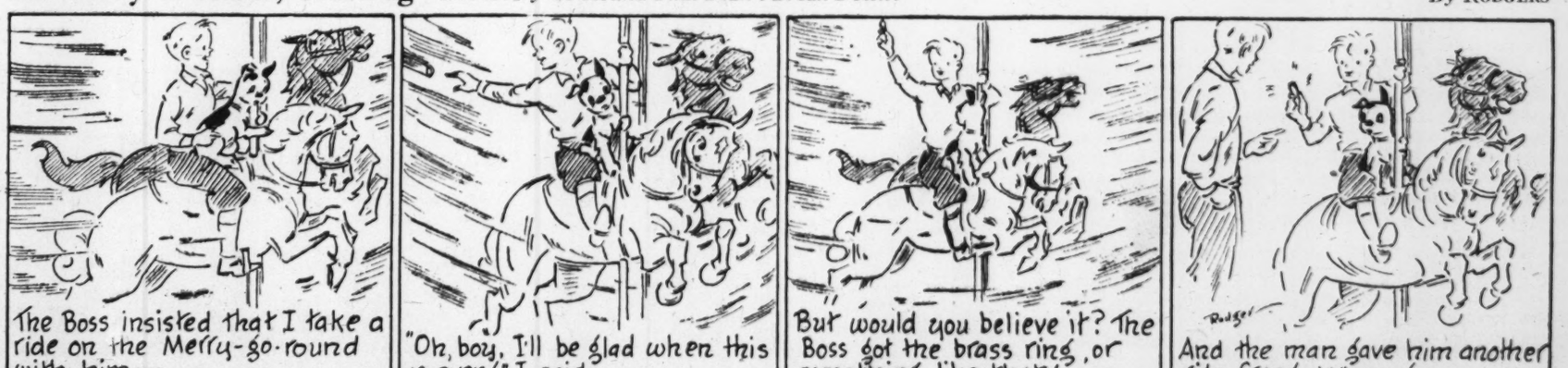
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Couple of Overcoats*

By Le Pelley


LOOK AT BUD! HIS MOTHER HAS MADE HIM BUNDLE UP IN A BIG OVERCOAT .. HA HA I'm GOING TO HAVE SOME FUN WITH HIM !!
OH BUD. MY MY YOU CERTAINLY LOOK...
WHAT DID YOU WANT TO TELL ME ?
NOTHING
NOTHING

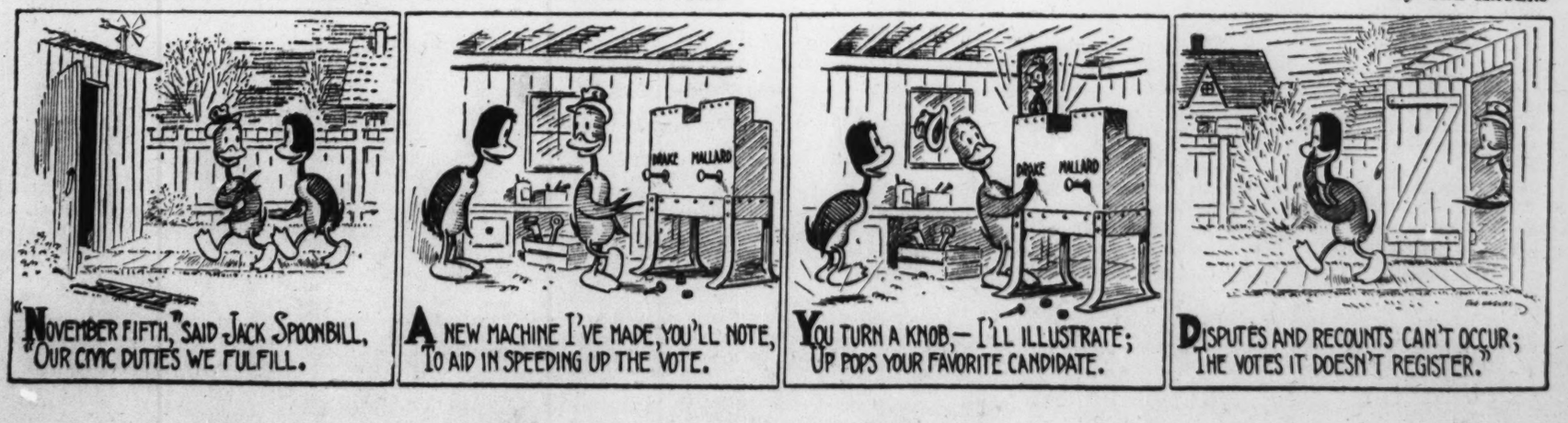
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Merry-Go-Round That Didn't Break Down!*

By Rodgers


The Boss insisted that I take a ride on the Merry-go-round with him—
"Oh, boy, I'll be glad when this is over!" I said—
But would you believe it? The Boss got the brass ring, or something like that!
And the man gave him another ride free! Whew!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack's Machine Doesn't Count*

By The Hagers


"NOVEMBER FIFTH," SAID JACK SPOONBILL, "OUR CIVIC DUTIES WE FULFILL.
A NEW MACHINE I'VE MADE, YOU'LL NOTE, TO AID IN SPEEDING UP THE VOTE.
YOU TURN A KNOB,—I'LL ILLUSTRATE; UP POPS YOUR FAVORITE CANDIDATE.
DRAKE MALLARD
DISPUTES AND RECOUNTS CAN'T OCCUR; THE VOTES IT DOESN'T REGISTER."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No Elections for Sale

That cynical political aphorism, "You can't beat Santa Claus," should be rejected in any thinking about the American elections. To accept it is to accept the evils it decries. Such defeatism is no help in combating them. To believe it also prolongs dangerous disunity. And if it means that a decisive number of citizens are so selfish, so materially-minded, so unpatriotic that they will vote for any candidate who hands out money or jobs, to believe it is to believe something that is essentially untrue.

Of course there are reasons for the Santa Claus saying. Every friend of democracy is concerned about the danger of debauching the electorate. Once citizens unfortunately become dependent on government relief—and it is estimated that 10,000,000 are dependent in America today—there is danger that government will become a grab-bag affair. Once it is made to appear—through borrowing and invisible taxation—that Federal funds come out of the air, there seems to be nothing wrong about taking "our share." Once citizens are made to believe that they can vote themselves a living, there is a temptation to do it.

These dangers to democracy are all present in the United States today. When linked with the development of city and national political machines which control the distribution of relief they naturally cause concern. When for the first time in American history a third term is sought by an incumbent President, the potential perils of patronage, paternalism and perpetuation come very much into the picture.

John T. Flynn, classed by many as a radical because of his able and severe criticism of Wall Street, explains the 1936 election by the billions distributed under President Roosevelt's direction. In his book, "Country Squire in the White House" he writes:

> The money aided the poor. They spent it with business, which aided business. . . . It did not make any difference what Roosevelt's other policies were. Spending of borrowed money is what did the job for him. Spending of taxes would not do because the taxpayers would have revolted. If he had adopted measures the reverse of the NRA, the AAA, the money policy and all the other measures, but kept the spending, the result would have been the same.

Mr. Flynn does not say that the electorate can be bribed, but does point out that many rulers have enjoyed great popularity and have remained in power so long as they could distribute borrowed money. He believes that the political effect of such distribution goes far beyond the immediate recipient. There is much evidence to support that contention. For instance, some industrialists who have received war orders are looking at the New Deal in a much friendlier light. Yet we cannot accept the belief that only the ability to borrow limits the hold of a "liberal" régime, or even that money is the sole source of Mr. Roosevelt's humanitarian reputation and popularity.

Many things that President Roosevelt has done would be approved by the American people if no penny of borrowed money had gone out. He has shown an understanding of and sympathy with the worker and the farmer which were badly needed. He has been mistaken, we believe, in many of his efforts to solve their problems, but his humanitarian purposes have been appreciated by many who never received a cent of Federal funds.

But most of all we question the concept of the American people which sets them down as mere animals licking the hand that feeds them. Many WPA workers are voting for a change in Washington, many farmers who have had crop reduction payments are not happy with the conduct of the Government. Many people will vote solely on their view of foreign policy. There is need to be alert to the claim that supposedly selfish interest controls the voters of America. But we are convinced that millions of Americans are awake to that evil and will not accept it for themselves or for others.

Greece Athwart the Axis?

One of the most interesting aspects of the Italo-Greek war is its apparent undesirability, as seen from Berlin. The clash occurred just before Premier Mussolini met Reichsführer Hitler at Florence. Had Il Duce conceived it as part of the Axis plan for conquest in Southeastern Europe, and primarily a step in the campaign against Britain, he might well have waited a few hours for final consultation with his partner.

German comment on the affair has been remarkably detached. Berlin's attitude seems to say that of course the Third Reich will support its Axis partner, but that for the time being this war is Italy's business.

Rumors that the Greeks would seek an armistice have proceeded mainly from Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, a State already under heavy German pressures and with German troops next door in Rumania. Such rumors would serve Nazi hopes of keeping the Balkans quiet. All Herr Hitler's plans for Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, have aimed at organization of this region as an untroubled storehouse of supplies for the Nazi military machine.

Premier Mussolini's little war is causing a neighborhood disturbance right at the back door of this storehouse. Berlin would naturally wish to promote negotiations to end it before Britain had made the most of the opportunity it may afford to establish British forces on Continental soil and British ships in new bases in the Mediterranean. Berlin would naturally prefer to end it before the ties that bind Turkey to Russia and to Britain begin to pull those two Great Powers more closely together.

This really was no time to make trouble in Greece. Perhaps Il Duce did not expect trouble. The slightness of Italian forces at first sent against the Greeks suggests that a "fifth column" was expected to prepare the road for Italian conquest. The impulsiveness of the Italian move suggests that Il Duce may have wished to have one *fait accompli* with which to confront his spectacular partner when the two met at Florence.

But apparently the Fascists have got themselves into something that they will not be able so easily to get out of. Nazi aid may be required. Doubtless Berlin can foresee this, and prefers to use diplomatic rather than military means to extricate Il Duce from a war that risks the long-run interests of the Axis for the possibility of Italian gains.

Dangerous Scheme

In Massachusetts on Tuesday, voters in twenty of the forty senatorial districts will be asked to vote on the question of establishing a State lottery, "the net proceeds of which shall provide additional revenue for the old age assistance fund." State lotteries never have done any real good, but on the other hand have provided politicians with a vehicle for building up corrupt machines and enriching a few rascals. Gambling and liquor monopolies set up by the State have invariably ended in controlling the State. Louisiana, South Carolina, and Kentucky, among other States, could give valuable testimony on this point. Thoughtful Massachusetts voters will hardly care to put the Commonwealth in the gambling business.

800,000 Model Husbands?

A good plan not only may serve its own good purpose but produce valuable by-products besides. Take the draft of American manhood for military service, for example. What previous single year of American history produced 800,000 prospective husbands who knew how to make a bed? Veteran husbands may think they know how, though it is hard to get them to prove it.

Even before the first contingent of American recruits goes into training, the young men of America are receiving hints on how to make a bed so that it can be slept in. "Basic things" like keeping the center fold of the sheet in the middle of the bed, working from the foot toward the head of the bed and tucking in the bottom sheet before attempting to camouflage it with the upper one—these are points that an expert in bed-making is now stressing. There is also the question of the fold-back at the top of the sheet that rests against the chin, and the problem of the pillow.

It does seem a little unnecessary, however, to warn the men against letting the pillow become a pancake; in fact, this sounds like the "spoofing" that initiated people always wittily indulge in when instructing the neophyte. And one bit of advice will be decidedly unwelcome to most men of our acquaintance. This is that if one wakes up in the middle of the night with all the bed clothes in a tangle one should immediately get up and make the bed over. No, there are things worse than sleeping on the sofa, and this is one of them.

Our Readers Say—

"Instead of Thinking for Themselves"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am truly grateful for the firm, open stand our Christian Science Monitor is taking on the third-term issue. As a German-born American Christian I lived in Europe for a long time after the World War. I often saw very clearly the wolves coming in sheep's clothing, and through apparent goodness arranging strikes, raising the salaries of the employees, thus creating unemployment while the private enterprises could not longer meet the demands and had to close the plants. Later on the people were given food, raiment and work which was no real supply or real work but from relief funds that came from the people themselves. (New Deal.) In this way they took away from them, little by little, their freedom of making their own living, their free speech, their free expression and their free government. Instead of thinking for themselves and for the nation as a whole, the people soon let others do their thinking for them, which leads to enslavement always.

We see the same things going on for the past eight years here in this United States of America. With the election day drawing nearer, the food and raiment distributions have been raised. (See the newspaper account of food and rations distributed in Harlem, N. Y., and elsewhere.)

The greatest necessity of this hour is that the trumpet call of truth be heard all over our country: Americans, awake, and see through the veil! See what slavery is being cast upon you. Do not give away your precious freedom for mere charity, or WPA work. As a free American people, there is at hand for you in abundance all that you need. Don't forget, America is the land of unlimited possibilities, if only these possibilities are handled practically, economically, and in just, right and selfless ways for the sake of the people.

The third term breaks the tradition of the wisest and most honest of America's forefathers, those who have labored and worked for freedom. Americans, awake, and take your stand. On November 5th Americans must choose, and they must see the line of demarcation between a successful and a restricted future, between freedom and slavery.

F. T. M.

New York

"Patronage-Bought" Votes?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me the issue in this campaign is: Free votes vs. patronage-bought votes. It is estimated that one-third of the vote may be controlled by jobs and all the multiplied forms of patronage.

If we cast 45,000,000 votes and 15,000,000 of them are already fixed by a money consideration, Willkie must get more than three-fourths of the 30,000,000 free votes.

It may not be as bad as it looks. There must be many millions of beneficiaries of patronage, who will place country above patronage, in order to save democracy from being hopelessly destroyed by patronage and subsidy. Every free voter ought to rally to Willkie's standard, as the only way to save democracy as we have known it. Dictatorship comes stealthily, or in the guise of a friend.

JAMES SPURLOCK

Norman, Okla.

Socialized Medicine

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every American who believes in liberty knows this important fact: Wendell Willkie is against socialized medicine, but Franklin D. Roosevelt has been a strong force back of the movement, which gains its principal support from members of his administration. Wendell Willkie said, "There is no one to whom socialized medicine is more repugnant," thereby indicating that he is as strong in his support of medical freedom as he is of religious and political freedom.

Yonkers, N. Y. PRO BONO PUBLICO

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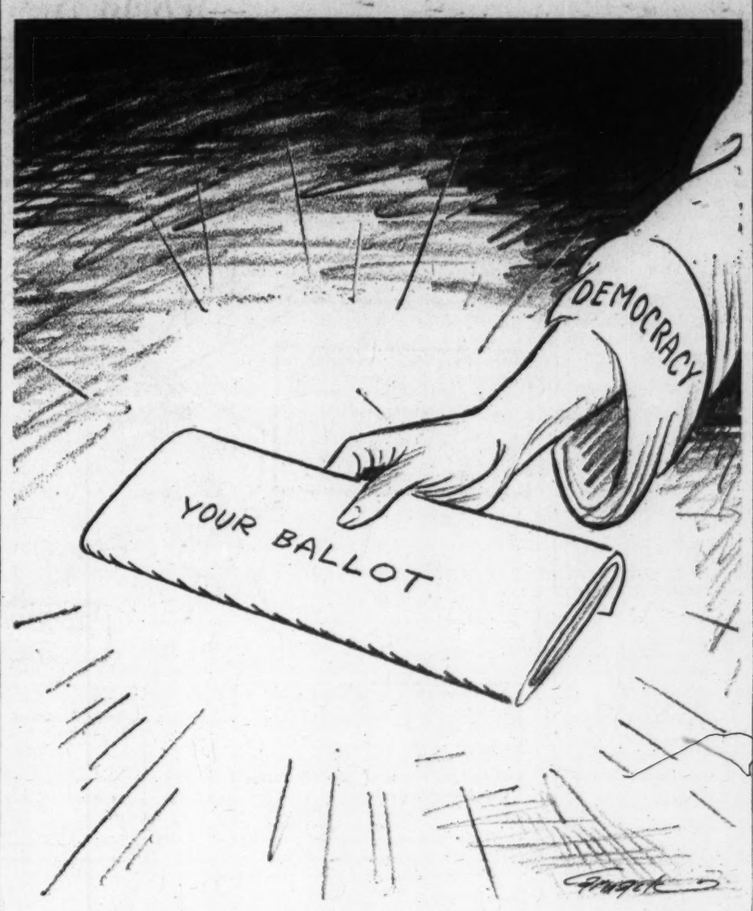
Priceless



Government and Business, and Abuse

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today I read with interest the letter titled "More Than One Emergency."

May I add my point of view to the one given in this letter that "a businessman is a businessman, a soldier a soldier, and a man to head the Government in time of crisis should be a statesman." Webster defines a statesman thus: "A man versed in government; especially one who shows unusual wisdom in treating great public matters."

Government includes business. Furthermore, government is strictly the business of checks and balances to insure prosperity to all. A man who fails to adhere to the principles of business in government, plunging our country into staggering debt, neglecting necessary defense, weakening the economic structure of our country, surely is neither a soldier nor a businessman, and a statesman, according to my interpretation of Webster's definition, includes both. Surely we need a statesman to represent our country, who embodies the soldier and the businessman who has the courage of his conviction, refusing the backing of political machines and organizations to create disruption in our beloved United States.

R. W. HEDGES

Denver, Colo.

"Unmerited Abuse"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During these last days of the Presidential election, should we not examine our own thinking before we place unmerited abuse at the door of our neighbors? In this case, the neighbor is the President of these, our United States. Why this sense of antagonism and abuse in the face of knowledge that both the President and Congress have during the past eight years brought these United States out of the "pit," that national income of 1932 barely reached thirty billions of dollars and today exceeds seventy billion!

There were very sad times in 1932 and the years immediately prior. Of course the youngsters of that day, the voters of today, have largely forgotten the privations that their parents went through so that they should eat and be decently clothed—their circumstances are today better than anything they have previously enjoyed. Yet many will on November 5th bite the hand that has fed them!

Citizens should do their own individual thinking!

E. G. KINGWELL

Salem, Ore.

North . . South . . East . . West

Our Apprentice System

By Frank L. Perrin

No single fact has been more thoroughly impressed in these days of doubt and misgiving than that we of a prosperous and progressive America have neglected to make ourselves economically and industrially ambidextrous. We have, it may be insisted, become proficient in cultural and academic pursuits. We have explored in many directions and many have become expert in diagnosis and criticism. But the emergency now faced discloses the lamentable conviction that in the art of manual labor the youth of America has neglected, or has been denied, the opportunity to learn to practice many of even the simpler processes of production.

It is easy to understand the influences which have operated to deprive, or make reasonably excusable, this lack of opportunity or apparent necessity. On the farms, in the villages, and in some degree even in the cities, but a few years ago, boys virtually inherited the skill necessary to carry on the work which had to be done. Without this contribution to the family there would have been lack of common comforts. It was from those communities that apprentices were drawn as productive industries expanded. Prevailing political and economic theories encouraged the protection against foreign competition of what, two generations ago, were referred to as "infant industries." The machine age, as we know it today, had not dawned. Men in the factory, at the forge, at the typecase in newspaper printing offices, in the fields, in the flour mills, everywhere in fact, did with their hands and heads what the senseless but capable machines are made to do today.

* * *

The boy reared on the modern American farm, either individually or by proxy turns an electric switch and sits by while the cows, contented or otherwise, are milked by machinery. He sees the wheat and oats fields invaded by a modern device capable of reaping and threshing the ripened crop in a single operation. This is a long step, admittedly in advance, from the sickle and flail which were relegated to industrial oblivion only a century ago. The smith and his apprentice who forged the parts for lumber and farm wagons a few years ago, and survived to weld and shape the parts for the earlier automotive vehicles, now see the work done by mass production.

These processes are duplicated all along the line of production and replacement. Men who erected and perfected a machine which they insisted upon the right to control, are inclined to agree that in many essential and vital respects the machine has gained and holds the upper hand. It is a condition that people hoped for and sought to attain. But it may be that in our desire to escape drudgery we have overlooked and neglected the necessity of perpetuating the skillful manual arts by means of which all this was accomplished. Is there, among those who must assume the major responsibilities of directing, implementing and balancing the industrial and economic juggernaut which has been set up, the initiative and experience necessary to insure stability and competency?

* * *

There persists the grave apprehension that there has been denied, deliberately or by force of circumstances, the opportunity which youth should demand to be taught and trained in the rudiments, the fundamentals, of human endeavor. In the major industries in which so-called skilled labor through its unions and leaders dictates the policy governing the employment and training of apprentices, little consideration is given to the needs and wishes of employers, and none whatever to public policy.

If it is true, and it is true, that a chain, a structure, whether social, economic, or democratic, is no stronger than its weakest link or no more substantial than its weakest foundation stone, it is undeniable that our industrial structure is in need of reinforcement. The recruits who must repair and rebuild, and eventually add to what we now have, must be able to work with their hands, and think.

Mirror of World Opinion

Judiciary and the Third Term

There is a phase of the widely debated third-term issue which has received less attention than it ought to receive. If the term of continuous Presidential service is limited, judges, commissioners, and other important Federal officials will be appointed in succession by different Presidents, each of whom presumably has a different view respecting the proper qualifications for the tenure of these offices. This process will insure diversity of representation. On the other hand, if the term of executive tenure is to be greatly extended, all or a great majority of both commissioners and judges will owe their appointment to the same executive. Which of these two results is the wiser and safer is of course a matter of opinion.

In the case of judges, five out of nine Justices of the Supreme Court have already been appointed by President Roosevelt. He has also appointed thirty-six out of the fifty-six judges of the eleven Circuit Courts of Appeal. In addition to these there are 181 District Judges of whom seventy-nine have been similarly appointed. If expectancies of life of older judges and commissioners are taken into account, a third term might easily result in the appointment by a single Executive of practically all the members of all the commissions and of all the judges in all the Federal courts. If such a power were to be wielded by a President who believed in appointing only judges and commissioners responsive to his own views of policy, the American system of government might be replaced by one in which the judiciary was a mere adjunct to the executive.—Former Senator GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER of Pennsylvania in an address before the Association of National Advertisers.

The Wide Horizon

The Tug of War in Ecuador

By Sydney A. Clark

QUITO, ECUADOR

The other evening I went to the cinema called *Teatro Bolivar*, here in Quito, one of the largest and finest movie houses in all South America, despite the poverty and diminutive size of the Ecuadorian capital. The show opened with a war newsreel and the newsreel opened with a view of Winston Churchill emerging, with his cupid-smile of heartening confidence, from an airplane. The theater was filled with applause and cheers but immediately after, to my vast astonishment, it was equally filled with hisses. This last disconcerted and frankly enraged me so much that I turned directly toward a group of hissers near me and clapped belligerently almost in their faces.

This was bad manners on my part. Perhaps Germans, like Britons and Americans, are entitled to their opinion. I have, as a matter of fact, always tried to lean over backwards in my effort to be liberal toward other nationals' point of view, since I sorely dislike that narrow type of Americanism (one sees it constantly in traveling) which believes that our young race is granted a virtual monopoly of "rightness." But—the ghastly cruelties, perfidies, and race hatreds, and the official endorsement of lying (in "Mein Kampf") seem to me to put the present German regime utterly beyond the pale of broadminded objectiveness. Therefore, I clapped rudely under those Nazi noses in Quito.

* * *

A veritable tug of war goes on in Ecuador and this, I think, is typical of what goes on in many another country of South America. British commercial interests are strong here as are American, and American loans to the Ecuadorian government give the United States a financial interest. But the Nazis, too, are here by hundreds, if not by thousands and they have a certain element of strength which we Americans lack. They come here to stay, to build up German power in perpetuity. Americans come to make their pile and then go home and most of them count the years or months until their nostalgic dreams come true. One sees this and cannot help seeing it in the social life of Quito.

Americans in Quito have a good time. They laugh and crack bad jokes and waste a bit of time and talk of home. But the Nazis seem always to be fearfully in earnest. One sees and hears them in every plaza, at every street corner, and always they seem to be hurrying somewhere. Always they seem burned up with their mission in life. Scarcely once have I seen any of them in public cafés or hotels merely relaxing and exchanging banter.

* * *

The difference in business attitude may be clearly illustrated by comparing Panagra and Sedta. Panagra (Pan American-Grace Airways) is a great international system with the finest of traditions. Its pilots, unsurpassed in the world, are paid by the month, not by the flight, which removes any temptation to take a chance when weather conditions do not insure absolute safety. Its fares are geared to an honest and reasonable profit. Sedta (Sociedad Equatoriana de Transportes Aereos) is a German air company operating within the borders of Ecuador. Profit is entirely secondary. Nazi penetration is the theme. Sedta's fares are much lower than Penagra's and it is constantly advertising special flights and 50 per cent reductions for special periods of time. Who cares whether Sedta makes any money or not? It works for the glory of the Führer and the advancement of the cause.

I flew to Quito by plane but came down to Guayaquil, the nation's chief port, by the "G and Q.," a marvelous mountain railway, American-built but now Ecuadorian-controlled. At a switch half way down from the Sierra we halted and passed an upcoming train, in whose first-class carriages I saw and heard many Germans.

"Why this German movement?" I inquired of an English-speaking fellow-passenger.

"They are going back to work," he said unemotionally. "For weeks they have been down at Guayaquil. Lots of them. They thought the war was over and they planned to sail back to Germany to celebrate. They have a ship ready and repainted. But now they go back to work."

Being a rude Anglo-Saxon I guffawed like one of Chaucer's pilgrims.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

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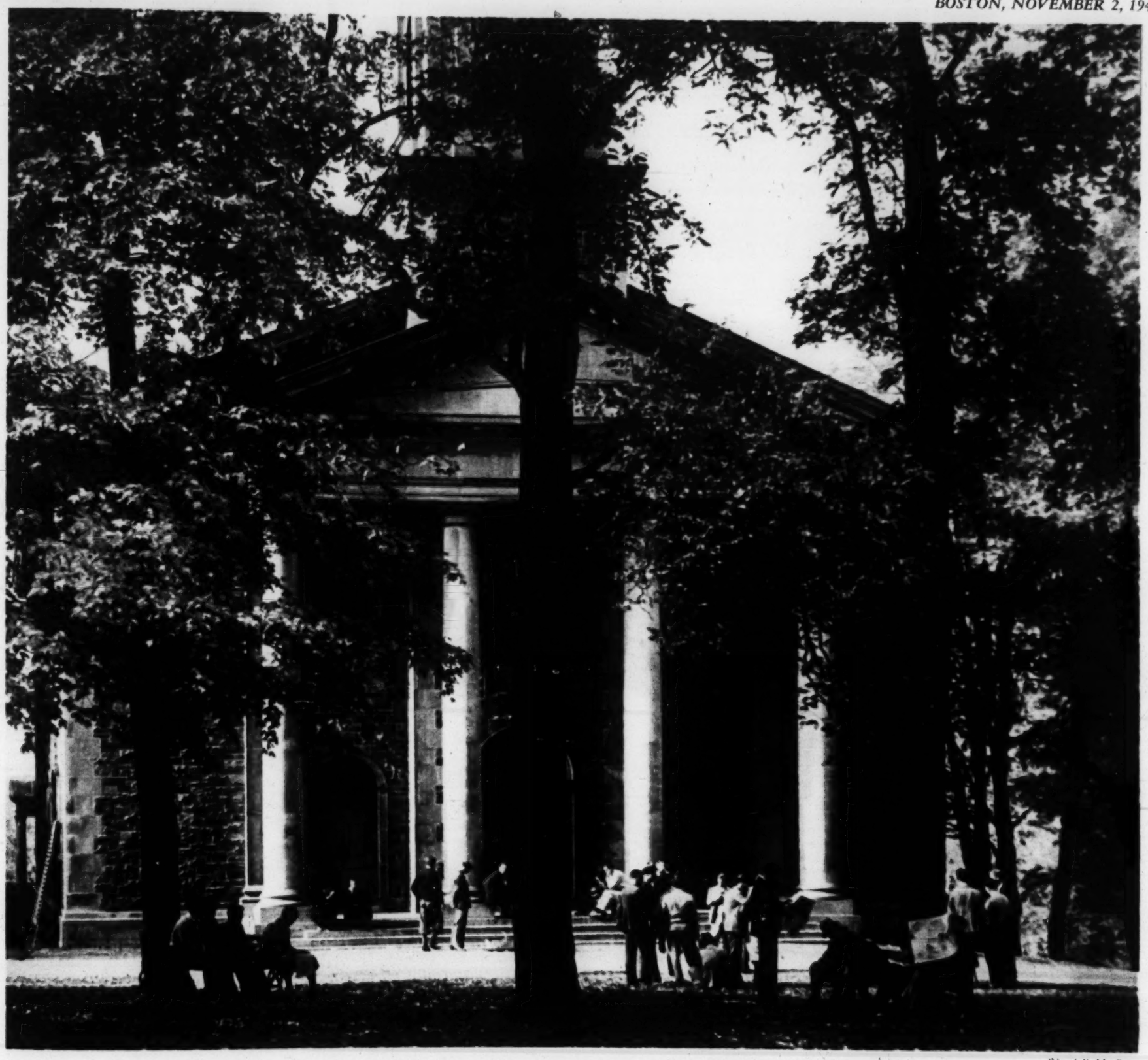


Wendell MacRae

Youth and a Free America

By O. H. Taylor

Department of Economics, Harvard University

CAN WE, WHO TEACH in the country's colleges, and our students discuss among ourselves the problem of American policy in relation to the war, in the civilized temper and intelligent manner which befit the community of educated men? At Harvard, as the new college year gets under way, there is anxious hope in the minds of some of us that the level of debate will be higher here than it was last spring.

At that time, "anti-war" students were jibing bitterly at "war-mongering" professors. And there were professors who joined with numerous "old grads" and other misguided adults, in condemning students as cowards, as unpatriotic, or as cynics, deficient in "moral fiber."

Now many of those same young men have returned to college. And they come back naturally feeling somewhat sensitive and resentful over the failure of their teachers and elders to give them light on the questions in their minds, instead of vivisection of their characters. Hence we teachers are now confronted with this fact: unless we can convince them that friendly, free, intelligent discussion with us, on all issues relating to the war, is entirely possible, our effectiveness as teachers will be at an end—and we might as well resign our jobs and get places (if we can) in the army.

I believe the problem has also a more general public interest, because so many adult citizens, as parents, relatives, or friends, face the same dilemma in dealing with these young men which must be faced by us "war-mongering" professors. All of us who feel deeply about the war and American defense have the same temptation to lecture or scold those younger than ourselves, who refuse to share our feelings. We tend to assume that they must be moral defectives, because they are slow to accept the "all-out" policies for national defense and aid to England which seem to us the obviously necessary, exclusive means to an imperative end: the preservation of a liberal civilization faced by barbarism. The shift from discussion to attacks on their characters is a shift that we often find almost inescapable. But all the same it is unwarranted, for two reasons.

In the first place, the necessary grounds of our own position include not only our own moral judgments, but also a number of factual or predictive judgments. Most "antiwar" students agree with us about the vital importance of a free America; it is over the questions concerning future probabilities and the course of action most likely to preserve a free America that the split comes. We believe: (1) That a liberal America will hardly survive if Germany conquers England, unless in the meantime we enormously increase our military strength and our will to fight. (2) That by giving all aid to England short of war, while arming America, we may be able to avert war, and that no other course is as likely to do so. And (3) that even if, by adopting this course with that hope, we instead get into war with Germany (with England as our ally, and after gaining time for preparation), we shall then still have a better chance of preserving America than is offered by any other course of action.

But these are predictive judgments, based on what to us are probabilities, to our young opponents only dubious hypotheses. However certain they may seem to us, we are bound in fairness to meet honest dissent with argument in terms of the factual evidence, unmixed with extraneous moralizing. Most antiwar students think they have valid reasons for a much lower estimate of the danger from a victorious Germany. And they think we

International News Photo

COMBINING STUDY WITH TRAINING, ROTC, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

ignore what they regard as the greater danger, that going to war (no matter who wins), or merely militarizing America, will destroy liberalism in this country and make our final state as bad as it would be if Germany conquered us.

These questions are as much at issue between us and the students as are any moral questions. But differences of outlook upon the latter also exist, and I am not proposing that we drop discussion of them. On the contrary, I said above that there are two reasons against assuming that "antiwar" students must be moral defectives. That they may often reject our factual or predictive judgments is one of those reasons. The other is fully as important, and is seldom grasped.

♪ ♪ ♪

Whenever a disagreement extends to moral issues, it is incumbent on us adults to remember that the moral judgments of the young need not express their moral characters, but always may be and often are acquired opinions, not yet integrated with their characters. Men's characters not only tend, when formed, to shape their moral beliefs. Their characters are also, during youth and far into adult life, slowly formed by whatever moral beliefs or unbeliefs they may learn from others and retain. Our concern as the teachers and elders of young men whose ideas on moral issues we disapprove should be to reason with them on those issues in a joint pursuit of what I make bold to call moral truth, and we should in fairness do it without ever implying adverse judgments on their characters, or turning discussion of the intellectual merits of ideas into mere reproof and exhortation.

Surely that approach to the moral issues which the war is raising is part of our teaching function. In the sphere of all moral or ethical problems, our whole tradition of higher learning has long been sliding, I believe, into a state that explains both the unresponsiveness of many students to militant idealism, and the inability of many teachers to function in the field as intellectual leaders. The very belief that study of moral beliefs is really possible and vital has been giving way to a radical skepticism on this point—a tendency to treat all moral judgments not as judgments, true or false, but as mere expressions of the different tastes bred into men by their environments, and beyond the range of intellectual interest. A high proportion of college teachers were, prior to the war, indoctrinating students with that moral skepticism. And now their sudden reassertion of strong moral convictions comes as an about-face which only puzzles and exasperates students.

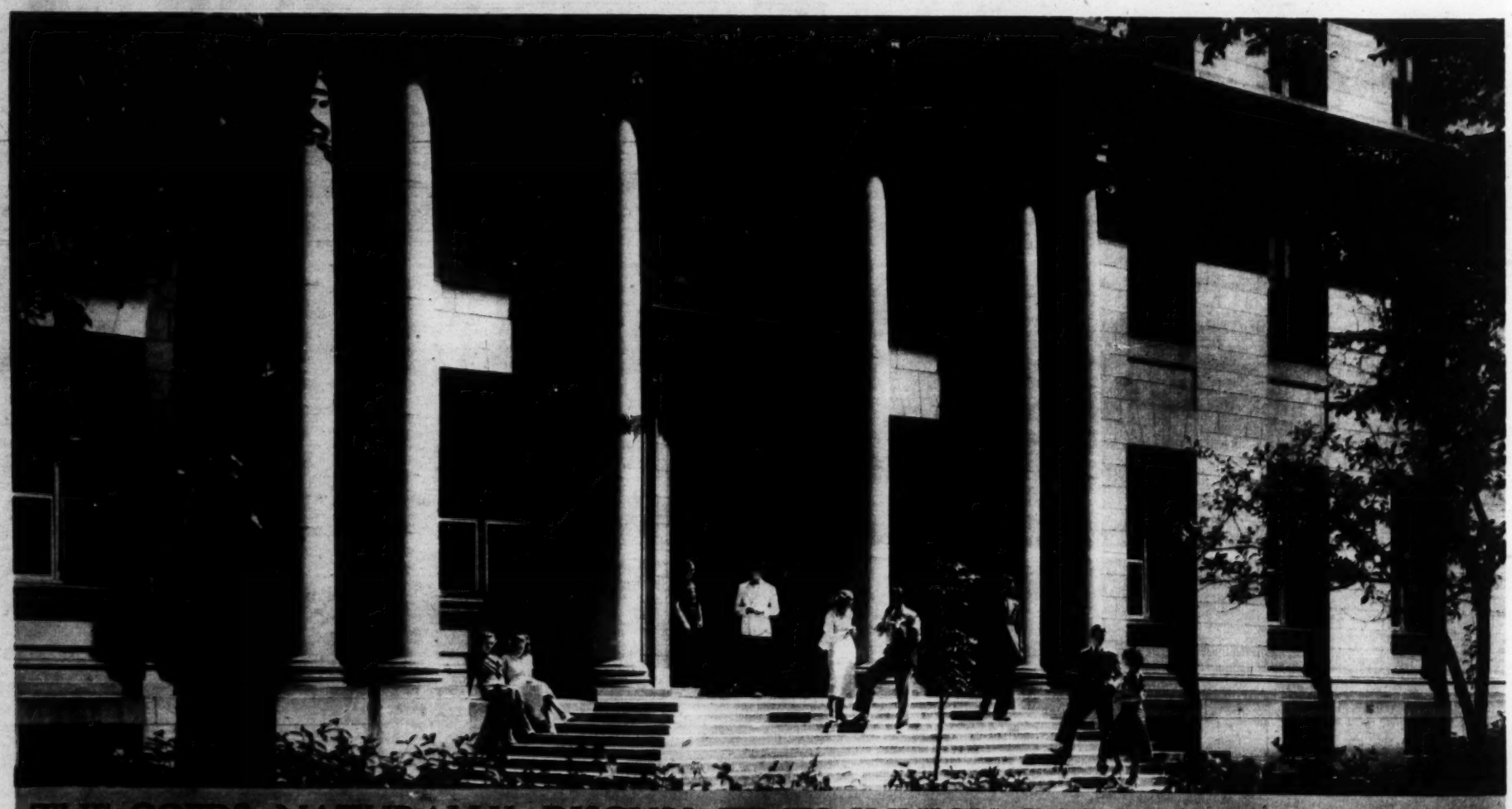
The truth about such teachers is that their former tendencies, to scoff at all ardent ideals, never really corrupted the inner springs of their own judgments as deeply as their teachings corrupted those of their students' judgments. Moral convictions remained dormant under the pose of skepticism, to emerge in full vigor when confronted by the present crisis. But in scolding their students now, such men forget that they never in the past gave the students the means of acquiring or of understanding the ideals now demanded of them. No emotional bludgeoning process will now produce such moral convictions in students. We have made the latter into skeptics, who must be shown the grounds on which our moral convictions rest, before they will accept them. And the power to discover and disclose those grounds in intellectual discussion is what we teachers must acquire, if we are to reach the students at all.

This question, moreover, of the proper spheres of faith and of skepticism, is a central dilemma for our liberal civilization as a whole. In one important sense, the intellectual core of the liberal tradition is committed to skepticism: it asserts the right and duty of each individual to test the validity of every alleged truth before accepting it. That applies to moral as well as to other propositions.

♪ ♪ ♪

But the ideal of testing all ideals is not the dogma that no tests can be applied to them—that there is nothing in them to be tested—that the very notion of an ideal's validity is without meaning. When that skepticism proper to liberalism is perverted into the negative dogma that all ideals are "bunk," it works to undermine the liberal faith as a whole, and destroy the vitality of our civilization. Where the process has gone far enough, liberal nations are ready for the Nazis to mop them up.

In our last analysis, we cannot defend or preserve our liberal civilization unless we discover adequate, valid reasons for regarding the liberal, moral faith as true; and unless we can make the study and teaching of those reasons and that faith, by free inquiry and discussion, an effective part of all education.



THE COEDS, NATURALLY, DISCUSS TIMES WHICH TOUCH THEM CLOSELY

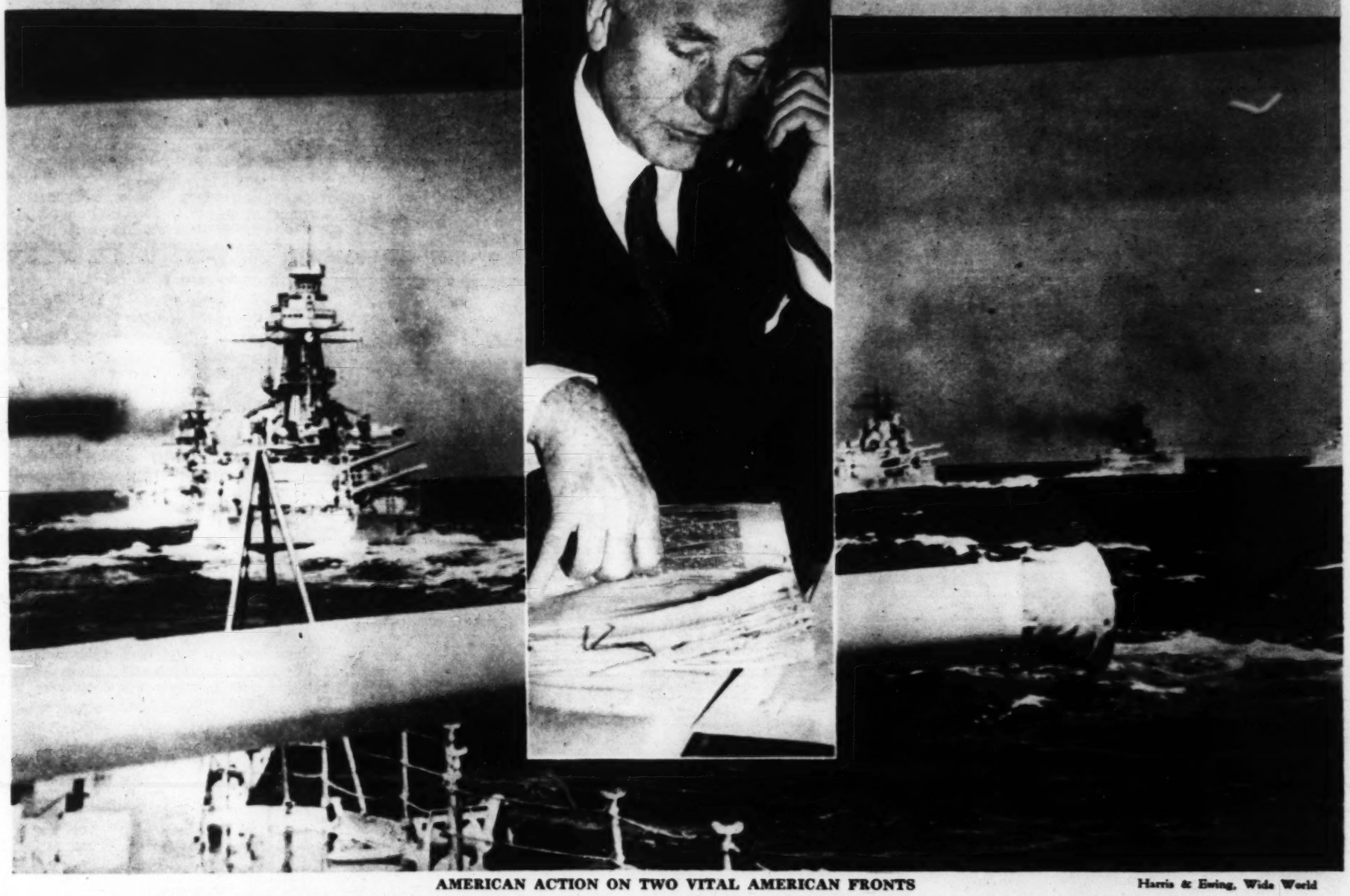
Why the Fleet Should Go to Singapore

A Washington View

By Joseph G. Harrison

A Naval View

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, U. S. N., Ret.



AMERICAN ACTION ON TWO VITAL AMERICAN FRONTS Harris & Ewing, Wide World

The Battle Fleet, With Muzzles Tampioned, Patrols the Nation's Pacific Outposts; United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull Hard at Work

AMERICA'S FAR EASTERN POLICY appears today to have crystallized to a point where the country is prepared to take full economic and belligerent measures against Japan if the latter continues to encroach upon territory considered vital to American safety and well-being.

A number of sources close to the Administration agree that the White House and State Department, strongly supported by the Navy Department, have decided that any further Japanese advance toward the Netherlands or British East Indies or toward Thailand (Siam) and the British Malay States, at whose tip lies the great Singapore naval base, would be sufficient cause for a complete Anglo-American embargo on all trade to and from Japan.

These same sources add that the Administration is fully aware of the fact that such an embargo might well lead to war, but that Washington is determined to take the risk if it is the only way in which Japanese hegemony of the entire western and southern Pacific can be prevented. Meanwhile, the United States will seek in every way to alleviate Far Eastern tension and to convince Japan of the grave danger facing it.

This sudden hardening of American policy, which during the more than three years of the current Sino-Japanese war has vacillated between warnings and deplorings, is traceable to the increased resistance of the British in Europe, the growing inclination of the American people to do their part in preserving democracy and the Administration's recognition that a Japanese victory in Asia and a German-Italian victory in Europe would place this country between the jaws of a totalitarian nutcracker.

Having received an unpleasant jolt last July when Great Britain agreed to a three-months closure of the Burma Road, the main Chinese trade artery to the outside world, the Administration is reported to have decided that its aid to Britain must go beyond the supplying of arms and must include economic, diplomatic, and, if necessary, military co-operation with Great Britain in the Far East.

Evidence of this co-operation is present in the American embargo on the export of iron and steel scrap to Japan and in the $25,000,000 loan to the Chinese Government, both of which actions coincided with a British announcement that the Burma Road would be reopened. This co-operation was strengthened by the signing of the German-Italian-Japanese agreement as it emphasized to the Administration and to the American people that their one remaining friend of any strength in the world was the British Empire.

There is a strong, well-substantiated belief in authoritative Washington circles that this American—one might almost call it an Anglo-American—policy toward Japan will be a dynamic rather than a static defense of American interests in the Far East. Persons close to current Anglo-American conversations, which are officially admitted to be of the "utmost importance," have informed The Christian Science Monitor that American use of British air and naval bases throughout the Pacific Ocean is already determined upon.

Since American use of the Singapore base, which high Navy officials have said unofficially can become as important to American defense as are the Hawaiian Islands, is included in this agreement, the scope of the new Anglo-American co-operation can be realized.

Of increasing importance in State Department and White House deliberations on the Far East is the voice of the Navy Department, whose long-standing predictions as to Japan's Far Eastern intentions are now being borne out. Thus the public statements of active or retired Navy

(Continued on page 15)

FOR YEARS, JAPAN has patiently awaited an opportunity to assert its dominance over the Western Pacific. The recent pact with the Axis powers indicates that either it is convinced that the psychological time has arrived, or its economic condition has forced the country's militant rulers to gamble on their nation's future.

Whatever may be the reason, the die appears to be cast. Japan's representative leaders have virtually told the United States to withdraw from participation in any matter in which Japan considers it has an interest, and now, unless Japan is willing to submit to "loss of face," it must make good its demands.

In taking its recent stand, Japan has either deliberately discounted the economic effect of the boycott and embargo that can be laid against it by the United States, or has counted on the Presidential campaign reducing the United States to a state of lethargy and confusion.

Approximately two thirds of Japan's oil requirements are supplied by the United States, and the remainder comes from the Netherlands East Indies. An embargo on oil from the United States would have the immediate effect of increasing Japan's demands on the Dutch oil fields, which now divert to Japan only an estimated 10 per cent of their output.

Any reluctance on the part of the Dutch authorities in complying with such demands invites invasion, because Japan must have oil. It has failed to interest Mexico in supplying its needs, and with California oil no longer available, Japan must turn to Borneo.

Japan has long been credited with designs upon these fabulously rich islands, and no doubt is prepared to include them in the "new order in Greater East Asia" just as soon as the necessary "incident" can safely be contrived.

Japan, behind its fortified bases in home waters and outlying islands, occupies a superb position defensively. However, it is poorly located strategically for carrying out an offensive campaign, and is now engaged in making a desperate effort to remedy this defect.

In any campaign in the Western Pacific, the lines of communication are the controlling factors, and it is along its far-flung lines of communication that Japan is vulnerable. Disrupt them and the Japanese Empire will revert to its semi-civilization of 100 years ago, for Japan produces few of the raw materials that enter into present-day requirements.

Japan's line of communication with the world, except for the Americas and local trade with near-by Asia, goes through the Strait of Sunda. The proximity of Singaport to this vital trade route has caused Japan to eye with great concern the establishment of Britain's magnificent naval base in sheltered Seletar Harbor.

The 2,500 miles of ocean that separate Japan and Singapore made Britain's base secure from any serious threat by the Japanese Navy. In an effort to overcome this handicap, Japan, during the past few years, has neglected no opportunity of seizing sites where intermediate bases could be located. First, Hainan Island was taken. Later, came the seizure of Spratly Island, which is less than 1,000 miles from Singapore.

Now, with one eye on China and the other on Singapore, Japan has begun to penetrate Indo-China. Should its forces reach Saigon, they will be within 600 miles of Singapore.

The United States cannot afford to wait. Every wasted day is a tragedy. The Atlantic is now dominated by the British Fleet. A friendly, well-equipped base at Singapore beckoning to American ships, is an entirely different matter from attempting to project a hazardous, exhausting campaign across the wide Pacific to arrive at a port which must be seized

(Continued on page 15)

Burma Road: Lifeline of Freedom

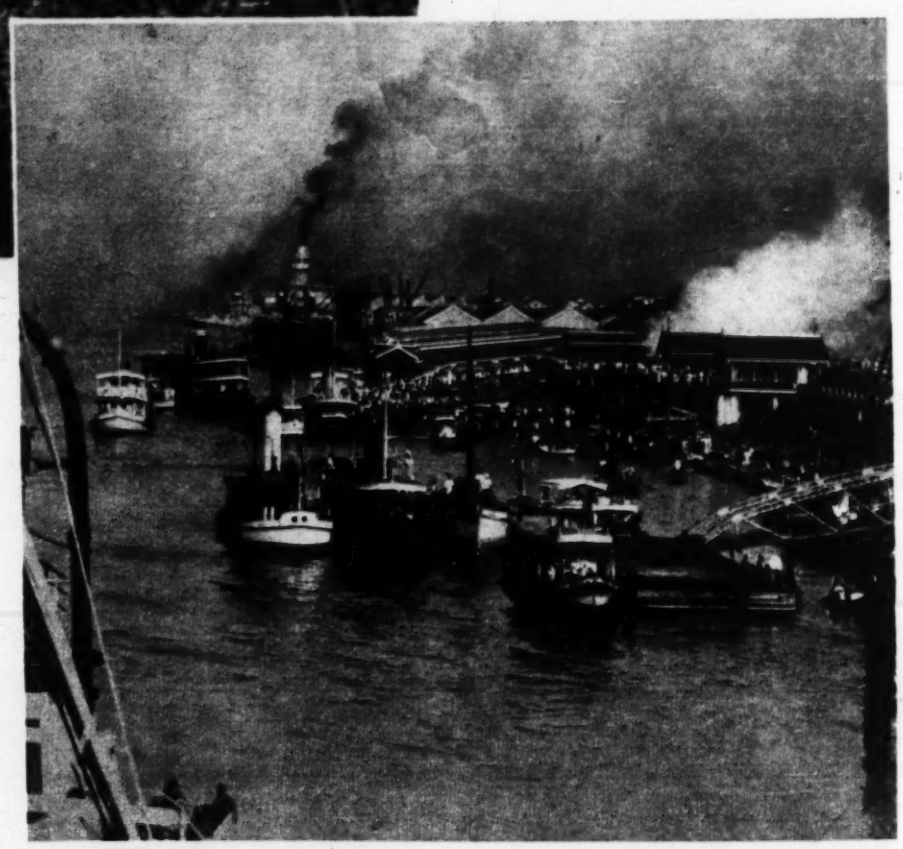
By William C. Johnstone

Professor of Political Science, The George Washington University

Wide World, Pix ©

DOWN THE SILK ROUTE OF THE CENTURIES

American-Made Trucks (Left) Transporting Supplies for the Chinese Republic Over the Reopened Burma Road; the Busy Roadstead of Rangoon (Below) Is the Discharging Point for British and American Sea Commerce Bound Overland to China



MORE THAN 1,000 American trucks waiting in upper Burma for the official reopening of the Burma Road, China's principal avenue of supplies from the outside world, moved into high gear on October 18. Thousands of tons of machinery, munitions, medical and other supplies awaited shipment at Lashio, the rail-head and start of the road on the Burma side, and at Rangoon, the port of entry. Most of these supplies have come from the United States but it has been reported that the Russians have sent several large shipments by sea from Vladivostok due to the difficulties of transport over the long inner Asian route to northwest China.

The building of this road caught the imagination of the world because of the difficult feats of engineering involved and the fact that it was accomplished almost altogether by human labor, more than 250,000 coolies having been at work during the height of construction. Leaving Lashio, in Burma, the trucks moving over the road are passing through steaming jungles and then into mountains which are the sources for some of the great rivers of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. The road climbs over passes of more than 7,000 feet and drops precipitously two or three thousand feet to cross the rivers on steel suspension bridges. After 500 miles it emerges on plateaus more than a mile above sea level and winds among the mountain valleys into Kunming, capital of China's large southwest Province, Yunnan.

Although Kunming is called the terminus of the Burma Road in China, supplies for Chiang Kai-shek's armies must be moved many hundreds of miles farther into the interior before they reach their destination. The Chinese hope to have more than 5,000 trucks operating over the road in the next few months. These trucks will return to Burma loaded with tung oil, tin, antimony and tungsten, the principal export products with which the Chinese pay for their munitions and make repayments on the credits advanced them by the United States Export-Import Bank.

To supplement truck transport, the Burma Road Administration in 1939 obtained 3,000 automobile-type axles with rubber-tired wheels. These were made into two-wheeled carts similar to the wooden-wheeled carts seen all over China, and when pulled by horses or mules can carry a ton or more of goods. In this way supplies can be moved around landslides and for long distances where trucks cannot go.

* * *

The Chinese claim to have moved more than 3,000 tons of supplies a month over the road during the last dry season. Probably the average was much lower and in the rainy season, which lasts from May to October, the monthly total has been as low as 300 tons.

At best this route of supply is hazardous, and now to the dangers of the road are to be added dangers from the air. The Japanese are attempting to stop traffic entirely over this vital artery by air-bombing, and it has been reported that they have secured refueling bases at Laokai on the border between China and Indo-China.

It is doubtful, however, if the road can be so badly damaged as to render it useless in spite of Japanese boasts. The Chinese are confident that they can keep a steady flow of supplies moving even if the trucks must travel only at night. Thousands of coolies are already stationed along the whole length of the road to repair breaks caused by bombs or landslides. Wth this abundant supply of labor for repair work, unless one or more of the suspension bridges is destroyed or large landslides are started by exploding bombs, the confidence of the Chinese seems well founded. This is particularly true when the Chinese record of keeping open the Canton-Hankow railway for many months in the face of almost daily bombings is considered.

It is to be expected, however, that Japanese bombing operations will not only be directed at the Burma Road but also at Chinese industries in Yunnan Province. In the immediate vicinity of Kunming are located a number of cotton mills, a Government chemical factory and airplane plant. In addition there is the factory of the Central Aircraft Corporation, an American concern located in Chinese territory just inside the border from Burma and somewhat northwest of the main road. Three great aviation training centers are located in different sections of Yunnan, where American aviators are training the pilots of China's growing air force. Destruction of these factories and their costly machinery and disruption of the air training program might be a more serious loss to the Chinese than the disruption of traffic on the Burma Road.

The international significance of the reopening of the Burma highway is to be seen in the events which immediately preceded and followed Prime Minister Churchill's announcement before the House of Commons on October 8. Between September 25 and October 17, the American Government arranged for a new credit of $25,000,000 to China, embargoed scrap iron and scrap steel to all countries except Great Britain, stopped subsidies on wheat exports to the Orient, released $7,000,000 worth of machine tools to Russia, advised all of its citizens who could to get out of the Far East and began strengthening its garrison in Hawaii and bringing the personnel of the Navy up to full strength. Canada embargoed the export of copper to Japan. Great Britain was reported willing to have the United States use its Singapore base and talks have been going on between American, British, and Australian officials regarding common problems in the Pacific.

* * *

If anything, Japan's position in the Far East at present is more precarious than at the time of the invasions of Holland and France. The capitulation of these two countries provided Japan with the opportunity to begin the long-talked-of "southward expansion." But the unlooked-for resistance of the British and the stiffening of American policy made the Japanese hesitant. Instead of swift Hitler-like moves on Hong Kong and the Dutch East Indies, only a tentative thrust was made in northern Indo-China preceded by weeks of negotiations. Now, Japan finds herself opposed by a firm British and American policy supplemented by enough action to indicate it is more than words. Now the Japanese military finds that a drive southward must be taken at the expense of gains made in China. The Chinese have already demonstrated that they can take advantage of any weakening of Japanese forces in China to make gains for themselves.

Japan's path toward empire has been a hard road and it is likely that they will find it is full of as many hairpin curves, dangerous precipices and unexpected bombings as will be found on the Burma Road by Chinese drivers who make the arduous journey between Lashio and Kunming in the succeeding months.

THE ROAD BACK Wide World, International

French Refugees Returning to Their Homes Following the Armistice Which Ended the Battle of France

The Last Days of France

By Sonya Chamberlin

DURING THE LAST WEEK before the Germans entered Paris, and for 12 desperate, chaotic days of refugee existence between Paris and the Spanish frontier, I learned what happened to the common man and woman when his country is invaded and overrun. Here are the stories of a few representative French people, and of a few foreigners who made their homes in France, as they were hit by the invasion.

* * *

As I was going out for a stroll I met at the door Mme. A., the wife of an Austrian journalist whom we had known in Moscow. She said: "We were expelled from Moscow by the Bolsheviki and had to flee from Vienna when the Nazis came in. Half of our possessions are abandoned in Moscow; the other half in Vienna. For the last three years we have been living on our nerves. Our only income is what my husband occasionally gets from an article in some British or French newspaper. My husband, my daughter, and I have been sharing one room. And last winter my husband, after just escaping from a German concentration camp as a non-Aryan, had to spend three months in a French internment camp because he was an Austrian.

"We Austrian and German refugees are outcasts. The Nazis hound us, the French distrust us. After getting out of the camp my husband wrote a book on Stalin's role in the war. It was to be published this week and we based all our hopes on it. Now you see what our prospects are. My husband is completely broken up. He and some 20 other Austrian exiles are planning to leave Paris tomorrow on foot. He is too weak to walk 20 miles, let alone 300 or 400."

"And what will you and your daughter do?"

"I don't know. Since we have been in Paris, she has not gone to any school and has not learned any occupation. We are without means and I don't know what we can do. I came to you because I thought you might have a car in which you could take us."

I explained that we had no car of our own and were dependent on a friend for means of getting away, since railway transportation had entirely ceased. I offered her some money; at first she violently refused, but I pushed it into her coat pocket.

* * *

My husband and I were on the crowded train of the Ministry of Information, following the fugitive French Government from Tours to Bordeaux. There was no water for drinking or for washing, and no food except what the passengers might have brought with them. Yet it was with a sense of cheer that we saw the dawn rise after a night of fitful dozing as we sat upright in our crowded compartment. For we had escaped being trapped in Tours, a town which was soon to witness heavy fighting.

Early in the morning I found myself standing in the corridor next to a young French woman journalist. The cool air was wonderfully fresh and fragrant. In the sky of southern France feathery clouds of delicate pink floated across the light blue background. It was an exquisite harmony of "French" blue and pink—the same color combination that I have often admired in French women's dresses.

"What a beautiful morning," I said to my neighbor. For a moment she remained silent and then she burst out in a low, passionate tone of voice:

"Ah, and what a beautiful country France is, and how I love it. My father and I have traveled in every region, in the Alps and the Pyrenees, in the plains of the North and the hills of the Center and the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, in the lovely little villages of Normandy and Brittany. Our country has such variety; ocean, mountains, plains, hills. You can travel for days and the scene changes all the time and with every change there is new beauty. And how rich our land is. It can produce all the fruits of the soil; cereals and vegetables and the grapes and olives of our Midi. Our farmers have loved and tilled every inch of our soil. And now what will become of France?

"I have no one but father. I am the only child. Father is now alone in Paris. He is a retired teacher. When the war began and thousands of teachers were mobilized, he was called back into service, like many other elderly teachers, to take the places of those who had been sent to the front. My father was glad to return to the classroom and to feel that he could be of some help to his country.

"The whole school year was so badly disrupted. At the beginning of the war, as you know, we evacuated the children from Paris, closed the schools there and held two or three sessions in the schools to which the children were assigned in the provinces. Then, when there were no air raids, children and their mothers drifted back to Paris. By midwinter we found many thousands of children in Paris without either schools or teachers. Then the military and educational authorities began to reopen some of the Paris schools. But we had scarcely done this when the invasion began and the schools were closed again. My father refused to leave Paris. He said he wanted to bear his share of the general humiliation if the Germans should enter the city."

The greatest problem for all refugees, French or foreigners, in this period of collapse was that of transportation. Buses stopped for lack of gasoline; trains ran irregularly and were so crowded that it was almost impossible to board them. However, when we had to go from the border town of Hendaye to Bayonne on a quest for a Portuguese visa, we found a driver who was willing to take us. At first he looked sullen and distrustful; but he became more friendly after we shared with him some sandwiches of crackers and cheese.

"Have you any relatives in the war?" I asked.

"I am a soldier myself. Now I am on a 12-day leave and am driving to earn some money."

We asked him about his experiences. With some reluctance he began. As he went on the words came faster and faster.

"I was in the Battle of Sedan, where the Germans broke through. I shall never forget it. The noise was so terrific that we could not hear one another, much less the commands of our officers. Amid all this confusion and havoc on the field the German airplanes came down on us in regular waves, dropping bombs and machine-gunning us. The noise of the exploding bombs, of the shooting, the screams of the men, the din of the airplanes and tanks was overpowering. We were mowed down and we were helpless."

"Where were the French and British airplanes?" we asked.

"I don't know. But all the airplanes we saw were German. We all knew that the bridges over the River Meuse should have been blown up; but we received no order to blow them up. Later we learned that Germans, in the uniforms of French staff officers, speaking French, slipped into our ranks in the general confusion and gave all sorts of wrong orders.

"I saw five of my comrades try to blow a bridge up on their own initiative. They were shot down with machine guns before they could ignite the dynamite charges.

"We soldiers soon realized that we were in a hopeless position. Firing at the enemy's tanks was useless; they rolled on and smashed everything in front of them. Our officers seemed to be lost in this situation; they often gave us no orders. We felt abandoned and ran, leaving our war material behind us. We couldn't drag the heavy guns and tanks with us. The worst of it was that we knew that the Germans would shoot us with the bullets which we left behind."

Finally I asked him what the French soldiers wanted to do now.

"We want to save our skins. That's all," he replied bluntly. "The soldiers want to see an end of this miserable war and return to their homes. They have had enough."

"But aren't you afraid that, if you stop fighting, the Germans will go deeper into France and will finally occupy the whole country?"

"Let them," the soldier almost shouted. "Let them. What can the Germans do to us? Nothing. Just let our soldiers demobilize; let the peasants go back to their farms and the workers to their shops and life will be normal again."

As I was waiting my turn in a crowded shoe shop in Bordeaux (in these last days of the French collapse there was a rush to exchange paper money for any tangible goods) I found myself seated next to a pale-faced woman, apparently in the early thirties, who seemed so apart from everything around her that I felt great sorrow must have recently befallen her. We began to talk and she told me that her

(Continued on page 13)

HELP FOR THE WAR-WORN

An American Volunteer Relief Worker (Top Left) Administers to a Weeping French Refugee; the Nurse (Right) Keeps Watch Over Refugee Children Who Have Become Separated From Their Parents; Refugee Women From Flanders Finding Their Sizes in a Pile of Shoes at a Welfare Center in Paris

The Story of News

which he was to build into one of the world's greatest newspapers. Melville Stone was made general manager of the Illinois Associated Press, and continued in that post after home offices were removed to New York and the present name, Associated Press, was adopted. Only Dana of the New York Sun wouldn't join the remodelled group though he was one of the six 1848 founders.

To Mr. Stone and his assistant Kent Cooper are generally accorded much of the credit for the development of the AP's code of news handling, a code that has withstood every test of competition. Mr. Cooper showed his usefulness first by his rezoning of the services, with resulting great economies, and his campaign to humanize the AP report without marring its first quality, accuracy. He probably would not have stood for the Washington man who drew a reproof from Mr. Stone for writing a facetious story about a Congressman's lapse of attention that resulted in wearing one russet shoe and one black shoe into the House.

Because anonymity so long was the rule, many magnificent stories were printed without the by-lines they would carry today. There was Kiriloff, who, though hit by a bullet, strapped himself to a horse and rode for five hours to a place where he could file a story of the crisis in the Japanese-Russian war. The AP men in San Francisco continued to send their report of the great fire, even while the building was crumbling around them. Just so today the AP men are covering the bombings of London, and it is pleasant to note that their names are given in the cables of Oct. 20.

* * *

AP authorities were aghast when Paul Cowles proposed to draw on the home office for $80,000 to buy a yacht for Japanese-Russian war coverage, but OK'd that beautiful expense account when he explained that he needed the craft to get his report into a Chinese port where it could go out uncensored. After hostilities ceased he sold the boat at a profit. An AP man persuaded Pancho Villa to postpone one of his revolutions so that he could get a better play on the front pages which were just then preoccupied with a baseball world series.

This book, then, is a sort of "Short History of the World" since 1848, and the story of how that history has been told from day to day and night to night, by AP correspondents on the spot. On the spot they have been in more senses than one, for their occupation required them to be in the thick of things, in war and peace.

AP reporters followed the armies in the Civil War, and managed to transmit their stories to the home office, even when their own wire facilities had been commandeered by the military. It was Lawrence A. Gobright of the AP who turned in the one correct story of Lincoln's assassination while special correspondents were sending conflicting reports. To an AP reporter Lincoln handed his handwritten statement of what he had said at Springfield upon his departure for Washington. An AP man is credited with being the only correspondent who telegraphed Lincoln's address at Gettysburg when other reporters accepted Everett's address as the chief event of the day, as indeed it was generally regarded at the time, when most of the papers gave columns to his address and added, "The President also spoke."

An AP man rode at the head of Custer's column on a mule in the expedition against the Sioux and perished in the massacre.

* * *

Then came the bicycle age, soon to be succeeded by the popular horseless carriage; the Spanish-American war, the invasion of Cuba. At Dewey's victory of Manila Bay, an AP man had to serve a gun, for Dewey "would have no loafers aboard his flagship." AP's Mr. Dunning was with Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders, AP's Mr. Graham shadowed Admiral Schley.

Marconi in Newfoundland received his wireless message across the Atlantic in 1901, with AP men at his side. Then the U. S. Navy abandoned carrier pigeons in sending its fleet messages, and the AP began to use Marconi's invention. Stone persuaded European government-owned telegraph to permit transmission of AP messages uncensored. In 1903 an automobile crossed the U. S. in 52 days. Japan went to war with Russia, and by that time the AP news report had reached 60,000 words daily, moving by Morse code at the rate of 35 words a minute.

AP sent out news from Kitty Hawk that the Wrights had stayed in the air 57 seconds with their airplane. Some papers printed it, some didn't. A Zeppelin stayed in the air 24 hours. Peary wired from Labrador that he had planted the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole. Wellman was financed by a newspaper syndicate to attempt a flight across the Atlantic, but the syndicate's members received their first news of the outcome over their wires from an AP operator when the ship came down off Cape Hatteras.

Onward the story goes, from one national and world crisis to another. The total effect of the excitement of this telling of history in this condensed and factual form is enormous, yet Oliver Gramling, like a true AP man, never raises his voice. The details of his story do the shouting for him.

E. C. SHERBURNE

OLIVER GRAMLING, WHO WROTE "AP, THE STORY OF NEWS"

ASSOCIATED PRESS BUILDING, ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK

OUT OF THE great record of the Associated Press one event may be selected to typify an unshaken policy of telling the facts and nothing but the facts: the AP refused to recede from its statement that there was no confirmation of the first "armistice" reports in the World War, risking its reputation on the correctness of the organization's own news sources. When the armistice was signed, AP duly reported it throughout the world within the hour. Down in Georgia a woman telephoned to the Rome Tribune-Herald. On being assured that the report is right this time she asked, "Who says so?"

"The State Department at Washington."

"But does the Associated Press say it?"

Manufactured news isn't news. For nearly a century the Associated Press has been exemplifying that simple fact, a fact nevertheless so profound that it caused a revolution in American journalism when it was introduced by the conduct of this news gathering service when it was founded in 1848. The history of the rise of that service, from its beginnings with two employees and six member papers in New York City, until now, with its 7,200 employees, and 100,000 other people employed on member papers and in affiliated agencies, all serving cooperatively 1,400 newspapers, is in itself a history of the modern world. For that history has been the material with which AP has worked, and the bare recital of its relation to the large events of the past century is thrilling for the very reason that AP reports are habitually sound: because Oliver Gramling does not get in the way of the big story he has to tell. *

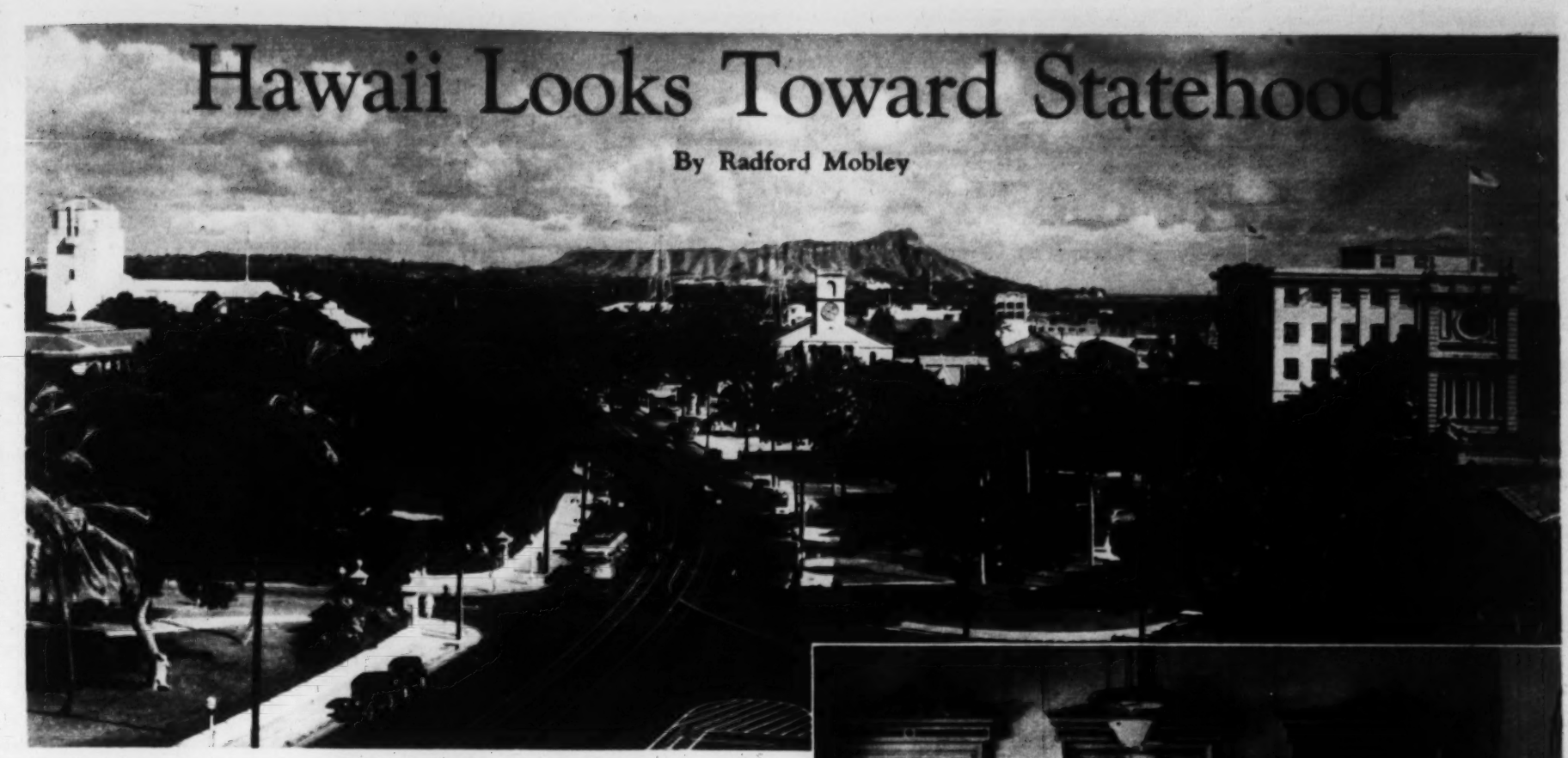
* * *

AP was made by the news. One rival after another arose during the first 50 years of its existence, and had to be fought or merged. Finally the organization long called the New York Associated Press became the Associated Press of Illinois because of the pressure of western newspaper interests operating through the United Press, which was not the news organization of that name existing today. Into this merger went the Southern Associated Press, whose secretary was the up-and-coming Adolph Ochs, publisher of the Chattanooga Times and future owner of the New York Times,

* **AP, the Story of News,** by Oliver Gramling. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, Inc. $3.50.

Hawaii Looks Toward Statehood

By Radford Mobley



Wide World, Pan Pacific Press

IN THE TERRITORY THAT WOULD BE A STATE

Honolulu's Civic Center (Top), With Diamond Head in the Background, Center of Defenses for Hawaii's Gibraltar. In the Historic Throne Room of Iolani Palace, Honolulu, a Congressional Delegation Listens to Citizens' Viewpoints on the Proposal to Make Hawaii the Forty-ninth State of the United States

AFTER 40 YEARS of probation as a Territory of the United States, Hawaii, bulwark of national defense and one of the most prosperous spots in the nation, has directed its voters of many races to march to the polls Nov. 5 and answer this simple question: "Do you favor statehood for Hawaii?"

A favorable answer, confidently expected by the leaders of both Democrats and Republicans in the islands, will be the first step in placing the statehood issue formally before Congress and the President.

Hawaii has no party of independence and no audible voice is raised against union with the United States. Opposition to statehood at present is based altogether on a belief that a territorial status is better. There are the few found in every community who by nature oppose. Some agree with certain military opinion that status quo for the islands is better during the international emergency. Some, especially newcomer residents of the islands, are concerned over the large percentage of Oriental-extraction residents and voters in the Territory. But the great majority of its citizens, Caucasian and Oriental, look forward eagerly to Hawaii's taking a more responsible place in the nation.

Assuming that the Hawaii plebiscite on statehood will be favorable, the Territory will still have a long road to travel before its goal is reached. There is grave doubt whether the present Congress would consider voting statehood, and the next will be little different on an issue of this kind. The last Congressional expression, that of the statehood investigating group from the House and Senate which reported in 1938, said then that "the present disturbed condition of international affairs, while not a permanent deterrent to the aspirations of the people of Hawaii, suggests the wisdom of further study and consideration of this question."

Should the Republicans capture Congress there would be a decided change for the better. Representative Joseph Martin, Jr. (Mass.), who would become Speaker, is a close personal friend of Delegate Samuel Wilder King, and undoubtedly would assist in getting a House vote on the issue. Martin probably would vote for statehood. Delegate King makes friends on both sides of the aisle, however, and might reasonably expect assistance from a Democratic Speaker in getting a vote if the plebiscite shows a large majority. As an alternative, King may attempt to force a vote by discharge rule, bringing legislation to the floor after 218 members sign a petition. King's popularity would insure the success of a petition, although it would not guarantee a favorable vote in the House.

In the Senate, Republican leaders Taft of Ohio and Vandenberg of Michigan recently gave the Honolulu Star-Bulletin statements greatly encouraging to statehood. Senator Taft approved without qualification. Senator Vandenberg discussed voting representation in Congress as an initial step. Hawaiian leaders are disposed to seek the main objective if the statehood vote is highly successful, rejecting intermediate steps. Such steps are not appealing to dyed-in-the-wool statehood enthusiasts who say they have waited longer than most territories for admission as a state.

Hawaiians seeking statehood are convinced this is the only method of preventing discriminations against the Territory in laws passed by Congress. The fear of carpet-bag rule is latent when it is not active. The proposed Rankin bill permitting a nonresident Governor, the New-Deal sugar laws which discriminate between Hawaii and the mainland, run of mine bills in Congress which continually forget to mention Hawaii—these are constant reminders to Hawaii that she can never rest securely until she takes her place as the forty-ninth state. A few years ago some of the politicians were opposed to statehood. The Rankin bill changed their view. Business wondered for a time if the status quo was not better. The sugar laws have made them see the light. Hawaii has been aiming for statehood virtually since the day it became a part of the United States.

A FEW GRASS HUTS REMAIN

This Native Habitation Was Photographed at Punaluu, Island of Oahu

Leaders in the islands feel there is no doubt the Territory is ready for statehood. Hawaii has paid more than $150,000,000 into the Federal Treasury in excess of what the Government has appropriated for Hawaii. More than 80 per cent of its approximately 423,000 residents are native-born, a larger percentage than New York and California. Federal studies place the Territory ahead of many states in social conditions. Child labor is abolished. Agricultural labor wages are higher than those on the mainland. Hawaii is one of the mainland's best customers, having a per capita consumption of goods greater than many states. Such points as these are made vigorously and often by statehood advocates.

The situation in the Far East has focused attention on the number of people of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii. The islanders know this is the reason for opposition to statehood on the mainland, and the cause of what difference of opinion exists among them, and they go to great lengths in their arguments to discount this as an obstacle. The fact remains that there are about 158,000 people of Japanese ancestry in the islands.

Statehood opponents question the loyalty of this group, believing they might not support the United States flag in case of war with Japan, and at present afford opportunity for fifth column work. Opponents also say there is the possibility of Japanese senators and representatives, and a Japanese governor, if the islands should be made a state.

Attempting to allay these fears, the proponents of statehood point out that only about 35,000, or less than 10 per cent of the population, are aliens among these 157,000 of Japanese extraction. The remainder are second and third generation American born, more native than populations of many large mainland cities. It is the opinion of Hawaiian leaders and many army officers who know the islands well that many of these 35,000, all elderly now, would become citizens if they were not prevented by United States law. It is noteworthy that the army intelligence has indicated no great concern over fifth column activity among the older Japanese aliens, although many of them naturally retain a devotion for their mother country.

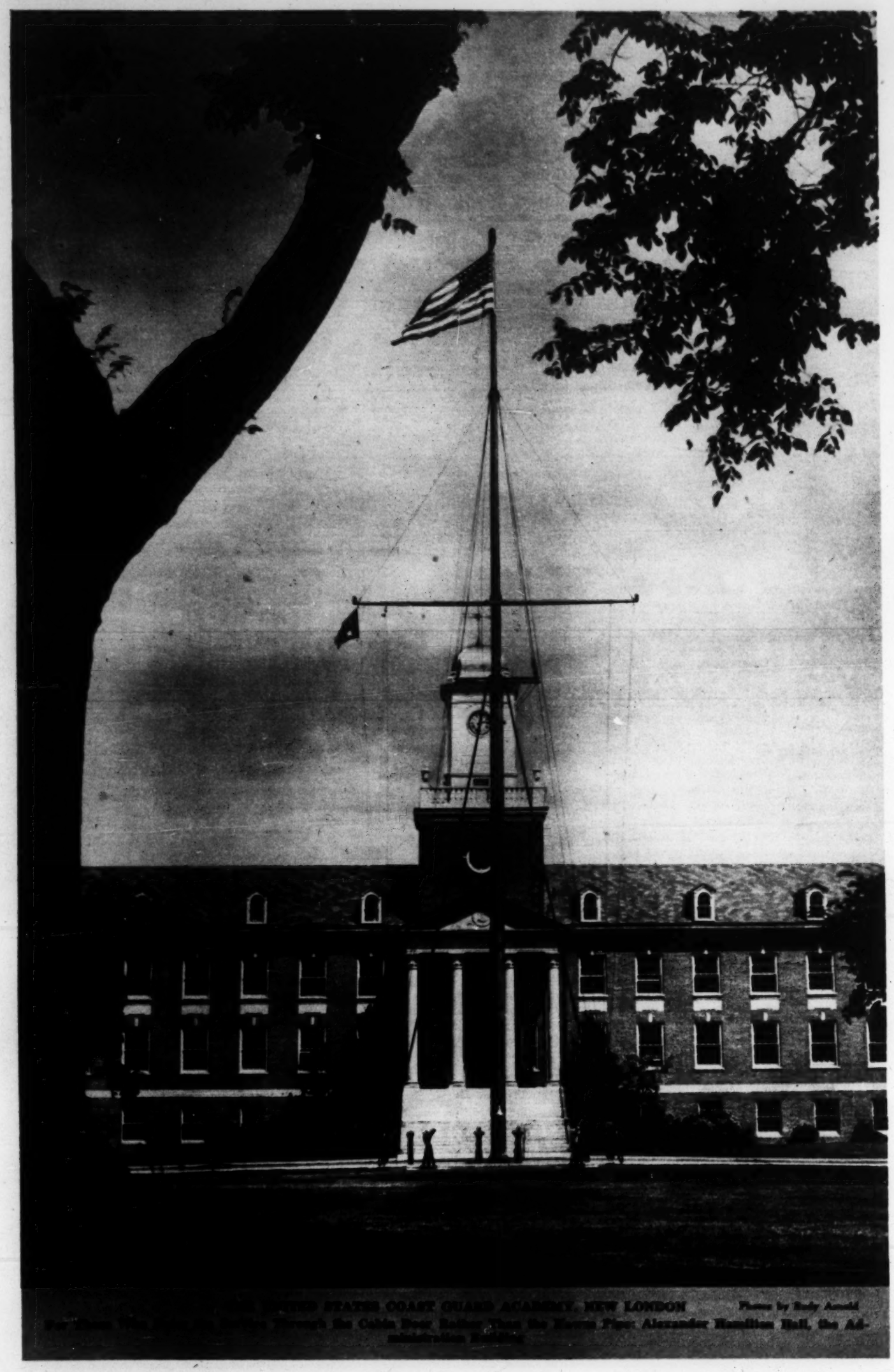
There are slightly more than 31,000 male Japanese Americans in Hawaii between the ages of 18 and 44. This would be the class that might make a show of arms in case of war with Japan. Aside from the smallness of the number in a group of strongly fortified islands, the Hawaiian leaders cite the record of Japanese action in past critical times. The record shows that during the World War Japanese in Hawaii flocked to enlist without waiting to be drafted. A Japanese company was formed and one of its duties was to guard Honolulu's water supply reservoirs. The Japanese showed their patriotism by oversubscribing all liberty loan issues. Of course, how firmly they would stand in the case of war with Japan has not been put to test.

Overwhelming testimony before the statehood committee sent to the islands by Congress was to the effect that the Japanese are first-class, dependable Americans. Favorite story of Joseph R. Farrington, Territorial Senator and publisher of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, concerns a small Japanese American, told in school to write a patriotic essay. The lad began: "When our forefathers fought and died at Bunker Hill. . . ." Betty Farrington, Mr. Farrington's wife, was concerned a few years ago over the fact that the younger Japanese were not being taught some of the delightful customs and artistic aptitudes their racial forebears knew. Hawaii is a great melting pot and Americanizes quickly.

Discussing these native-born citizens of Japanese extraction, Delegate King says, "Frankly, my sympathies are with these young Americans," adding:

"Their record in this Territory is as high, or higher, than that of any of the recent immigrant groups of the mainland.

(Continued on page 14)



UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY, NEW LONDON Photos by Ruby Arnold

Set Down Well Back on Pleasant Shores Through the Cadet Boat Basin, Then the Barque Eagle, Alexander Hamilton Hall, the Administration Building

Coast Guard Still Standing By

By Harlan Trott

EARLY IN THE MORNING of April 6, 1917, a sleepy-eyed gob bent over a radio transmitter key and began firing the letters NCU into the crackling ether. Da-dit da-dit-da-dit dit-dit-da, spluttered the Navy's powerful transmitter. It was Arlington tapping out the call signal of the United States Coast Guard. Quickly radiomen on ships and shore stations throughout its far-flung service began taking in this laconic dispatch:

"PLAN ONE. ACKNOWLEDGE."

Plan One, the key to that now historic message, was the prearranged system for merging the Coast Guard with the Navy in the event of war. It is typical of the speed and dependability with which the service has always functioned that before the regular noon time signals had gone out from Arlington on that drab April day, some 50 Coast Guard ships and 300 stations were an effective working part of the United States Navy.

The speedy response of the Coast Guard at the beginning of the World War dramatizes the vaunted readiness of the service which wears on its badge the time-tested motto, Semper Paratus—Always ready! Its traditional willingness to help those in peril on the sea is based on a concept of duty as far-reaching as the geographical range of its cruising ships, a concept as old as the service itself, which this year rounds out 150 years of heroic operations.

First in war and first in peace makes an apt paraphrase for the seagoing service founded in President Washington's time. Originally it was called the Revenue Cutter Service. To its 10 stout little sail cutters in the year 1790 was entrusted the task of enforcing the customs laws along the Atlantic seaboard. Gradually its range of responsibilities has widened. Enforcing customs laws is the least conspicuous of all its present-day duties.

As Uncle Sam's seagoing policeman, the Coast Guard prevents smuggling, intercedes in cases of mutiny in territorial waters, enforces shipping laws relating to load lines, harbor pollution, manning of ships, documenting and equipping vessels, rules of the road, harbor regulations, immigration, quarantine, neutrality patrol, protection of fisheries. It is responsible, too, for law enforcement in Alaska.

On the protective side of the ledger, the Coast Guard does a man-sized job in saving life and property at sea, ridding the oceans of derelicts and other obstructions to navigation, patrolling the North Atlantic iceberg areas.

* * *

These are the main duties of the Coast Guard. But not for nothing has the service earned the reputation among grateful American taxpayers as Uncle Sam's handyman afloat. Actually no job is too big or too little for the Coast Guard. The same annual service report some years ago which told of the thrilling rescue by the Cutter Redwing of a Norwegian freighter aground in a great gale on the Columbia River Bar gave also a laconic account of how a Michigan Coast Guard crew responded to a lakeshore housewife's plaintive call to rescue her stranded cat which was sending out pitiful S O S calls from high up in a tree.

Saving life and property "at sea" is interpreted by the ever-ready Coast Guard broadly enough to permit turning its prow up the muddy bayous of the Mississippi and flood-swollen tributaries at critical times. River victims in the great Midwestern valleys have taken heart at the height of more than one flood crisis to see the vertical striped ensign of the United States Coast Guard whipping from sleek gray craft churning inland waters to foam on 20-knot missions of mercy. In the last Florida hurricane relief operations, the Coast Guard did a really noble job.

* * *

True to the scriptural definition, the Coast Guard's faithfulness over a few things is constantly widening its range of seagoing responsibilities. When the Titanic's tragic collision with ice resulted in an international agreement for patrolling the North Atlantic passenger lanes during the period of drift each year, the gaze of seafaring nations rested expectantly on the United States Coast Guard.

They have built up a legend around the ice patrol in the quarter of a century since Coast Guard cutters took up their annual spring watch out beyond the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Smart white cruising cutters, ably officered and manned, operate out of Halifax in spring and early summer charting the position of each menacing unit of the "Greenland Navy," sending out radio warnings to near-by shipping as each great, green growler heaves its awesome immensity too close to the steamship lanes.

Long years of experience in the oceanography of this hazardous springtime trek

have built up a seasoned nucleus of specialists the service calls its "ice officers." The most distinguished of this group is Commander E. H. Smith, skipper of the crack cutter Chelan, Commanding Officer of the International Ice Patrol, Season of 1940. In the wardrooms and berthdecks of the Coast Guard, he is respectfully known as "Iceberg" Smith. His special assignments have taken him several times into Greenland waters for scientific observations on the subject.

* * *

But all are not Greenland icebergs that keep Coast Guardsmen on the move during winters in the high latitudes. Keeping frozen harbor channels clear for shipping is a regular winter detail for Guardsmen all the way from the Chesapeake ports to the St. Croix River on the Eastern United States boundary. Maine winters are so rigorous the Coast Guard keeps an icebreaker permanently on that station. She is an old wartime Shipping Board tug. The Kickapoo was converted especially for the job. Her bow is extremely wide and shallow. Instead of plowing a channel straight through the ice, the Kickapoo is designed to run up part way onto the ice, which breaks under her ponderous weight.

The Kickapoo is an old and respected citizen of Rockland, Maine. She works out of that Penobscot Bay port during the ice season, clearing a channel for shipping as far up toward Bangor as conditions will permit. When the ice breaks in the Kennebec and Penobscot each spring, the Kickapoo gets many a call from cities and towns to free dangerous ice jams that threaten to carry out their bridges. The trail of smoke her homely buff stack casts to windward of Owls Head on a bleak winter day warms the heart of many an islander, for whom she serves as postman, doctor, and grocer whenever high seas and grinding ice are too much for the regular island packets.

Nothing seems to stump the Coast Guard. When the United States Maritime Commission mapped out a sea-training program for the merchant marine two years ago, the task of schooling the Government's enrollees afloat and ashore was turned over to the Coast Guard. Its training ships are turning out droves of real marlinespike sailors, as though its officers had been schoolteachers for years.

Fairly recently, too, the administration of the Government Lighthouse Service was plumped into the Coast Guard's lap. The service took it all in stride. Not long after taking over, a Maine lobster fisherman discovered that an important channel buoy was missing from its station after a hard nor'easter. "You'll have to notify the Coast Guard," he was told; "they're tending the lights now."

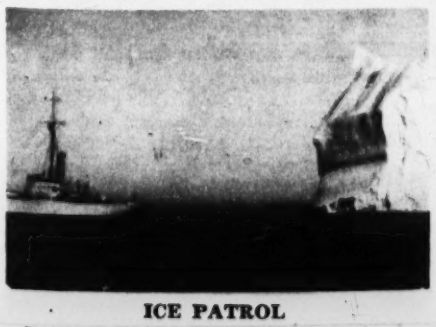
The lobsterman wondered how many weeks it would be before the Coast Guard, being green on the job, would get around to replace the buoy. He blinked, making his rounds the next day, when he saw a bright new buoy bobbing on that station.

* * *

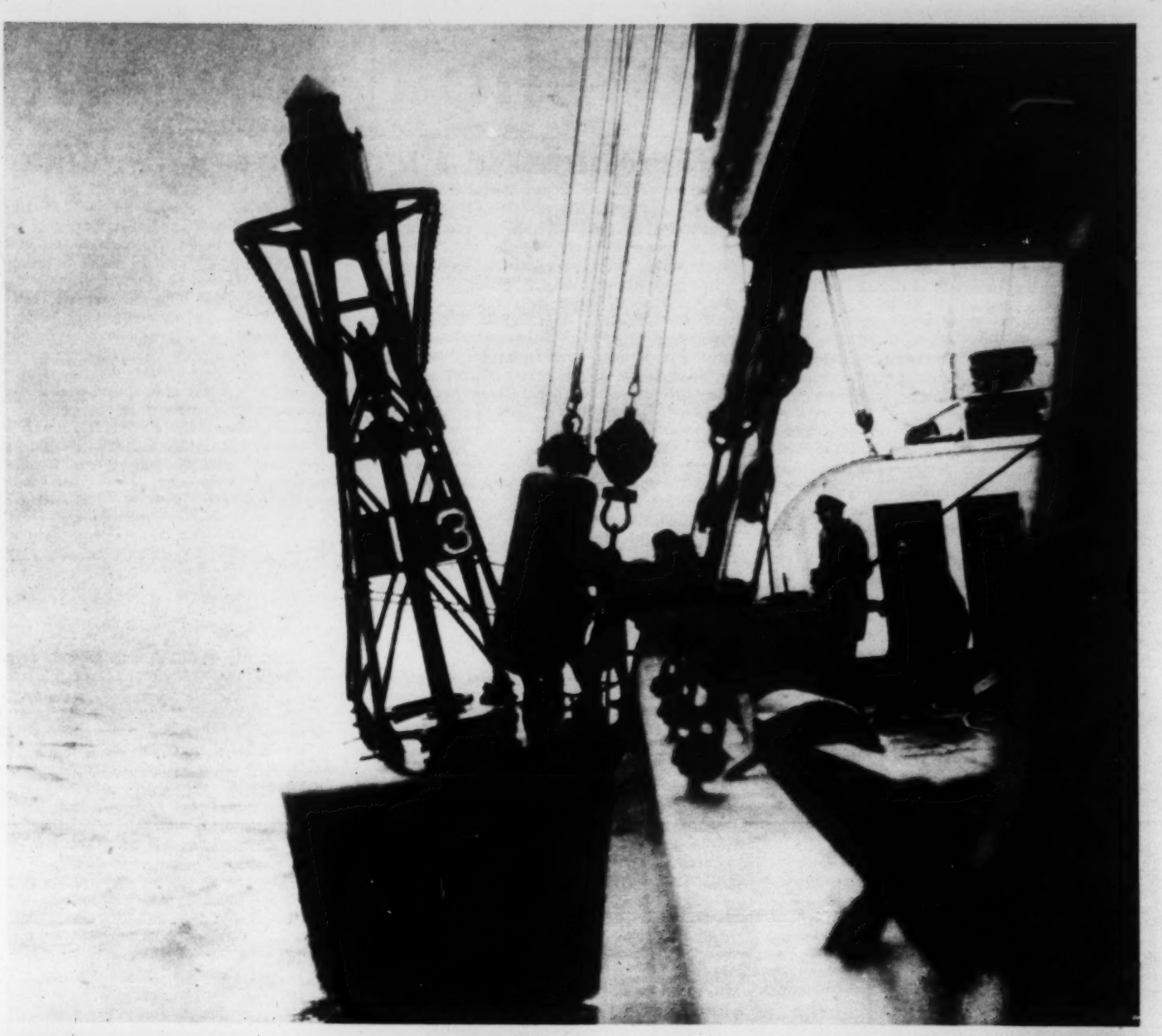
A flood of fine words has been spent in recent years on the passing of the age of wooden ships and iron men. As though the fine art of handling a boat in the surf or passing a hawser in a hurricane is something the United States Coast Guard has forgotten how to do! When the storm warnings go out, and weather-wise seafarers make for port, the Coast Guard has yet to be caught without steam up. There are times when even the pilot boat puts her helm down to the gale and scurries for shelter under the handiest lee. But the Coast Guard is always ready. Seldom does a news dispatch reporting a ship aground or in distress offshore fail to carry with it also the terse assurance: "—and a Coast Guard cutter is standing by."

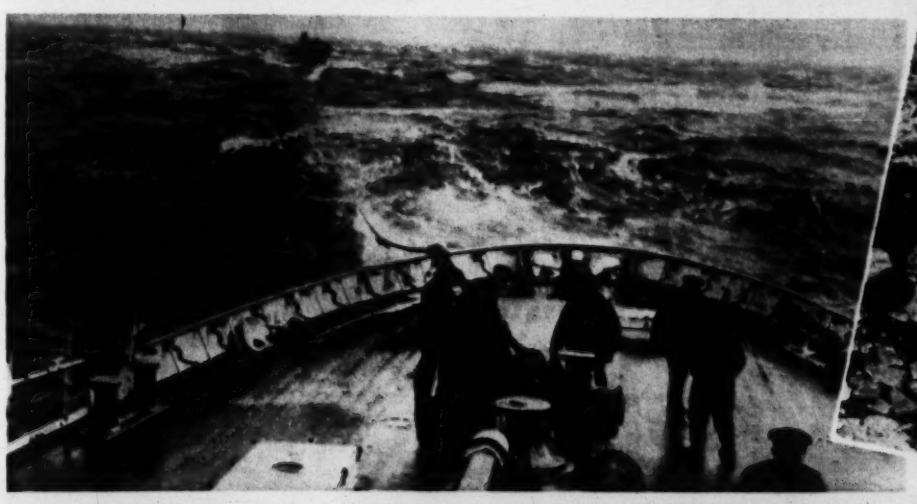
Ice, flood, storm, it's all in a day's work to the officers and men of the Coast Guard who in 365 of them last year rescued some 10,000 persons from peril on the sea.

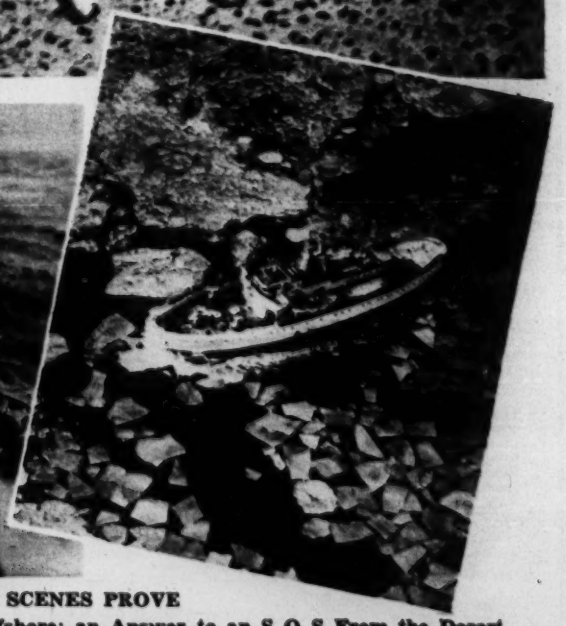
Should world events reach the point where the historic dispatch of April 6, 1917, repeats itself, the Coast Guard can be counted on to translate the words on its service shield into instant action alongside the Navy, far out on the long sea line where national defense begins.



ICE PATROL
The Chelan Stands Guard Over a Battleship of the Greenland Navy







IT'S ALL IN A DAY'S WORK, AS THESE SCENES PROVE
The Coast Guard Keeps the Lights Now (Top), Laying a "Whistler" Offshore; an Answer to an S O S From the Desert (Center Right), a Coast Guard Plane Dropping Food Parachute to a Party Lost Near Van Horn, Texas; Storm Warning Gear (Inset), Consisting of a Wooden Block and a Canvas Tail, Which the Coast Guard Drops Near Small Boats Far Offshore When Storms Threaten. The Message Is Tucked Into the Hollow Block of Wood Which the Mariner Fishes Out of the Water; the Cayuga Towing a Disabled Vessel in a Heavy Seaway; the Mohawk Pounds the Icebound Hudson River Ship Channel Into a Jigsaw Puzzle

Among the New Books

Professor Homrighausen Pleads for a Vivified Worship

Let the Church Be the Church, by Elmer George Homrighausen. New York: The Abingdon Press. $2.

OUT OF A varied experience in religious work, Professor Homrighausen writes a challenging book. It is a strong plea not only for the Church to be itself, the vehicle for carrying forward the Christian tradition, but also for the Church to become aware of its responsibilities in carrying forward the work it was founded to do.

The appealing title of this volume was coined, the author assures us, at the Oxford Conference, in 1937. And he states that as a result of two weeks of prayer and intimate study "all the representatives of world Christianity, with the exception of the Roman Catholic and the German Evangelical absentees, agreed that the need of the hour was for a sincere and realistic demonstration of the power of the gospel." In spite of the smugness implied in "all the representatives of world Christianity," the book contains much of inspiration to the seeker for spiritual truth.

Yet one wonders how so brilliant a challenger can so nearly imitate the traditional Pharisee and fully anticipate the commendable ends which he prescribes for the Church. The number is growing of those classified as strictly evangelical who are looking for a return to the simple teachings of the Master, a freedom from age-long dogma and ritual, and are honest in their acceptance of the importance of the type of spiritual ministry which the Founder of Christianity imposed upon them who really believe his words and are convinced that this belief, to be genuine, must be followed in some measure by works similar to those he wrought. The works of the Church are justly evaluated from the signs following.

* * *

The author surveys the problems of the modern Church, pointing out its specific needs for change in order to convey to the world the God-entrusted truth of Christianity. But he regards this a "theological task." There is the rub. All, it seems, depends upon his definition of "theological task." He foresees that the present tendency toward secularism, with a resultant hostility toward Christianity, "is forcing the Church to study seriously the contrast btween the modern conceptions of God, man, the good life, society, history, and nature, and those of its historic tradition." Christianity is being misrepresented in the material prosperity of the age "in terms of the new thought and science."

Professor Homrighausen insists that the need is for a "realistic incarnation of the living word of God" as was manifested in the beginnings of the Church. He sees in the memorable statement of the Master, when he queried his faithful band as to their concept of him, a meaning that cannot be lightly put aside. It was upon the spiritual concept of Christ voiced by Peter that Jesus declared he was to found not "the" but "my" Church. This, then, thwarts all arguments as to the purpose of Jesus to found an institution to carry on the work of disseminating his teachings.

The wrong methods common in many Churches are deplored. Easy methods of gaining members and raising money are deprecated. And to perform its mission, preaching must be more serious, more solid. The responsibilities of the ministers are great. There is too little worship, private and public. In true worship, mortals offer themselves to God in the spirit of sacrifice. The methods as well as the preaching need simplification.

In one of the most outstanding chapters, "The God Men Worship," strong appeal is made to establish a clear concept of God and to hold this concept as the center and object of worship. Views of God held by many notable religionists are cited to strengthen the author's argument as to this necessity. "For," says he, "it is true that a man's relation to his fellows and his obligations will in large measure be determined by the sort of God he worships." He quotes the Bishop of Winchester as saying that if he could preach but once, his subject would be "A vision of God," for, he says, "the behavior of any generation, its neglect of or its capacity for righteousness and truth are determined by the idea of God." Carlyle declared that the chief thing about a man is his religion. Luther said that man's God is "that to which he gives his final obedience and from which he expects the highest help."

* * *

This author stresses the communal relationships and meanings inherent in the Master's teachings and demonstrations. His Messianic concepts were clearly set forth on the occasion of the Last Supper. He sat with his disciples at one table, broke bread for them from one loaf, and gave them wine from one cup. The covenant relationship was thus established. Professor Homrighausen holds that the Christian doctrine was never an individual affair. This conclusion, however, is valid only in relation to the Church. Salvation is wholly an individual problem. Each makes his own way into the Kingdom through the evangelization of his own mentality.

An especially strong chapter, "Jesus Christ in Our Religion," states the need for a full faith in Christ Jesus as Lord and Savior. The profound hope of Christians centers in Christ. He is the "yea" and "amen" of the living God. Professor Homrighausen sees in Christ Jesus humanity's only hope of salvation. The resurrection is proof that God is Life, for Jesus has brought life and immortality to light. That there is a growing tendency to distinguish between Jesus the human and Christ the divine is a commendable sign of the times.

The volume carries much that may well be adopted into the Church, both as to the spirit of true worship and to its polity.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Wide Road and Home Again

The Happy Highway, by Francis Brett Young. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.50.

FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG'S new novel provides a comfortable way of escape from the reverberations of the day's news. It is possible for Mr. Young to be forcible and dramatic, with scenes of tumult and a spectacular background, but in "The Happy Highway" he is quiet, genial, and humorous. He has set his narrative to the tune of Housman's lines from "A Shropshire Lad."

> In valleys of springs of rivers,
> By Ony and Teme and Clun,
> The country of easy livers,
> The quietest under the sun . . .

His scenes have gentle evocations for readers who know the English-Welsh border, and even for those who can see the place only in imagination. Some of the background is that of "The Dark Tower," but without the shadow of mystery with which Mr. Young enveloped that novel.

Here, in Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Radnor is the region of Mr. Lucton's holiday, the region into which he escaped from the routine and the smothering prosperity of his daily life. At 50, Owen Lucton was wealthy, respected, but unnecessary to his family or his business. His wife and children, engrossed in their own interests, looked upon him chiefly as a signer of cheques; his eldest son was already beginning to dominate the firm. Suppose, thought Mr. Lucton, he should quietly step aside, taking only enough to live on, and without any fuss do a bolt? Family man, respectable citizen, possibly prospective Mayor of North Bromwich (presumably Birmingham on the map), would he be really missed if he should drop out of sight?

It was not, however, until his new Pearce-Tregaron skidded over an embankment one afternoon that Mr. Lucton, having leaped clear just in time, answered No to his own question and decided not to go back home. He had a large sum of money in his pocket; the car, which would be the chief source of identification, was at the bottom of a deep and muddy river, and he could take to "the happy highway."

For two months he roamed hard roads, rutted lanes, and untracked mountainsides. He won foot-by-foot acquaintance with farms and hamlets, sun-drenched plains, green valleys, mountain mists, and precipices. He talked with many varieties of his fellow-men—beggars, farmers, cricket-playing country vicars, fanatic fishermen, young aristocrats playing at the too-simple life, an absurd but amiable clerk on a walking trip, and a pair of middle-aged ladies who hired him as their handy man.

The zest of the story is heightened by the fact that most of the time the runaway was only half a leap ahead of detection. There is a constant swing between his enjoyment of unspoiled scenes and peaceful country pursuits and his enforced realization that a foot passenger cannot go about trying to pay for food and lodging with notes of large denomination without arousing suspicion, and that the voice of the radio, alas, can carry a description of him even into the most hidden Welsh hamlet.

In the end, it was his own act, deliberate and prompted by a desire to be of service, that led to his return. He got much out of the trip besides a reduced waistline; best of all, a real enthusiasm about going back to North Bromwich and his regular pursuits.

This is a refreshing book, written by a man who has often proved that he knows how to write well and loves the border country; and its interest is enhanced by the fact that it restores, on the printed page, regions that may be enduring unwelcome changes even as the clock now strikes, or other places like them. W. K. R.

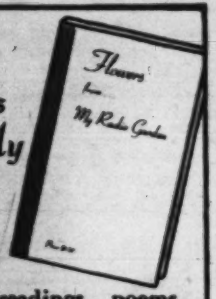
U. S. and Canada

Canada: America's Problem, by John MacCormac; New York: Viking. $2.75.

WHAT DOES Canada mean to the United States, as a neighbor and cultural twin, as a belligerent fighting in a European war, as an immense source of United States trade and investment, as a thorny exception to the Pan-American movement?

Mr. MacCormac has attempted to throw an oblique light on this important question. He touches upon many of the major issues of Canadian-American relations and tries to focus on the nature of those relations when one of the parties has distinctly non-North American ties and obligations. Mr. MacCormac also gives sharp and scintillating pictures of Canada's dextrous Prime Minister and other important personalities, and by telling part of the nation's story in terms of its leaders, he makes—as John Gunther did for Europe and Asia—the country and its problems somehow the more real in a book that attempts only to introduce a subject and to pose a question.

For many Canadians feel that the increasing importance of the United States as Canada's associate in North American defense, added to the widening economic and cultural interweaving between the two peoples, must draw Canada closer to her neighbor. There is that traditional community of ancient loyalties which will continue to hold Canadians within the Commonwealth, but the mechanics of this association, as the years go by, may become less complete and less binding in fact.



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West to North, being Book IV of "The Winds of Love," by Compton Mackenzie. London: Chatto & Windus. 9s. 6d.

LONDON

THE SHELTERED LIFE continues, but the shelters change. Last night there was a brilliant, menacing red glow in the sky, from the burning buildings on Thamesside. It is now extinguished, but a bomb has fallen in my back garden, just eight inches from the entrance to my modest air-raid retreat.

I am tonight to be found in the communal shelter of a block of flats, with which I have some relative connection. I am surrounded by a buzz of eager conversation, in which young and old enthusiastically vie in the stories they can tell of local damage. These stories effectively establish—for those who want further proof than Shakespeare and Dr. P. G. Wodehouse, to say nothing of A. A. Milne and A. P. Herbert—that the British are both a gay and an imaginative people. Presently my companions will settle down to a night's quiet reading, until at dawn the sirens release them to their empty beds.

Their books are ready, piled upon the floor. There are Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," and Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga," handsomely bound in brown leather, a Christmas gift of 1935, now, in the ample leisure of all-night air raids, prepared to be read in its enormous length for the first time. One damsel, before the opening burst of conversation has yet spent itself, is even now revelling in Rafael Sabatini's "Captain Blood"; another is girding herself to leave England for India by way of Louis Bromfield's "Night in Bombay."

* * *

But reading is not confined to formally printed books. One or two evening papers scatter the floor, and a hefty young man, a traveler, I am told, in ladies' dressing gowns—a finely-built, Rugger three-quarter sort of a fellow—has just deposited behind the dark green curtains that divide the room, reinforced with sandbags and timber struts, into two halves, the basket that contains his infant son, now placidly sleeping. This done, he settles back contentedly into his camp chair, and produces somewhat surprisingly from his inner coat pocket a copy of that mauve weekly comic children's paper known as Chips, in which I believe are still noted the adventures of those venerable tramps, Weary Willie and Tired Tim, that delighted the more frivolous hours of my youth. Presently the young man laughs aloud, and reads out from his paper with every aspect of enjoyment:

"How can you economize in wood?"

"I don't know," I reply, for an answer seems to be expected, and everyone else is busy talking or reading.

"Put a toffee apple at both ends," is the bright and happy solution to this profound conundrum. The wit of Chips, it seems, is inexhaustible. Soon afterward a further gem is placed before me:

"How can you keep warm in winter?" But I know that one:

"Light a fire."

As a relief from these intellectual exertions, I am provided with the first six issues in Macmillan's new series of War Pamphlets. Each of them contains between 5,000 and 6,000 words, and is sold for threepence. The roll of authors is distinguished; already Herbert, Milne, Knox, and Forster are included in it, while Mr. J. R. Clynes, who very nearly became Britain's first Labor Prime Minister, contributes a survey, taken from his autobiography, of the change in industrial conditions that has come about during his lifetime, and the Dean of Chichester tells the story of the persecution in Germany of the Protestant Confessional Church.

The Oxford University Press took the lead some months ago in publishing a series of pamphlets of topical concern. The Macmillan series, however, differs from these. The Oxford aim was informative impartiality; the Macmillan aim is the effective putting of the British case against the Nazis. So far as Mr. Milne's pamphlet, "War With Honor," is concerned, this amounts to the effective putting of the British case against Mr. Milne. The other day I was talking to Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, the literary critic, about sketches of English opinion which he wrote during the war of 1914-1918.

"I expect you've noticed," he said, "that I was rather lukewarm about the last war, but I'm a right-to-the-ender this time. The Germany of 1918 was civilized; the Germany of today is not."

* * *

That, roughly, is Mr. Milne's position. In 1933 he wrote a book called "Peace With Honor," in which he took up the attitude of an extreme pacifist. One man, he says, has torn up that book, and made it worthless as a guide to present conduct; that man is Hitler. Almost casually, in the course of his ingenious tripping up of his seven-years-younger self, Mr. Milne makes a point of some importance. It is the common view that war cannot stop war, because war has repeatedly failed to do so. The wars to end war have always been followed by other wars. Now, as Mr. Milne points out, this is a fallacy. It is a fallacy because there has been only one example in human history of a war to end war. The war of 1914-1918 was fought with this object, but it was the first of its kind. The American colonists did not fight Britain in order to end wars. They fought in order to achieve independence, and they did so. Britain did not fight Napoleon in order to end war; Britain fought Napoleon in order to defeat Napoleon; and Britain did defeat Napoleon. The list could be indefinitely extended. So it is with some show of justice that Mr. Milne asserts:

"Yes, I know that we said the last war would end war—and it didn't. And the Wright Brothers said of each successive immature airplane that it would fly—and it didn't. And each successive expedition said that it would get to the Pole—and it didn't. But men did not give up hope, and in the end they won. Are we pacifists really such cowards that we, alone among men, surrender the cause at the first failure? I cannot believe it."

Mr. Herbert takes his stand on liberty. There is liberty in Britain, he maintains, and there is liberty throughout the Empire. An obscure individual in Ceylon appealed to the liberties granted in Magna Carta, and his appeal was upheld. The millions of Muhammadans and Buddhists in the Empire can appeal to the same liberties, and a thousand more, with the same result. Monsignor Knox shows how the Roman Catholic Church had its share of persecution in Germany, and Mr. E. M. Forster tries to prove that Germany suffers from a tragic view of life that involves misery either for itself or others.

The fourth volume of Mr. Compton Mackenzie's "Four Winds of Love" offers a curious commentary on the position assumed in these pamphlets. Mr. Mackenzie was once a Protestant, and is now a Roman Catholic. This fact profoundly affects his outlook, and it causes him wildly to favor nations of his own religious faith. In particular it leads him, in season and out of season, to condemn the British attitude toward Ireland.

The hero of "The Four Winds" is a playwright, John Ogilvie, and this installment is concerned with the years 1919-1922. Mr. Mackenzie reveals himself unqualifiedly a supporter of the Sinn Fein attitude of that period. He therefore condemns the British Government, and all its works, its economic policy, its entanglement in European affairs, its administration of justice. In "West to North" there is none of the enthusiasm for Britain that is to be found in every one of the Macmillan pamphlets. For the rest, "West to North" does not take the story of John Ogilvie much further than did the previous volumes, beyond giving him a daughter. It is a series of often brilliant conversations, discussing every aspect of the culture and politics of Britain just after the end of the last war.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG.

Mr. Van Loon's Invasion

Invasion, by Hendrik Willem Van Loon. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.

THIS IS Mr. Van Loon's eye-witness account of the Nazi invasion of America, which apparently took place in the fall of 1940. One of the first objectives of the Nazis was Mr. Van Loon himself, who had been writing some things they didn't like. He had a narrow escape from Nazi gunmen in his flight by motor from Greenwich, Conn., and he participated in the victory over the parachute invaders in Vermont.

The invasion as here recorded was very sudden and totally unexpected. The Nazis, we are told, descended upon New York in the holds of ships bearing neutral flags (as in Holland), seized vital points, fired the docks, cut communication, and started to spread out through the hinterland. They were eventually stopped, but the margin of safety was not wide.

Mr. Van Loon is obviously deeply moved by the situation in which the democratic world finds itself. His native Netherlands is gone, and his adoptive United States is, he believes, in grave danger. Whether the form taken by his appeal will be effective is doubtful. Few will find the manner of the supposed invasion believable, and few will be satisfied that it could have been repulsed by a few embattled farmers and mobile military units, aided by the fleet.

L. A. S.

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Shaw's 'Odyssey' Sings On

The Odyssey of Homer. Translated from the Greek by T. E. Shaw (Lawrence of Arabia). Hesperides Series; edition designed by Bruce Rogers. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

ANYONE picking up Homer's "Odyssey" these days, either the original text or a translation, will make haste to turn to passages telling about the marvel of construction and simulation by which the Greeks of old beguiled an Asiatic town and its infatuated people to ruin. In the index, if such a thing is provided, the reader will be referred, first, to the scene in the Fourth Book where Telemachus, son of Odysseus, appears as a visitor and an inquirer at the residence of Menelaus and his home-returned wife, Helen, at Sparta, and listens to the story of the betrayal and capture of Ilium by the stratagem of a cage, framed in the shape of a chariot-drawing beast. Observe the astonishment of the young man when he hears Helen, a one-time fifth-column director in the capital of King Priam, recount her adventure with Odysseus, entering the city as a spy and by her help learning the lay of its streets and its dwellings. Then, too, see Telemachus gape at Menelaus' narration of how Helen came knocking at the ribs of the effigy, making her presence known to the ambuscaders concealed inside. To quote Shaw's text, Menelaus addressing Helen:

"'Godlike Deiphobus had escorted you thither. Three times you circled our packed lair, stroking it with your hands and calling by name upon the leaders of the Greeks. . . . Two of us, Diomedes and I, raged furiously to leap up and call you from within. But with main strength Odysseus held us back.'"

Again, the Eighth Book, and the scene of Odysseus, an unidentified guest at the palace of the island lord, Alcinous, hearing the festal entertainer, Demodocus, recite to the accompaniment of a lute the ballad of the taking of Ilium:

"'But now change your theme,' comes the order, 'and sing of how Epeius with the help of Athene carpentered together that great timbered horse, the crafty device, which wise Odysseus got taken into the citadel after packing it with men to lay Troy waste.'

"He sang how the sons of the Argives quitted their hollow den, and poured out from the horse, and made an end of Troy. He sang the share of each warrior in the wasting of the stately town, and how Odysseus, Ares-like, attacked the house of Deiphobus with great Menelaus."

As for translations of the "Odyssey," it is hardly imaginable that any writer, Lawrence of Arabia or whoever you please, could produce a bad one. The story would come through well despite all odds. The eighteenth-century version of Pope in pentameter couplets holds up as interestingly today as when it was composed. But one performance may be nearer Homer than another, and Shaw's seems very close indeed. It has a touch of actuality which only a man who himself has experienced an odyssey of war and travel in Mediterranean regions could give.

The present volume is a lighter handful than the original edition of eight years ago. It is a well-printed and well-bound job, too, just right as to paper and type for holding under the lamp—remarkably adapted to late night perusal.

W. P. T.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Yeats Portrayed by Himself

Letters on Poetry from W. B. Yeats to Dorothy Wellesley. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

WHEN YEATS' "Oxford Book of Modern Verse" appeared in 1926, it raised something of a critical storm ("most of my critics are very vindictive, a sure sign that I have somewhere got down to reality," writes Yeats to Dorothy Wellesley). Among the anthology's surprises was the large representation—15 pages—devoted to the verse of Dorothy Wellesley. Now appears this correspondence, which tells the story of Yeats' meeting and friendship with the titled and talented Englishwoman.

Not for nothing has Dorothy Wellesley named this book "Letters on Poetry": its theme is poetry, poetry and friendship. It is a tribute to the vitality of Yeats that he could throw himself so passionately into a new friendship. Not that it was entirely disinterested friendship on Yeats' part. Yeats' first love was poetry, and poetry always came before, not after, friendship or country. Within two minutes of his meeting with Dorothy Wellesley he said to her, "You must sacrifice everything and everyone to your poetry." Genius speaks the ruthlessness of genius.

* * *

It's always fun to be taken behind the scenes. In these letters the jet of opinion is spontaneous and penetrating. It is interesting to add the comment on Ezra Pound on page 25 to the more measured judgment Yeats gives of him in his introduction to the Oxford book. One likes to know that Mrs. Yeats made the selection from Yeats' work for that same book. In these letters we see in many manifestations the concave of the mask of a man who once wrote, "Style, personality—deliberately adopted and therefore a mask—is the only escape."

In these letters, also, we can watch Yeats hammering out his verse on the anvil of revision. If one compares the early with the final version of his poem "To Dorothy Wordsworth" one sees mastery in action. Here he tightens the thought, there he substitutes the specific for the general, there again he puts the force of plurality behind another idea. Yeats has been from the first daringly topical in his verse. Only those who will take the trouble to study it can ever fully understand it, and the best means to that end is Yeats' own comment on himself. Here in these letters is matter which illuminates almost all the difficult poems published in "Last Poems."

* * *

The value of the letters, however, is by no means restricted to the student of Yeats' work. The situation they reveal is interesting, the personalities they body forth are well worth reading about. If the letters reveal the stimulation Dorothy Wellesley's work and friendship had for Yeats, they no less completely reveal how much Yeats depended on Mrs. Yeats for everything but poetry. There are little human touches. When he returns home from a visit to Penns in the Rocks, Lady Wellesley's place in Sussex, he finds that his own house looks small and his cat large. And many readers will take courage from Yeats' spelling.

In his memoirs Yeats has spoken with gratitude of his 20 long, quiet summers at Coole with Lady Gregory. Penns in the Rocks was a last Coole. His hostess had him extraordinarily well taped, to use an Irishism. She had keen eyes. She saw, admirably, that his characteristic, one might say humor, was "an excess of passion disturbed by reason," as one might say that his fellow countryman Swift's was an excess of reason troubled by emotion. She saw that for all his later preoccupation with the history of civilization and politics, he had no solution for the political troubles of our times. She noted his impatience with landscape, his love of any jet of violent feeling for all his desire for philosophic thought and revery.

H. R.

The World of Poetry

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO this column made a plea for the minor poet. The mail has brought a number of letters from readers who agreed that the term "a minor poet," should be a mark of praise, not of censure.

One of the most charming notes came from Mrs. Catherine Anderson of Concord, Mass., who wrote, "I am tempted to send you a poem of mine which was written several years ago, which, I find, is quite in agreement with your views." It was a nice letter and a nice poem.

* * *

By the way of the Cambridge University Press there comes from England a collection of anonymous poems "for the present time by living English poets." It is called "Fear No More," and is a rather touching and, I suspect, significant volume. On careful reading it appears that these are, for the most part, occasional poems. Few have any direct reference to the war. They are what might be called "simple poems," in the best meaning of that term.

The subjects of the poems, all of which have been written in the past five years, are not especially different from those turned out in peacetime, except for a few that have a dark brooding hovering over them. Most of them deal with the natural world and man's effort to understand his inner nature.

* * *

It is a book that grows upon one, though many of the poems are far from excellent in structure and composition. Technically they seem to come from the Victorian period, so that one wonders if any were written by young poets. But the point is that poets, even under the shadow of the wings of war, care enough about poetry and what poetry can mean to the world to write, not for any personal sense of honor, but for the thing that poetry is. Here is an example:

The Star

I cannot see beyond my star,
Nor guess by half how brilliant are
Those outer planets of the soul,
That twist my heart from pole to pole.

Servant of space, by moments free,
Our brief possession seems to be,
The waters change from sand to stone:
And all we cannot keep, we own.

* * *

Eileen Duggan, whose "poems" were published two years ago, offers a small volume entitled "New Zealand Poems" (New York: Macmillan. $1.25), which I suppose will have a special attraction for those who are familiar with that part of the world. From a distance they appear rather specialized, though several do succeed in being poems in every sense of the word.

JOHN RITCHEY

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. . The Last Days of France

(Continued from Page 5)

mother had been killed in a recent air bombardment of Havre. When the evacuation of this city was ordered neither she nor her sister could find places on the train, so both set out on foot.

They had walked about 30 miles when the Germans began to bomb the refugees on the roads. They scattered in screaming confusion and, after the airplanes disappeared, she could no longer find her sister. She walked two more days before she was able to get on a train and reach Bordeaux, where her elder sister lived. On the following day the younger sister arrived. Now the small apartment in Bordeaux was jammed with 15 relatives who had sought shelter there after fleeing from Havre and other towns of Northern France.

* * *

This woman's listlessness and long silences were more eloquent than open, violent expressions of grief. Once before, and quite recently, I had encountered this same expression of apathy. It was on the part of a pretty young Englishwoman who was returning from Malta to London at the time when Italy's entrance into the war was already imminent. As I learned from one of her friends, her husband, a naval officer, had been killed in Norway.

For some time we had been asking the company which sold us our radio receiver to send someone to adjust a defect; and now, when the whole organized life of Paris seemed to be on the verge of collapse, a mechanic had come. I put to the mechanic the familiar question of Paris in those days, whether he was staying or leaving.

"I am staying," he said, "with my wife and children. We have no place to go. It's a nice situation our government has brought on us. The Boches will probably enter Paris. I wish now I had been killed in the last war; I didn't miss it by much."

"Why did this disaster happen?" I said feebly. "Who is responsible?"

"Who? Our chiefs, of course, civilian and military alike. France was good to everyone, opened its doors wide, and was flooded with spies and traitors."

* * *

He sounded so bitter and desperate that I tried to talk of something else. "Have you any news of M. André?"

"Yes," he replied shortly. "M. André was killed about 10 days ago."

M. André had installed our radio just after the beginning of the war. On the next day he was to join his air unit. I remembered his figure, rather tall for a Frenchman, his pale face and dark eyes. I asked him whether he was sorry to go.

"No," he replied, "I am very glad. Life has become impossible during these last years, with the repeated mobilizations. Business was at a standstill. We had to come to a showdown sooner or later.

"I am in the thirties now. I was 7 when the last war broke out. My father was a lawyer who earned a comfortable living for his family. He was mobilized, of course, and we all had to live very modestly. We children got almost no butter or sugar and very little meat. When we asked for something that our mother could not give us, she would say: 'Remember, children, we are at war.' My father returned after the war. He got off with a leg wound and a limp, but he could never re-establish his practice and we were all much poorer.

* * *

"I learned the trade of a mechanic. But when I was 23 and ready to start on my own, the big crash came. And we never had any real prosperity afterward, what with strikes and riots and depreciation of the franc and finally the constant threat of Hitler. I have a daughter, 8 years old. I did not want our little girl to know my privations. I swore I would work hard, work overtime, work at nights, so that she would never be in need. But life was impossible during this last year; business was dead; people were afraid to buy. Well, now I hope we shall put an end to it once for all. 'Il faut en finir.'"

"What branch of the service are you in?"

"I am an aviator."

"Isn't that especially dangerous?"

"Every service is dangerous in a different way," he replied with a smile. "But I am confident that France will win, that I shall return safe and sound, that my wife and I and our little Yvonne will start a new, happier life."

And now he wasn't coming back.

Over the Editor's Desk

ONE OF THE MOST pressing developments of the times centers about the relations of the instructor and the student body in colleges and universities in the United States. Prof. O. H. Taylor, of the Department of Economics of Harvard University, explains how educators today are facing the need, at times, of finding a fresh basis of understanding with their students on the subject of international relations.

In the modern warfare of threats, it plainly is Uncle Sam's turn to put on a show of force that can mean only one thing: determination to maintain the status quo in the Far East. Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, U. S. Navy, Retired, sets forth the strategic basis of a possible maneuver, and Joseph G. Harrison, of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor presents indications of the country's diplomatic moves in relation to the situation in distant Pacific lands and waters.

Sonya Chamberlin is Mrs. William Henry Chamberlin. Among the many distressing incidents surrounding their departure from France for America she selects some of the less painful.

Harlan Trott, of the Magazine Section staff, besides being at home on the deck of a ship in calm and storm, is versed in the lore of the sea as set forth in books on naval history. So it was with special liking that he undertook his story of the Coast Guard.

Radford Mobley, a Washington newspaperman who has a thorough background of information about Hawaii, discusses the Territory's long-standing hopes for statehood.

William C. Johnstone, Professor of Political Science at The George Washington University, has traveled some distance on the Burma Road from Kunming. He talked with Chinese who had to do with the road, and got in touch with a Briton who went over the road just before it was closed in July. American aviators who are training Chinese flyers in Yunnan are friends of his. He had a long talk with one of these aviators this summer, home on leave from China.

The Associated Press, having told countless stories, great and small, about people and events of the past century, now becomes itself the subject of a thoroughgoing history, written by Oliver Kramling and illustrated by Henry G. Barrow. A review of this book appears on page six of this issue.

Credits for illustrations appearing in the jewelry article printed in the Oct. 5 magazine section should have included Thomas Long Company, Boston.

"So this Frenchman ups and kisses me!"

1. You know how every so often you get a customer who is easily pleased, until all of a sudden he blows up? Well, the other night, I drew first prize . . . a Frenchman. He was as unpredictable as the weather.

2. We got along fine until I brought coffee with his dessert. He took one look at it, and his face clouded up like a thunder shower. "No coffee!" he barked. "Take eet away! I never touch ze stuff!"

3. "Coffee," says he, "ees a stimulant, an' I do not use ze stimulants!" I said: "Sir, this is Sanka Coffee, and it is *not* a stimulant, because 97% of its caffein has been removed. Good idea, eh?" "Good?" he blurts . .

4. "Eet eet ees true, eet ees perfect!" He took a sip. "Oo-la-la!" he cried. "Zis is magnifique!" "Should be," I said. "Sanka Coffee is a blend of the finest Central and South American coffees!" So the Frenchman drank two cups.

5. As he was leaving, he said: "Zank you for showing me zis coffee which she ees not ze stimulant!" And before I could dodge, he ups and kisses me! But, boy, when I saw the big tip he left, I almost kissed *him!*

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. . Hawaii Looks Toward Statehood

(Continued from Page 7)

Their adaptation to American ideals, their aspiration to fit themselves by education to take their places as American citizens, their general orderliness, their thrift and industry, all warrant our admiration of them as a people, and our belief that any people of such character can make good American citizens.

"They take their citizenship seriously, and they accept their obligations and duties as citizens conscientiously. When they vote it is on conviction and principle to almost a greater degree than with any of the other races that live in these islands.

"We have carried on a program of Americanization in Hawaii that I do not think any other state or city anywhere else in the country has equaled. We have made a definite effort to bring our children of immigrant stock into the stream of our community life, and they have responded splendidly.

"I know great arguments are made against the Japanese foreign language schools and the Japanese foreign language press, but we have exactly the same things on the mainland."

In the 1938 election, Caucasians cast 32.3 per cent of the vote in Hawaii, the Japanese cast 28.5 per cent, and the Hawaiians and part Hawaiians, 26.7 per cent. It is easy to draw the conclusion that with no population changes the "whites" or "haoles" and the Hawaiians will always control the majority of votes.

The Caucasian population increases through mainland influx and the Hawaiian element is gaining numerically as a result of every encouragement being given this group. There is no Japanese immigration, of course, and the latest Governor's report shows the Japanese birthrate is now less than the general average for the Territory. During the past decade the Japanese birthrate has declined 5 per cent plus.

Prof. Romanzo Adams, of the University of Hawaii, long-time student of racial trends in Hawaii, told the joint Congressional Committee investigating statehood:

" . . . Each immigrant group, if ineligible to naturalization, has a period when its first Hawaiian-born generation is reaching maturity in large numbers, when its percentage rises rapidly, and then tapers off and reaches a position of near stability. The Chinese have reached that point now, having had 8.4 per cent, 8.4 per cent, 8.6 per cent, and 8.7 per cent of the registrants in the last four elections. The Japanese had a negligibly small number of voters in 1920, but by 1930 had reached 13.4 per cent of the registrants, and in 1936, 24.9 per cent (28.5 per cent in 1938). But already the rate of increase is falling and sometime in the forties they will reach a nearly stable position. My estimate is that in 1940 the Japanese will have around 30 per cent of the registrants, and that they will reach a little more than one third at their maximum. After 1950 their per cent will begin to decrease slowly and this will continue for a long period."

The Japanese do not vote as a racial group. In an election you will see them carrying the Democratic and Republican banners, fighting each other from the stump. In proportion to their population citizens of Japanese origin should have had 13 members of the last Territorial legislature. They actually had three.

Another reason besides the racial question advanced against Hawaii's statehood aspirations is the fact that the United States has not heretofore accepted noncontiguous territory as a state. It is argued that a locally elected Governor might be less responsive to Washington than an appointive officer, thereby weakening federal control of this important outpost. Statehood proponents believe that modern methods of communication remove the argument that Hawaii is too distant to become a state. Honolulu deals daily with New York, San Francisco, and Washington.

The allegation that Hawaiian economy is paternalistically controlled by a few does not seem a valid argument against statehood in that federal regulation of business practices would not lessen if the Territory became a state. The Department of Labor's labor statistics bureau has at the printers now a study of labor conditions in Hawaii which states that the highly integrated sugar plantations in the islands cannot be broken down without lowering living standards, now found to be above average. Although the report contrasts the highly concentrated power of management as against the unorganized position of labor in the Territory, it warns against an exaggeration of the extent of this concentration, pointing out the thousands of stock holders in the sugar corporations, largely locally owned, and the further fact that the plantations do not own about half the land they cultivate. A chief complaint of this report is that management is shown to have used its influence against labor organization.

Army and navy officers who have come to know Hawaii almost without exception tell this writer that the Territory has had great success in welding its people together into a community of loyal Americans. A growing number of Congressmen visiting the islands in the past few years have returned endorsing statehood. If the plebiscite is as favorable as expected, certainly Hawaii will soon get her day before Congress. Whether that body will vote affirmatively, deny statehood at this time, or suggest a step-by-step process beginning with voting representation, will be determined after a debate based on these arguments.

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD
America's Only Woman Candidate for President

She Chose to Run

WITH POLITICAL CANDIDATES busily stumping their way across mountain and plain with platforms and programs designed to attract votes, we are reminded of the two periods in United States history when a woman was nominated for President of the United States. Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the first woman to be admitted to the bar of the federal Supreme Court, was nominated and supported by the Equal Rights Party in the fight for woman suffrage. While not startling, the results were a step forward in the fight for woman suffrage.

Belva Bennett was the daughter of a poor, up-State New York farmer. She taught school at an early age, and in 1848, at the age of 18 married a young farmer named McNall. At the end of five years, McNall passed on, leaving his widow with an infant. Mrs. McNall returned to teaching in order to make a living but she was not happy in that profession. She wanted to study law and finally practice it, but in those days there were no women lawyers.

Mrs. McNall decided to go to Washington where she might witness Congress in action. She arrived in the Capital with very little money but with plenty of courage and ability. It was not very long before she met and married in 1868 Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood, a dentist. The home of the young couple became the meeting place of a group of staunch supporters of the cause of woman's rights. They called themselves the National Woman's Suffrage Association. Under her leadership a campaign was launched against the law schools which, up to that time had not permitted women students.

Finally, one of these institutions opened mixed classes. Mrs. Lockwood was quick to take advantage of the opportunity and was one of two women to finish the law course. She was admitted later to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on which occasion one of the justices remarked: "Bring on as many women lawyers as you choose. I do not believe they will be a success." After repeated efforts to gain women's admittance to the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court, a law was passed in 1879 giving Mrs. Lockwood the distinction of being the first woman admitted to the bar of that Court. The U. S. Court of Claims followed in similar fashion.

In 1884, Mrs. Lockwood was nominated for President by the Equal Rights Party, the only woman ever nominated for that office. Mrs. M. L. B. Stow of San Francisco was her running mate. James G. Blaine and John A. Logan were the Republican nominees. Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks were the Democratic nominees. The Equal Rights ticket received the support of several States including New Hampshire, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Maryland and California. Pennsylvania cast a large number of votes for Mrs. Lockwood which were thrown out as false. The electoral college of Indiana, having first cast its vote for Cleveland, changed its mind and cast it over again for Mrs. Lockwood. She subsequently petitioned Congress demanding credit for the Indiana vote. The Equal Rights Party again nominated Mrs. Lockwood for President in 1888. After an illustrious career, America's only woman Presidential candidate passed on in 1917 in her 87th year, three years before woman suffrage became a law, August 26, 1920.

J. MILLER

Grazing Grounds

Hidden Valley, a fertile little valley not far from Hollywood, is the home of a number of film people, and grazing ground for some famous horses. Here Maria Jeritza, opera star and wife of the film producer, Winfield Sheehan, keeps the four white horses—marked with the royal brand of the Austrian Hapsburgs—presented to her by the Hapsburgs when she sang in Vienna. They are of the line bred for 500 years for the stables of Austria's nobility.

The director, John Cromwell, another Hidden Valley ranch owner, has six valuable horses on his estate.

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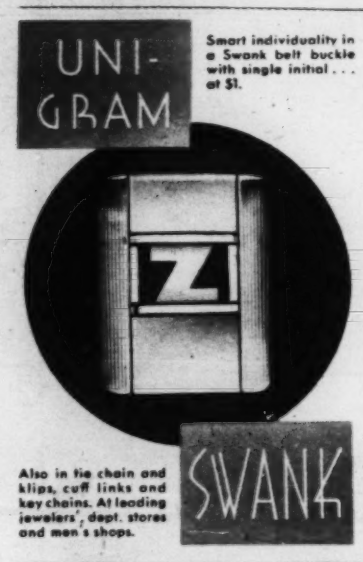

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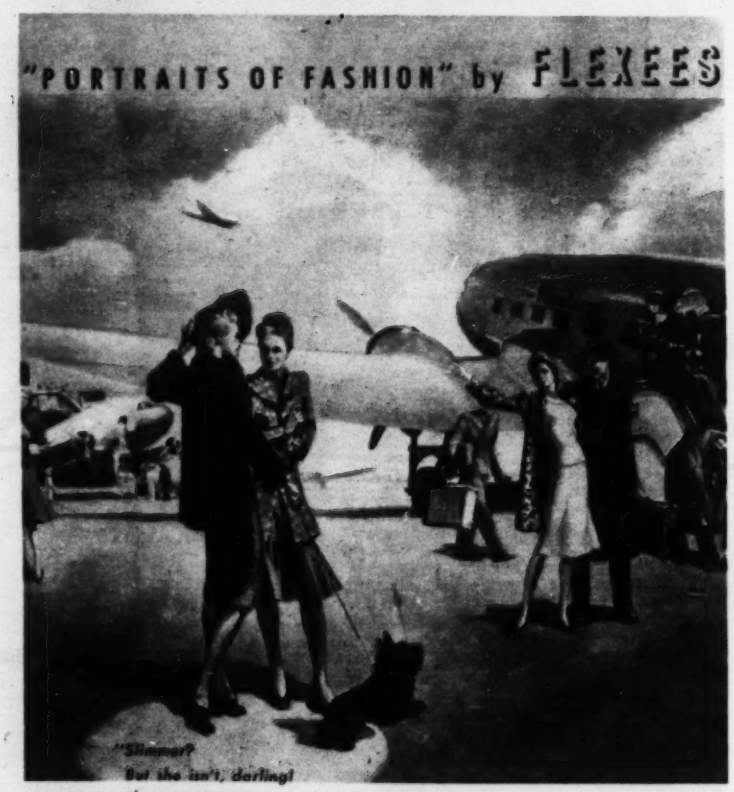

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.. Why the Fleet Should Go to Singapore

(Continued from Page 3)

State View

officials are now being carefully studied in Washington.

As long ago as last April, when there was little evidence that the Administration was nearing the end of its patience with Japan, Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, a departmental authority on Far Eastern affairs, told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee that "I cannot see how we can escape being forced into eventual war (with Japan) by the present trend of events."

This statement takes on added interest when compared with a recent declaration by Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retired, former commander of the Asiatic Fleet, that war between the United States and Japan appears "very likely." Similar sentiments have been expressed by Admiral William H. Standley, retired, former chief of Naval Operations, who feels that the United States should take strong and immediate economic action against Japan.

* * *

The present crystallization of America's policy toward Japan, while flowering during the past few months, has roots that go back for several years. Many persons in Washington assert that the first inkling of this policy was given by President Roosevelt in his famous "quarantine the aggressors" speech of October, 1937. This speech was followed a few months later by the dispatch to London of a secret Navy Department emissary whose job it was to explore the possibility of Anglo-American cooperation in the Far East.

Although nothing much came of these two developments, the succeeding months saw popular and Congressional agitation for an embargo upon Japan, which culminated in the dramatic announcement in July, 1939, that the United States was abrogating the American-Japanese Trade Treaty, thus opening the way for economic sanctions against Japan.

Further evidence of American displeasure with the course of Japanese aggression came when the United States placed a "moral" embargo on the shipment of airplanes to Japan and with the refusal of the Maritime Commission to charter oil tankers to that country. An embargo upon the export of aviation gasoline and of the necessary tetraethyl for making it also followed. But it was not until the joint Anglo-American action of embargoing American iron and steel scrap and the British reopening of the Burma Road that Tokyo became convinced that a real change might be at hand.

* * *

At present the United States Government is making a minute survey of the effect which an overall American, and an Anglo-American, embargo would have upon Japan. It is understood that particular attention is being given to the question of American silk purchases from Japan.

Thus, while it seems improbable that strong joint Anglo-American action can be expected if Japan confines its activities to the Chinese mainland, it is believed a certainty that this country is prepared to take strong steps if Japan moves much farther to the south or the southwest.

Naval View

and made secure as a base from which our fleet can operate.

A heavy force of United States ships at Singapore would threaten one end of Japan's 2,500-mile line of communications through the South China Sea to such an extent that Japan would have to concentrate its fleet in that area or else withdraw.

If such a concentration is effected, Japan's long line of communication will be inadequately guarded elsewhere, and will be open to disrupting raids by cruisers operating from Manila, Hong Kong, and Hawaii.

In the past, Japan has received every consideration by the United States Government. Now that Japan, of its own accord, has asked for a showdown, the United States should immediately place the needed "force" at Singapore to insure that Japan keeps the peace.

The tremendous advantage gained from taking the initiative has long been a well-recognized principle of war, and the present conflict has forcibly illustrated the disastrous results that come from failing to seize and hold the initiative. The United States now has an opportunity for exercising the initiative. Japan has gambled on American unwillingness to do so.

Japan is definitely on the move, and has never shown any inclination to avoid taking the initiative. Twice, Japan has struck first and declared war afterward, and its present long-drawn-out contest with China has never been designated a war.

In Indo-China, Japan already is within bombing distance of the Burma Road. If the United States waits longer, it may be too late. With Japan strongly entrenched in Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies, the initiative will have passed, beyond recall, from American hands, and Singapore will have become a liability instead of an asset. The American fleet should be at Singapore before the United States places an embargo on oil to Japan. Every day of delay gives Japan more opportunity to strengthen its position in the South China Sea.

[The opinions of the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.]

For Movie Fans

The initials "F. McM." carved on a beam above Stage 6 at Paramount in Hollywood were placed there by Fred McMurray years before he became an actor, when he was earning his living working as a carpenter at the film plant.

John (Jules) Garfield was another who left the imprint of his initials in his then obscure surroundings. While hitchhiking his way across the United States from New York to San Francisco, Garfield marked his initials on the supports of numerous bridges along the way where he stopped to rest or to spend the night.

Far South

GILBERT MAXWELL

Autumn comes slow and lavish to this land
of reddish, dusty roads, of low red hills,
of yellow sedge and that wild bloom which fills
the poorest field with gold . . . and yet, how bland
the sun this morning seems; entranced, I stand
sensing how much it changes, how it stills
the house and on the weathered floors and sills
falls palely as upon my outstretched hand . . .
This is the soft way autumn on the South
descends—the cotton ripens, corn turns sere,
is stacked and shocked, the slender brook runs cold,
the scuppernongs are nectar in the mouth—
this is the way fall comes, familiar, dear
as an old story smilingly retold.

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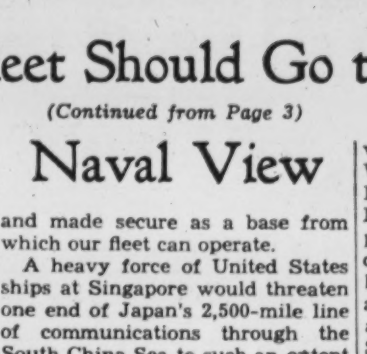

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¼ cup cold water
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1 teaspoonful salt
½ teaspoonful paprika
¾ cup salmon, flaked (or tuna fish or shrimp)
¼ cup celery, cut in small pieces
¼ cup cucumber, cut in small pieces

Soften gelatine in cold water. Add hot water and stir until dissolved. Add salt, lemon juice, paprika. Cool. When mixture begins to congeal, add salmon (or tuna fish or shrimp), celery, cucumber. Mix thoroughly, pour into mold rinsed in cold water. Chill and serve on lettuce. This salad needs no further enhancing...but you may garnish with mayonnaise.

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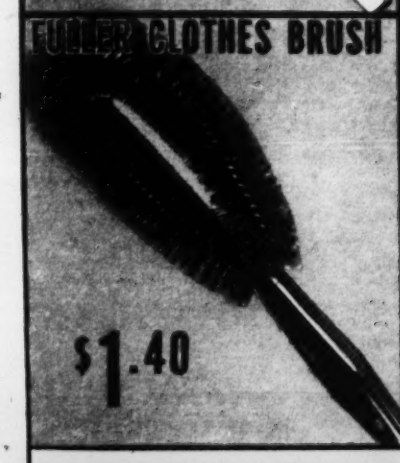

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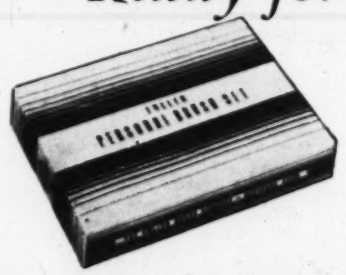

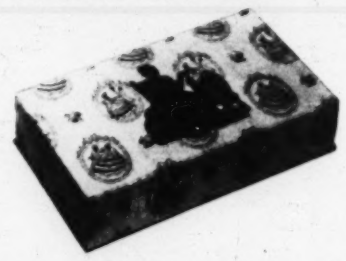

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